U. S. TO DOUBLE ARMY IN PACIFIC; NEW SYRIAN CLASHES, RUSSIA ACTS; OKINAWA DRIVE SMASHES AHEAD

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Army In Pacific To Be Doubled To 7 Million

Washington, June 1 (AP) — The United States Army in the Pacific, President Truman declared today, will ultimately be twice its present size and "bigger than our Army was in Europe at its height."

In a special message to Congress, reviewing the war and reiterating this country's determination to fight the Japanese conflict "to complete finish," Mr. Truman called for workers in ship-repair yards to meet the suicide attacks of the Japanese, and asked civilians to abstain from travel during the mass movement of troops to the Pacific.

A Naval War

Mr. Truman said the Pacific war has developed all the major elements of a naval war and told Congress all escort vessels not needed for training will be sent there. He praised the Navy's aid in bringing about successful land invasions all over the world, and said the Japanese surface navy "has now been reduced to a fraction of its full fighting strength.

The Japanese merchant marine, he added, "has now been reduced to a quarter of its prewar size."

Tougher Air Fighting

For this we can thank our submarines, air and sea bases and surface and sky fleets, he continued.

"As we approach the enemy homeland the density of his air power becomes greater," the President reminded. "This means tough fighting in the air.

"In the future we shall have to expect more damage rather than less," he said.

7,000,000 The Aim

The message, read to Congress by clerks, said the joint chiefs of staff have decided "that our army can deliver its heaviest blows in the Pacific and win final victory most quickly with a strength which a year from now will be about 7,000,000."

"By maintaining our army at this size," the President said, "we shall be able to more than double the force we now have in the Pacific and hurl against the Japanese an overseas force larger than the 3,500,000 men who united with our allies to crush the *Wehrmacht* and the *Luftwaffe*."

The President said the strength of 7,000,000 men was decided on by the joint chiefs of staff after consultation with General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz.

"Adequate Reserve" Needed

"These are the men," the President said, "who will be carrying the fight to the enemy, but obviously they cannot operate effectively unless there are adequate reserve troops in training in the United States, and also an adequate base from which our advance troops can be supplied and serviced.

"It is our plan that every physically fit soldier in the United States who has not yet served overseas be assigned to foreign duty when he completes his training, or if he is fulfilling an essential administrative or service job, as soon as he can be replaced by a returning veteran. This has been the Army's policy since the beginning of the war. It will be rigidly adhered to in the redeployment period."

The Tactics Against Japs

Mr. Truman declared the military policy for defeat of Japan calls for:

1. Pinning down the Japanese forces where they now are and keeping them divided so that they can be destroyed piece by piece.

2. Concentrating overwhelming power on each segment which we attack.

3. Using ships, aircraft, armor, artillery and all other material in massive concentrations to gain victory with the smallest possible loss of life.

4. Applying relentless and increasing pressure to the enemy by sea, and on the land, so that he cannot rest, reorganize or regroup his battered forces or dwindling supplies to meet our next attack.

Army To Free 2,000,000

The President said that by reducing the Army's strength from 8,300,000 to 6,968,000 and by maintaining the Army calls on selective service at a level substantially higher than requirements for actual replacements, it will be possible to discharge during the next year a total of 2,000,000 officers and men. This will include those leaving because of wounds, sickness and age as well as those leaving under the point system.

To accomplish this while continuing to be liberal in deferring men 30 and over, it is the Administration's policy, Mr. Truman asserted, to induct all non-veterans under 30 who can be replaced and who can qualify for the armed forces.

4,000,000 Armed Japs

He said the Japanese have more than 4,000,000 troops under arms, a force larger than the Germans were ever able to put against the Allies on the Western front. To back these up, he added, they have several million additional men of military age not yet called.

"We have not yet come up against the main strength of this Japanese military force," he said. "The Japanese Army is organized into 100 combat divisions. Its air force, despite the heavy losses it has suffered, still comprises over 3,000 combat planes. We are cutting heavily into Japanese aircraft production through our Superfortress raids, but Japan remains capable of producing planes at the rate of 1,250 to 1,500 a month."

Would Destroy Japan

The President said that if the Japanese insist on continuing resistance beyond the point of reason, their country "will suffer the same destruction as Germany." He added:

"Our blows will destroy their whole modern industrial plant and organization which they have built up during the past century and which they are now devoting to a hopeless cause."

He said the Japanese now know that their dreams of conquest are shattered, that they "no longer boast of dictating peace terms in Washington."

"They Expect Us To Tire"

"This does not mean, however," he continued, "that the Japanese have given up hope. They are depending on Americans tiring of this war—becoming weary of the sacrifices it demands. They hope that our desire to see our soldiers and sailors home again and the temptation to return to the comforts and profits of peace will force us to settle for some compromise short of unconditional surrender.

"They should know better."

On Germany's Defeat

The President declared the defeat of Germany was accomplished with an accuracy seldom attained in war, although "we have but little margin at the finish. On April 1, 1945, the last American division to arrive in France entered the battle line."

"The strategy of the war in Europe was to have all the men that could be effectively deployed on land and sea to crush the German military machine in the shortest possible time.

"That is exactly what we plan to do to Japan."

He said that the Navy is now engaged in a battle of attrition with the Japanese air force around Japan and Okinawa and that as we approach the enemy's homeland the density of his air power naturally becomes greater and greater.

The Ship-Repair Problem

"This means tough fighting in the air," the President asserted. "It means the loss of ships. It means damaged ships that must be replaced or brought back thousands of miles for repair."

He said the Navy still needs civilian laborers, particularly in yards where ships are repaired.

The Navy is deploying all but a handful of its men from Europe to the Pacific, Mr. Truman said. But, unlike the Army, the Navy did not have a surplus of personnel after the collapse of Germany.

Hence, he declared, there cannot be "even a partial naval demobilization until the Japanese are defeated."

Warns Japs To Flee Cities

The President said that what has already happened to Tokyo will happen to every Japanese city whose industries feed the Japanese war machine.

"I urge Japanese civilians to leave those cities if they wish to save their lives," the President said.

Near the end of his 8,000-word message, Mr. Truman said war production must continue at a high rate until the expanded pipelines for thet Pacific war are filled and until equipment arrives in substantial amounts from the European theater.

"The navy program will continue on an even keel," he said.

"There has been a sharp reduction in the program of the Army Air Forces.

Production Changes

"Similar sharp cuts in the program of supplies for our ground troops are now being put into effect. Some new items of equipment will be added. The emphasis will be shifted in others.

"Thus, there will be a decreased production in heavy artillery, artillery ammunition, trucks, tanks and small arms.

"There will be increased production in aircraft bombs, atabrine, steel barges, wire and insect screening cloth, combat boots, cotton uniforms, amphibious trucks, raincoats, distillation units, radio relay units, special railway equipment and motorized shop equipment."

MILITARY FORCES TO BE DESTROYED PRESIDENT SAYS

3,500,000 Men to Be Hurled Against Nips, He Tells Congress.

MORE WORKERS NEEDED

Only Surrender Can Save Country from Ruin, Truman Declares.

WASHINGTON, June 1—(AP) America is forging in the Pacific right now an air-ground team even stronger than the one that ruined Germany, President Truman declared today.

He said it will wreck the Japanese military forces, it will destroy Japanese cities and there is only one escape—surrender.

This chill prospect was held out by the President in a special 8,000 word message to Congress.

The communication was in the nature of a "where do we go from here" report.

Ask Surge in Production

It called for:

1—A powerful surge of war production to smash home the Pacific punch.

2—A public awareness of the ferocity of the Pacific war, now that Japan's home areas have been breached.

The President said that the U. S. alone, exclusive of Allied help, proposes to hurl against the Japanese more than the 3,500,000 air-ground men who crushed the wehrmacht, knocked the luftwaffe out of existence and laid Germany waste.

That is only the force to be sent actually to the theater, with nearly an equal number backing it up at home and elsewhere.

He called the continued resistance of the Japanese a hopeless, fanatical venture. It is based, the President said, on the Japanese idea that perhaps the Americans will grow tired and want peace more than complete victory.

"They should know better," Mr. Truman declared succinctly.

"They should realize that this nation, now at the peak of its military strength, will not relax x x x we have the men, the materiel, the skill, the leadership, the fortitude to achieve total victory."

Again the President said that "we have no desire to destroy or enslave the Japanese people."

"But only surrender can prevent the kind of ruin which they have seen come to Germany as a result of continued, useless resistance," he said.

Shipyard Workers Needed

The Japanese suicide attacks, however, are making themselves felt, the President acknowledged. Shipyards are badly in need of civilian laborers to repair the ship damages which are mounting.

"The fleet suffers daily damage," Mr. Truman said. "To tell the number would give information to the enemy but the number is substantial.

"Civilian workers are needed now in ever increasing numbers. I know that the patriotic workers of the nation will rally to the aid of the Navy in this emergency x x x."

John P. Frey, AFL metal trades council president, commented earlier that the west coast ship repair yard labor shortage could be overcome immediately "if the Navy lived up to its agreements." He referred to a 1941 agreement granting men in repair yards 11.6 per cent more pay than those on new construction.

President Truman submitted his review, he said, to acquaint the people with the problems that lie ahead and "how we plan to meet them."

Jap Navy in Hiding

To date, he said, the Japanese navy has been reduced to a fraction of its old self. The enemy fleet has been driven into hiding and naval aircraft back to shore bases. The merchant marine is beaten down to a quarter of its pre-war size.

The U. S. Navy now is fighting out a battle of attrition with the Japanese air force off Okinawa and Japan, tightening its blockade of Japan, redeploying the first units from Europe to help build up the ultimate force of more than 3,500,000 men.

Meantime the Navy is more and more exposed to attack as it moves in on concentrated enemy strength. The President said "we at home can hardly imagine either the delirium of the Japanese suicide attacks or the heroism of our men in meeting them."

"In the future we shall have to expect more damage rather than less," Mr. Truman warned.

He told how results in Germany, now observable, surprised even the most ardent advocates of strategic bombing. And he said significantly for Japanese consumption:

"The air force of Japan is not as strong an opponent as the Luftwaffe. Japanese industry is neither as great nor as scattered as Germany's. The planes we are using and will continue to use against Japan will be larger in size and more powerful in action than our bombers in Europe."

Strategic bombing of Japan now is well beyond the initial phase, Mr. Truman said. It will get so intense in war centers, he added, that he felt called upon to urge "Japanese civilians to leave those cities if they wish to save their lives."

The Japanese will feel also the sting of U. S. Tactical Air forces—the strafing planes of Jimmy Doolittle. They will be ranging over the Japanese homeland from nearby bases "soon," Mr. Truman said.

Already 20 bombardment groups from Europe have their orders to proceed to the Pacific by way of the U. S.

He told of the plans to discharge 2,000,000 men, leaving an army force of 7,000,000, and urged civilians not to tax transportation facilities which will have enough of a task to handle furloughed sol-

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diers.

The movement of men from Europe is being aided by plane and ship including the loan of the giant British liners Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary and Aquitania.

Production of some items of war has been cut back sharply, the President said, but for the remainder of this year it will continue at an annual rate of $54,000,000,000 which is almost equal that of 1943 and more than nine-tenths the 1941

President Truman's Review of the War With Japan and Forecast of Events in the Pacific

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 1—The text of President Truman's message to Congress today was as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The primary task facing the nation today is to win the war in Japan—to win it completely and to win it as quickly as possible. For every day by which it is shortened means a saving of American lives.

No one can recount the success of the forces of decency in this war without thinking of the one man who was more responsible for victory than any other single human being—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Under his guidance, this great nation grew to be the most powerful military force in all history.

Under his leadership, the Allied strategy was developed which broke down Hitler's fortress, crumbled Germany itself into ruins and unconditional surrender, and has brought us within striking distance of Tokyo.

But there can be no peace in the world until the military power of Japan is destroyed—with the same completeness as was the power of the European dictators.

To do that, we are now engaged in a process of deploying millions of our armed forces against Japan in a mass movement of troops and supplies and weapons over 14,000 miles—a military and naval feat unequaled in all history.

Concentrating on Pacific

I think it appropriate at this time to inform the Congress and my countrymen of some of the problems, difficulties and dangers which confront us in finishing this war—and how we expect to meet them.

Those who have the heavy responsibility of directing the nation's military efforts do not underestimate the difficulties of crushing an enemy defended by vast distances and animated by desperate fanaticism.

And yet, we have adopted what is a new development in military history. In the face of a conflict with a numerous and fanatical enemy we have undertaken during the next twelve months to discharge approximately 2,000,000 of the best soldiers the world has ever seen.

The program for the defeat of Germany was accomplished with an accuracy seldom attained in war—yet we had but little margin at the finish. On April 1, 1945, the last American division to arrive in France entered the battle line.

The strategy of the war in Europe was to have all the men that could be effectively deployed on land and sea to crush the German military machine in the shortest possible time.

That is exactly what we plan to do to Japan.

Up to the time of the collapse of Germany the United States Navy, under the superb leadership of Fleet Admiral King, was carrying on two great campaigns thousands of miles apart from each other—one in the Atlantic and one in the Pacific.

These campaigns were distinctly different. The Atlantic campaign consisted essentially of anti-submarine and amphibious operations. Even as the war neared the end, our Navy had to cope with a submarine blitz which was intended to hit our coast in April.

The Pacific campaign has involved to a major degree all the surface, air, amphibious and submarine aspect of naval warfare; but anti-submarine operations have played only a subordinate role. At one time in 1943 the United States Navy was employing over 1,100 planes in its anti-submarine warfare in the Atlantic, and, in mid-1944, over 900 ocean-going escort vessels.

All of our escort vessels have been, or will be, sent to the Pacific, except for a very few to be retained in the Atlantic for training purpose or to meet any remotely possible emergency.

Our Navy in addition to the miraculous job of convoying our endless stream of men and materials to Europe did its full share, under over-all British Naval Command, in amphibious operations in that theatre. The use of its landing craft and carriers and the fire support of its battleships, cruisers and destroyers made possible the landings in North Africa in 1942, in Sicily and Italy in 1943, and in Normandy and southern France in 1944.

Even before the invasion of France some of our Atlantic naval force had already been sent to the Pacific. After our troops had been firmly established ashore, fighting ships were moved to the Pacific as rapidly as they could be released from the requirements of the European and Mediterranean theatres and from anti-submarine warfare. The Japanese have already felt the presence of those ships—and will continue to feel it more and more.

In the Pacific the naval campaign has gone through four major phases.

The first was the defensive of 1941 and of the first half of 1942, when we fought in the Philippines and the East Indies, in the Coral Sea, at Midway and in the Aleutians.

The second was the offensive-defensive in late 1942 at Guadalcanal.

The third was the limited offensive in 1943, when we advanced slowly through the Solomons and re-took the Aleutians.

The fourth was the full offensive of 1944 and 1945, when the forces of the Southwest Pacific area under General of the Army MacArthur and those of the Central Pacific area under Fleet Admiral Nimitz made their great seaborne sweeps to the Philippines and Okinawa.

During this time the Navy has fought four full-scale sea battles: the Coral Sea, Midway, the Philippine Sea last summer off Saipan, and the three-pronged battle for Leyte Gulf last October.

Work of Aircraft Carriers

The Japanese surface Navy has now been reduced to a fraction of its former self. We have driven their ships into hiding and their naval aircraft back to their shore bases.

A large part of this success is due to our present carrier-based air power, which has permitted us to carry forward, for many hundreds of miles at a time, the air cover that is needed for a successful amphibious attack. The carriers that made possible these enormous strides were laid down in 1940—a year and a half before we entered the war. Had they not been started then, our fast advances in the Pacific could not have occurred until much later.

The Japanese merchant marine, in spite of a large program of building, has now been reduced to less than a quarter of its pre-war size. In fact we have sunk more Japanese merchant tonnage than they had at the time of Pearl Harbor.

For this and for the reduction of the Japanese Navy, we can thank our submarines, our Army and Navy shore-based aircraft, and our fast carrier task forces. Today no enemy ship can proceed between Japan and her southern conquests without running the most serious risk.

The outstanding feature of the Pacific war—the one which sets it apart from all previous wars—has been the number of the amphibious operations.

We have constructed a great fleet of special vessels for this purpose: attack transports, attack cargo ships, landing ships and landing craft. These ships make it possible to put troops and equipment ashore on open beaches in the minimum of time.

The Navy has a great share in every amphibious attack. For instance, one attack which involved landing 45,000 troops required the use of 125,000 naval personnel. In general it may be said it takes two to three sailors to put one soldier or marine ashore. It takes half a million tons of naval shipping for each division in an amphibious operation.

The Navy is now engaged in a series of grim tasks: a battle of attrition with the Japanese Air Force in the waters around Japan and Okinawa; a tightening of the blockade of Japan; redeploying its own forces from Europe; aiding the Army to redeploy, and preparing for the climactic operations yet to come.

As we approach the enemy's homeland the density of his air power naturally becomes greater and greater. A year and a half ago the enemy had more than 5,000 operating airplanes to guard perhaps 18,000,000 square miles of area. We could attack wherever we saw the defense was thinly spread. Since then, we have reduced his total air power very much, but the area he is now forced to defend has been shrunk so much more quickly by our rapid advance that the density of his air power is four or five times as great as it was.

This means tough fighting in the air. It means the loss of ships. It means damaged ships that must be replaced or brought back thousands of miles for repairs.

Greater Damage Expected

We at home can hardly imagine either the delirium of Japanese suicide attacks on our troops, airfields and ships, or the heroism of our men in meeting them. As we approach the main islands of the enemy the damage to our ships and the loss of our men are becoming more severe. In the future we shall have to expect more damage rather than less.

In carrying out its future tasks the Navy will need not only all of its present great fleets, it will need additional vessels. These vessels are now being built—partly to replace anticipated losses in future operations and partly to reinforce the fleet for the final operations it will have to conduct in enemy home waters.

The Navy is deploying all but a handful of its men from Europe to the Pacific. But unlike the Army, the Navy, after the collapse of Germany, did not have a surplus of personnel. There cannot be even a partial naval demobilization—until the Japanese are defeated.

The Navy still needs civilian laborers, particularly in the yards where ships are repaired. Working continuously under the concentrated air effort of the enemy, the fleet suffers daily damage. Many vessels have come back wounded in varying degree. To tell the number would give information to the enemy, but the number is substantial. The Navy must get these ships back into the fight with the least possible de-

We have in our Navy yards the machinery and mechanical equipment to deal with the mounting load of battle damage. But civilian workers are needed now in ever-increasing numbers. I know that the patriotic workers of the nation will rally to the aid of the Navy in this emergency as they have rallied in past emergencies. For they know that every day saved in getting a damaged ship back into service shortens the war and saves American lives.

Our Air Record Summarized

In the air we have shown what America can do with land-based planes and with carrier-based planes—in strategic bombing and in tactical bombing.

We are now able in Germany to investigate and examine the results of our strategic bombing. In spite of the most desperate resistance of the Luftwaffe and in spite of murderous barrages from anti-aircraft guns, the American and British air forces smashed at German industry day after day and night after night until its support of the German armies caved in.

Our strategic bombardment did a complete and masterly job of destroying the sources of strength of the German air force and the German military machine. Our bombers dried up the flow of vital oil and gasoline supplies not only to the German air force but to the rest of the German Army and to German industry as well.

We have had experience too—deadly experience for the Nazis—with our tactical air forces as distinguished from strategic bombing. They wrecked the bridges and roads, the railroads and canals on which the German Army counted. Germany's best Panzer divisions—entire army corps, in fact—were immobilized.

The air force of Japan is not as strong an opponent as the Luftwaffe. Japanese industry is neither as great nor as scattered as Germany's. The planes we are using and will continue to use against Japan will be larger in size and more powerful in action than our bombers in Europe.

Our Army planes and our Navy ships and planes are now driving Japan out of the air, and when our strategic air force reaches the Pacific in full might it will demolish the enemy's resources of production. Our strategic bombardment of Japan is now well beyond its initial phase. The missions of the Twentieth Air Force are mounting in size and intensity. Substantial portions of Japan's key industrial centers have been leveled to the ground in a series of record incendiary raids. What has already happened to Tokyo will happen to every Japanese city whose industries feed the Japanese war machine. I urge Japanese civilians to leave those cities if they wish to save their lives.

Our tactical air forces, experienced and battle-wise, will soon be ranging over the Japanese homeland from near-by bases.

The Japanese Air Force will be shattered by our Army and Navy fliers as surely and relentlessly as the Luftwaffe. The concentration of Japanese industry, so long an advantage, will now contribute materially to Japan's downfall.

The Army air forces began redeployment last December when a heavy bomber group returned to this country from Europe and received B-29 training before moving to the Pacific. The following month a B-25 medium bomber group came to this country and proceeded, after training to fly A-26 attack bombers against the Japanese.

During the last month twenty bombardment groups have received orders to move from Europe to the Far East by way of the United States.

Our ground armies, our corps and our divisions have followed the best traditions of the American soldier for courage and skill, and their leadership has been of the uniformly high quality which results in victory.

The United States has been fortunate in having as the Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy a man of so great experience and ability as Fleet Admiral Leahy.

We have also been fortunate in having at the head of our land and air forces men like General Marshall, General Eisenhower, General MacArthur and General Arnold. They have provided the inspiration and the leadership for all our Army operations.

The American soldier of this war is as brave and as magnificent as the American soldier has always been. He has the initiative and ingenuity he has always had. But in this war he is a better soldier and a more successful soldier than he has ever been before. For in this war he has gone into battle better trained, better equipped, and better led than ever before.

Forcing of Nazi Surrender

In the face of the formidable Nazi hordes which had secured a stranglehold on western Europe, our armies, shoulder to shoulder with those of our Allies, forced a landing on the shores of France. In the short space of eleven months they drove the enemy from France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland and forced him to unconditional surrender in the heart of his own homeland.

To the south our troops and those of the Allies wrested North Africa from the Axis, fought a dogged advance through Italy from Sicily to the Alps, and pinned down a force that otherwise could have brought substantial aid to the enemy on the eastern and western fronts.

The heroism of our own troops in Europe was matched by that of the armed forces of the nations that fought by our side. They and the brave men in the underground movements of the occupied countries all gave their blood to wipe the Nazi terror from the face of the earth. They absorbed the blows of the German military machine during the many months in which we were building up our expeditionary forces and they shared to the full in the ultimate destruction of the enemy.

The same courage and skill which brought about the downfall of the Nazis are being displayed by our soldiers now fighting in the Pacific. Many of them are veterans of the grim months following Pearl Harbor.

Since 1942 our Army troops and marines in the South Pacific have thrown the enemy back from his farthermost advances in New Guinea and the Solomons, have traveled 1,500 miles up the New Guinea coast line, have conquered the Admiralty Islands, Biak and Morotai. Meanwhile, Marines and Army troops have been cleaning up in the Solomons and the Palaus. In October of last year these magnificent achievements cul-

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minated in the landing of our troops in Leyte. Four months later they freed Manila.

Westward across the central Pacific other Marines and Army units, in hard-fought battles, have forced the Japanese back 4,000 miles. Tarawa, Kwajalein, Saipan, Guam, Iwo Jima have been the stepping stones. Today Army and Marine divisions are slowly but steadily sweeping the Japanese from Okinawa.

All of our campaigns in Europe and in the Pacific have depended on long lines of communications and upon quantities of supply unheard of in prior warfare. One of the marvels of Allied achievements has been the organization, guarding and operation of these world-girdling supply lines.

For this we have to thank management and labor in our war industries, our farmers and miners and other Americans—who produced the equipment and supplies for ourselves and our allies; the gallant members of our merchant marine—who transported them overseas under the guns of our Navy; and the men of our Army service forces—upon whose work in clearing ports, rushing up supplies, and constructing roads, railroads, bridges, highways and gasoline pipelines, the fate of battle often depended.

There are also included in our experience in this war miracles of saving human life as well as miracles of destruction of the enemy. Since the invasion of Africa in November, 1942, in all our operations in Europe and in Africa, we have lost about 1,600 soldiers from sickness. In the Civil War the Union forces, never more than a third as large as our forces in Europe, had 224,000 deaths from sickness. In the three years since April, 1942, the Army forces in the disease-infected islands of the Pacific lost fewer than 1,400 men from sickness.

Medical Triumphs Recited

Surgery in this war has reduced the percentage of death from wounds in the Army from 8.25 per cent in the last war to 4 per cent in this one. This is due to many factors: the high professional skill of the surgeons and nurses, the availability of blood and blood plasma, penicillin and other new miracles of medicine; the devotion of the Medical Corps men who rescue the wounded under fire, the advanced position of surgical staffs right up behind the front lines.

Shifting our ground and air strength from Europe to the Far East presents transportation problems even greater and more complicated than those involved in the initial deployment of our forces to all parts of the world. Millions of men and millions of tons of supplies must be moved half way around the globe.

The movement of troops from Europe has been swift in getting under way. They are coming by ship and they are coming by air. Every day the process of transfer gains momentum.

After the first World War—when the only problem was getting men home and there was no bitter, powerful enemy left to fight—it took nearly a year to complete the evacuation of 1,933,156 men. This time the Army Transportation Corps and the Air Transport Command plan to move 3,000,000 troops out of Europe before a year passes.

It is not easy to visualize the volume of supplies that must precede, accompany and follow the soldiers going from Europe and the United States into the Pacific. To maintain our forces in Europe the Army shipped across the Atlantic 68,000,000 tons of equipment and food—nearly eight times the total shipped in all the first World War.

Now we must reclaim all of this equipment that is still serviceable. We must supplement it with new production. And we must make shipments of comparable size to the Pacific over supply lanes which are three times as long as those to Europe.

The initial requirement of equipment for each man fighting against Japan is about six tons and an additional ton is needed each month for maintenance.

Finding the ships to transport these supplies is not the only difficulty. We must continue to develop in the Pacific now harbors and bases out of practically nothing, install roads and build power systems.

Human Factor in Redeploying

Great as these problems of redeployment are, we are not losing sight of the human aspect in shifting men from one side of the world to the other. Wherever it can be done without slowing down the pace of our projected operations in the Pacific, we are deploying our soldiers by way of the United States so that they may have a chance to visit their homes and loved ones before they go on to tackle the Japanese.

On the basis of present estimates, only a small fraction of the men now in Europe will have to go directly to the Far East without first stopping off at home.

The remainder of our present European force will go to the Pacific through the United States, will be assigned to necessary military duties in this country, will be discharged, or will be kept in Europe for occupation duty. Most of those who will go directly to the Pacific are in supply and service units whose presence in the new theatre is essential to the immediate construction of harbors, bases, communications and air fields—from which to step up our blows against Japan.

The Army is mindful that those who come through this country want to get home with the least possible delay once their ship docks or their plane lands. Everything is geared for speed to accomplish this at the air and seaports. Within twenty-four hours in most cases they are aboard a train at Government expense bound for one of the nineteen Army personnel centers, where the men immediately eligible for discharge are separated from those who are destined for further service.

Men who are to remain on active duty are promptly "ordered" home from the personnel center at Government expense, for a period up to thirty days, plus travel time, for rest and recuperation.

The period spent at home is not charged against the man's furlough time nor is it classed as leave of absence. It is "temporary duty," and the soldier draws full pay for the period. His only instructions are to have the best time he know how until he reports back to the personnel center. That is what I mean when I say that we have not forgotten the human side of redeployment.

Relatives and friends of service men can do their part in this program by not crowding around the ports and personnel centers through which the men pass. The men will get home as soon as is humanly possible. Troop movements on the nation's railroads will become increasingly heavy from now on. I ask for full public cooperation in preventing any aggravation of this burden on domestic transportation, for it would slow down the rate at which soldiers can be reunited with their loved ones.

At the same time as we step up the movement of men and munitions to the Far East, we have been exerting every effort to increase the number of ships available to return men to this country for discharge.

Three hundred and sixteen cargo ships are being converted to help soldiers get out of Europe faster. They are not the most luxurious ships ever seen, but they will get the men home. In addition, the British are letting us use their three proudest passenger liners—the Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mary and the Aquitania.

These, added to fifty of our own transport vessels, 800 bombers and transport planes and such ships as we are able to use out of the German merchant fleet, will make it possible to bring men home for discharge without interfering with the main job of transferring troops and equipment to the war against Japan.

The Army's system for selecting the soldiers for release to civilian life represents a democratic and fair approach to this most difficult problem. A poll was taken among enlisted men in all parts of the world. They were asked what factors they believed should be taken into consideration in deciding who should be released from the Army first. More than 90 per cent said that preference should go to those who had been overseas and in combat longest, and to those with children.

The Army spent two years developing a program of point credits designed to carry out these views expressed by the soldiers. It checked and rechecked its program, and made comprehensive surveys in order to make sure that the plan would achieve the objectives.

The system applies equally to the members of our Army in all parts of the world. It embodies the principle of impartial selection that we applied in drafting our citizen army and that we shall continue to apply in meeting the manpower requirements of armed forces until Japan is defeated.

By reducing the strength of the Army from 8,300,000 to 6,968,000 and by maintaining the Army calls on Selective Service at a level substantially higher than requirements for actual replacements, it will be possible to restore to their homes during the next year a total of 2,000,000 officers and men, including those who will leave because of wounds, sickness, age and other specific causes, as well as those who will leave under the point system.

To Comb "Under 30" Ranks

To accomplish this while continuing to be liberal in the deferment of men 30 years of age and over, it is the Administration's policy to induct all non-veterans under 30 years of age who can be replaced and who can qualify for the armed forces. Many of such men who have thus far been irreplaceable will become available for induction when the plants in which they are working are cut back or when they can be replaced from time to time by cutback-production workers and returning veterans.

In the three weeks since the point system became effective 2,500 officers and 33,000 enlisted men and women from every theatre of war have received final discharge papers at Army separation centers. During June, 50,000 high-score men are scheduled to leave Europe for this country, and 33,000 are scheduled to come from the Pacific and Asia. The great majority of these, a few days after they arrive, will be civilians again.

Let no one be under the delusion that these discharges are being authorized because the war is nearing an end or because we feel the Japanese are easy to beat. They are being made because our military leaders believe that we can reduce the over-all strength of our Army at this time without jeopardy to our cause in the Pacific or to the lives of the men fighting there.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, after consultation with General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz, have decided that our Army can deliver its heaviest blows in the Pacific and win final victory most quickly with a strength which a year from now will be about 7,000,000.

By maintaining our Army at this size, we shall be able to more than double the force we now have in the Pacific and hurl against the Japanese an overseas force larger than the 3,500,000 men who united with our Allies to crush the Wehrmacht and the Luftwaffe.

These are the men who will be carrying the fight to the enemy, but obviously they cannot operate effectively unless there are adequate reserve troops in training in the United States, and also an adequate base from which our advance troops can be supplied and serviced.

All Fit Will Serve Abroad

It is our plan that every physically fit soldier in the United States who has not yet served overseas be assigned to foreign duty when he completes his training or, if he is fulfilling an essential administrative or service job, as soon as he can be replaced by a returning veteran. This has been the Army's policy since the beginning of the war. It will be rigidly adhered to in the redeployment period.

If it were not for the overwhelming ascendancy established by our air and fleet units, we should have to send many more men to the Pacific than we now intend.

The Japanese have more than 4,000,000 troops under arms—a force larger than the Germans were ever able to put against us on the Western front. To back up this army, they have several million additional men of military age who have not yet been called to the colors. We have not yet come up against the main strength of this Japanese military force. The Japanese Army is organized into 100 combat divisions. Its air force, despite the heavy losses it has suffered, still comprises over 3,000 combat planes. We are cutting heavily into Japanese aircraft production through our Superfortress raids, but Japan remains capable of producing planes at the rate of 1,250 to 1,500 a month.

Army casualties on Okinawa from March 18 to May 29 totaled 3,603 killed and missing and 14,661 wounded. The marines in the same period reported 1,889 dead and missing and 8,403 wounded. Navy and Coast Guard losses were 4,729 killed and missing and 4,640 wounded, an overall total for all services of 10,221 killed and missing and 27,704 wounded. Japanese deaths were nearly six times as great as our own. On May 29 the total of Japanese killed on Okinawa was 61,066.

That is an example of the increasing toughness of this war as our troops get closer to Tokyo.

It is this kind of fighting we must be prepared for in our future campaigns. All of our experience indicates that no matter how hard we hit the enemy from the air or from the sea, the foot soldier will still have to advance against strongly entrenched and fanatical troops, through sheer grit and fighting skill, backed up by all the mechanical superiority in flame-throwers, tanks and artillery we can put at his disposal. There is no easy way to win.

Program for Japan's Defeat

Our military policy for the defeat of Japan calls for:

(1) Pinning down the Japanese forces where they now are and keeping them divided so that they can be destroyed piece by piece.

(2) Concentrating overwhelming power on each segment which we attack.

(3) Using ships, aircraft, armor, artillery and all other matériel in massive concentration to gain victory with the smallest possible loss of life.

(4) Applying relentless and increasing pressure to the enemy by sea, air and on the land, so that he cannot rest, reorganize or regroup his battered forces of dwindling supplies to meet our next attack.

Of course the differences between the war in Europe and the war in the Pacific will cause differences in war production. The composition of the Army will be different, as will the equipment issued to troops. There will be changes in strategic plans and in replacement factors.

Until the expanded pipelines for the Pacific war are filled, and until equipment arrives in substantial amounts from the European theatre, war production must continue at a high rate.

The Navy program will continue on an even keel.

There has been a sharp reduction in the program of the Army Air Forces.

Similar sharp cuts in the program of supplies for our ground troops are now being put into effect. Some new items of equipment will be added. The emphasis will be shifted in others.

Thus, there will be a decreased production in heavy artillery, artillery ammunition, trucks, tanks and small arms.

There will be increased production in aircraft bombs, atabrine, steel barges, wire and insect screening cloth, combat boots, cotton uniforms, amphibious trucks, raincoats, distillation units, radio relay units, special railway equipment and motorized shop equipment.

In a number of important items there will be little change in demand for an indefinite period. These include food, clothing, petroleum products, lumber and certain chemicals. It is likely that all these will remain on the critical list. Leather is tight. So are textiles. There is a shortage of cotton duck and fabrics for clothing. The food problem has been accentuated by the steadily increasing numbers the Army has been called upon to feed.

Accordingly, production for the Japanese war cannot be taken as a matter of course. It will require a high percentage of our resources.

War Production Board Chairman Krug has stated that during the balance of this year, our munitions production will run at an annual rate of $54,000,000,000, which is almost equal to the rate of 1943, and more than nine-tenths the rate during the peak of 1944.

With these production objectives before us, we must not slacken our support of the men who are now preparing for the final assault on Japan. War production remains the paramount consideration of our national effort.

These then are our plans for bringing about the unconditional surrender of Japan. If the Japanese insist on continuing resistance beyond the point of reason, their country will suffer the same destruction as Germany. Our blows will destroy their whole modern industrial plant and organization, which they have built up during the past century and which they are now devoting to a hopeless cause.

We have no desire or intention to destroy or enslave the Japanese people. But only surrender can prevent the kind of ruin which they have seen come to Germany as a result of continued, useless resistance.

Call for "Total Victory"

The job ahead for this nation is clear.

We are faced with a powerful Japanese military machine. These are the same Japanese who perpetrated the infamous attack on Pearl Harbor three and a one-half years ago; they are the same Japanese who ordered the death march from Bataan; they are the same Japanese who carried out the barbarous massacres in Manila.

They know now that their dreams of conquest are shattered. They no longer boast of dictating peace terms in Washington.

This does not mean, however, that the Japanese have given up hope. They are depending on America tiring of this war—becoming weary of the sacrifices it demands. They hope that our desire to see our soldiers and sailors home again and the temptation to return to the comforts and profits of peace will force us to settle for some compromise short of unconditional surrender.

They should know better.

They should realize that this nation, now at the peak of its military strength, will not relax, will not weaken in its purpose.

We have the men, the matériel, the skill, the leadership, the fortitude to achieve total victory.

We have the Allies who will help us to achieve it. We are resolute in our determination—we will see the fight through to a complete and victorious finish.

To that end, with the help of God, we shall use every ounce of our energy and strength.

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RUSSIA SUPPORTS U. S., BRITAIN IN LEVANTINE FIGHT

Speedy Measures Must Be Taken to End Dispute in Syria, Moscow Says.

REDS OUTLINE VIEWS

'Cease Firing' Order Brings Temporary Truce; 400 Killed in Damascus.

LONDON, June 1—(AP) Russia entered the Levantine controversy tonight with a statement that the Soviet government "considers that speedy measures to stop the military operations in Syria and Lebanon must be taken, and the conflict which has arisen must be settled in a peaceful manner."

The Moscow radio said a note was addressed to France, Great Britain, the United States and China outlining the Soviet views.

Fighting Halted

This development came as a "cease fire" order by the French commanders brought at least a temporary truce to troubled Syria. The United States has agreed to act as mediator in the dispute, which has already cost at least 400 lives in Damascus alone and has threatened to plunge the Arab world into revolt.

"Events in Syria and Lebanon do not correspond to the spirit of the decisions adopted at Dumbarton Oaks, or to the aims of the United Nations conference taking place in San Francisco, for the creation of an organization to insure peace and security," Moscow said.

The broadcast, as recorded by the Soviet monitor, asserted the Soviet government "has addressed this suggestion to the French provisional government, and has also addressed it to the governments of Great Britain, the United States of America and China, to whom belongs the initiative in the creation of a postwar organization for peace and international security."

In referring to the nations to which it said belongs the initiative in creation of a postwar peace organization the Soviet note, as recorded in London, failed to mention Russia.

All was reported quiet in Syria after days of fighting. British forces formally assumed responsibility for the maintenance of order, and French commanders agreed to take orders from the British commander in the middle east, Gen. Sir Bernard C. Paget.

A British Foreign Office spokesman emphasized that the original intervention of Britain and the United States in the dispute was aimed at protecting a vital Allied supply line for the war against Japan and in guaranteeing the independence of Syria and Lebanon.

Refuse to Withdraw Troops

While France, faced with a virtual ultimatum, consented to stop firing on the Syrians, General de Gaulle refused to go all the way in meeting Prime Minister Churchill's demand of yesterday that French troops be withdrawn to their barracks.

"French troops will remain in their positions," a communique issued by deGaulle's government said flatly.

However, Associated Press correspondent Frank O'Brien reported from Damascus that an order from Beyrouth for the French troops to return to their barracks had been issued at 9:20 a.m., Damascus time, today and that the troops had moved into the main barracks of the town.

O'Brien said crowds cheered the British officials who entered the city with their troops. His dispatch told of no further disturbances.

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, replying to a note from the United States, said in a letter to U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery at Paris that a solution to the Levantine problem could be found once order has been established.

No Word from deGaulle

The French government in a communique declared that France intended to create if possible "an atmosphere more favorable to talks with Britain and America," but there was no word from Gen. de Gaulle himself that he would agree to such talks.

Intimates of the French leader said he was in no mood at present to discuss the Levantine problem with other powers.

An official French source said de Gaulle had received "a friendly message" from President Truman and was preparing a reply.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden appeared optimistic as he reported to a cheering House of Commons on the French pledge not to oppose British efforts to keep order in the Middle East.

France Formally Invited

"We have confidence," he said, "that we can now rely on all concerned to co-operate in complete restoration of law and order, which is indeed an essential step to the solution of this complex problem."

The United States' willingness to take part in talks with Britain and France—if such talks could be arranged—was greeted enthusiastically here as an immedite sign of Anglo-American co-operation in world affairs.

Supplementing Churchill's word to de Gaulle yesterday that "we shall be prepared to begin tripartite discussions here in London" after order had been restored in Syria, the British Foreign Office announced that France had formally been invited to a London conference with Britain and the United States.

Acceptance Not Indicated

There was nothing to indicate, however, that France would accept the invitation. Official quarters in Paris apparently had not deviated from the position that the controversy should be settled directly between France and the states concerned, Syria and Lebanon.

A Ministry of Information spokesman in Paris, asked when de Gaulle would reply formally to Churchill, said "I can't tell whether there will be a reply."

The general feeling in Paris was described as one of injured French pride. Some French newspapers cautioned Britain that "appeasement" of the Arabs in Syria held dangerous potentialities for Britain elsewhere in the Middle East.

'Greatly Exaggerated'

The French Ministry of Information declared that the "incidents in Syria and Lebanon have been greatly exaggerated" and asserted that the French had been forced to take action by "acts committed by special troops of Syria and Lebanon commanded by Syrian and Lebanese officers."

An Associated Press dispatch from Beirut, capital of Lebanon, said that news of British intervention was "received with a sensation of great relief" in Syria. It said strikes still were disrupting Lebanon, but that there had been no important incidents today.

Damascus Quiet

General Paget flew to Beirut this morning in a Liberator bomber escorted by nine Spitfires, to confer with the Lebanese President, Beshara el Khoury, and other members of the Lebanese Cabinet. He was said to have received a warm welcome. Two British destroyers anchored in Beirut harbor.

Damascus was quiet for the first time since the French began shelling the ancient city on Tuesday. A smoke pall still hung over the shattered center of the town. Ambulances had picked up 400 dead and 500 wounded and it was feared that possibly thousands more were lying in the ruins of the old section.

The Beirut radio said Aleppo was generally calm and that French troops had withdrawn from Deirezzor, 250 miles northeast of Damascus.

The Soviet Note on Syria

LONDON, Saturday, June 2 (U.P.)—Text of a Soviet communiqué issued by the Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissariat on the Levant crisis as broadcast by Moscow radio:

In connection with the conflict that has broken out between France and Syria and Lebanon, which has taken the character of armed encounters, the Soviet Government has addressed a note to the French, British, United States and Chinese Governments.

The Soviet Government pointed out that military actions were occurring in territory of Syria and Lebanon and French troops stationed there had armed encounters with Syrians and Lebanese, that artillery shelling and an air attack on the capital Syria town of Damascus had occurred.

Armed encounters also occurred in a number of other towns in Syria and Lebanon. The number of killed and wounded is increasing every day. The position is complicated by the fact that the three above-mentioned states, France, Syria and Lebanon, are members of the United Nations who are participating in the conference taking place at San Francisco.

It was further stated in the Soviet Government's note that events occurring in Syria and Lebanon do not correspond to the spirit of decisions taken at Dumbarton Oaks and the aims of the United Nations conference occurring at San Francisco, namely, the founding of an organization for safeguarding the peace and security of nations.

The Soviet Government therefore considers that timely measures for ending military actions in Syria and Lebanon and adjusting the conflict that has arisen by peaceful means must be taken. With this intention the Soviet Government has turned to the French Provisional Government as well as the Governments of Great Britain, the United States and China who hold the initiative for post-war organization of peace and international security.

JUN 2 - 1945

French Cease Firing, But Refuse To Keep Troops Confined

London, June 1 (AP)—France refused today to comply with Prime Minister Churchill's request that French troops in Syria retire to their barracks to avoid the possibility of clash with the British but, in a conciliatory move, ordered her troops to "cease fire."

"French troops will remain in their positions," said a French communiqué issued in Paris after a Cabinet meeting.

By ordering French troops to cease fire, the French thus complied with half the request of Churchill, backed by President Truman, to take steps to end the bloodshed. In further steps to resolve the dispute that threatened to plunge the Arab world into revolt, it was disclosed that the United States had agreed to sit with other powers in the role of mediator.

Invited To Conference

The British Foreign Office announced that France had been invited to participate in a London conference with Britain and the United States to settle the issues involved in the Arab-supported demands of Syria and Lebanon for full independence and Allied insistence upon safeguards for their communications lines to the Pacific war areas.

Beirut dispatches said all was quiet in Syria and Lebanon after the French finally stopped their shelling and bombing of Damascus Syrian capital, and that small arms fire had ceased. At least 400 persons had been killed and 500 wounded.

General Reaches Beirut

The British commander in the Middle East, General Sir Bernard C. Paget, flew to Beirut this morning in a bomber escorted by Spitfires. British destroyers swung at anchor in Beirut harbor.

British troops, tanks and vehicles moved along the main road toward Damascus yesterday, following Prime Minister Churchill's orders to intervene.

Paris newspapers used the term "ultimatum" in describing Churchill's note asking General de Gaulle to halt French military activity in Syria, but discussed the situation in generally moderate terms.

Warn Of Appeasement

Some French newspapers did not comment at all. Others cautioned Britain that "appeasement" of the Arabs in the case of Syria held dangerous potentialities for Britain elsewhere in the Middle East. Some criticized Gen. de Gaulle for taking a more aggressive attitude than French strength justifies.

The general tone, however, was of injured French pride, rather than concern.

The official French announcement did not say when the orders to cease fire had been given. Up to noon French spokesmen in Paris had been denying such an order had gone out, but said the local commanders in Syria were instructed to meet the situation as they thought best and in a "conciliatory spirit."

Beirut dispatches quoting official announcements there, however, said the French commander in chief had agreed to cease fire and accept British orders after a conference with the British commander.

Cabinet Meets

When the French communiqué finally was issued it came after a Cabinet meeting at which Foreign Minister Georges Bidault had given a full report.

De Gaulle apparently had waited overnight in order to get a line on French public reaction.

A Minister of Information spokesman in Paris, asked when de Gaulle would reply formally to Churchill, said, "I can't tell whether there will be a reply."

Syria, Lebanon Blamed

A commentary from the French Ministry of Information, meanwhile, said that the "incidents in Syria and Lebanon have been greatly exaggerated" and reiterated the French position that the unrest in the two countries were artificially stimulated.

French troops had been forced to take action, it was said, by the "acts committed by special troops of Syria and Lebanon commanded by Syrian and Lebanese officers."

The commentary closed with an expression of hope that no new incidents would arise.

The French added that the situation probably would not delay de Gaulle's conference with President Truman, who has invited him to Washington.

Won't Invite Syria

Syria itself will not be invited to the tripartite conference, the British Foreign Office spokesman disclosed, although it might be invited to participate in later talks.

He explained the issue was primarily one of relations among the big powers warring against Japan, and that Britain's concern was with tranquility in an area through which runs an Allied supply line for the Japanese war.

The spokesman said Britain wants the conference as soon as possible. He said Eden probably would represent Britain, and Ambassador John G. Winant the United States.

Eden said in Commons today: "I have received information that General Humboldt, commanding French troops in Syria, informed the general officer commanding the British 9th Army last night that he had received instructions from Paris not to oppose the order of the commander in chief in the Middle East.

Confident Order Coming

"We have confidence that we can rely on all concerned to co-operate in the complete restoration of law and order, which is indeed an essential step to a solution of this complex problem."

The Beirut radio said Aleppo was generally calm, and that French troops had withdrawn from Deir Ez-Zor, but remained in the vicinity. Deir Ez-Zor is 250 miles northeast of Damascus.

Thus far the tiny republic of Lebanon has not experienced the violence that has occurred in Syria. The Beirut radio said, however, that a four-day strike called in protest against what the Lebanese National Congress had called "acts of aggression" by the French in Lebanon and Syria, would continue until Monday.

London Awaits French Stand On Syria Talks

Anglo-American Bid Sent to Paris as Eden Reports to Commons on Dispute

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that a note had been sent to France inviting that government to participate with Great Britain and the United States in a conference looking toward the solution of the Syrian crisis.

He said the United States had agreed to take part in the discussions, but he was unable to offer any definite date for such a conference.

The spokesman said, however, that Britain wanted the meeting to take place as soon as possible, and expressed the belief that it would be conducted with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden representing Britain and Ambassador John G. Winant attending for the United States.

He said Britain's concern in the matter was with tranquillity in an area through which runs an Allied supply line for the war against Japan.

The spokesman added that Syria would not be invited to take part in the initial discussions, but was expected to participate in the later talks. He explained that the issue was primarily one of relations between the big powers warring against Japan.

Eden appeared optimistic as he reported to a cheering House of Commons today on the French decision not to oppose British efforts to keep order in the Middle East.

"We have confidence," he said, "that we can now rely on all concerned to co-operate in complete restoration of law and order, which is indeed an essential step to the solution of this complex problem."

The United States' willingness to take part in talks with Britain and France—if such talks could be arranged—was greeted enthusiastically here as an immediate sign of Anglo-American co-operation in world affairs.

There was nothing to indicate, however, that France would accept the invitation. Official quarters at Paris apparently had not deviated from the position that the controversy should be settled directly between France and the states concerned. Syria and Lebanon.

The general feeling in Paris was described as one of injured pride.

JAP RESISTANCE DIMINISHING IN OKINAWA BATTLE

JUN 2 - 1945

Mopping Operations in Progress in Captured Areas Behind U. S. Lines.

ADVANCE ON FLANKS

Marine Aircraft, Naval Guns Support Troops; Hill Positions Seized.

ERICKSON

GUAM, Saturday, June 2.—(AP) Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.'s 10th U. S. Army troops completed capture yesterday of the fortress city of Shuri, battered keystone of Nippon's smashed southern Okinawa defense line, and drove southward against diminishing resistance.

The central areas of the American lines, which had bulged badly northward as four divisions virtually encircled Shuri while the Japanese held tight in that citadel, were straightened and shortened by the day's gains, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported in today's communique.

Strong elements on both flanks made new penetrations toward the south into enemy held ground. Progress was so great that Nimitz reported "mopping up operations were in progress in newly captured areas behind the lines."

Resistance Collapsing

Several hours earlier, Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th Army corps, told Associated Press Correspondent Al Dopking that only weather now could stop the Yanks. He said that to all outward appearances, organized Japanese resistance on Okinawa was on the verge of collapse.

Detailing the ground action, which was supported strongly by Marine aircraft and heavy naval guns, Nimitz reported:

The 6th Marine division moved forward to occupy about 1,000 yards of the north bank of the Kokuba river. It met considerable resistance from Japanese in the vicinity of Kokuba village, but forward elements crossed the river and penetrated southward.

The First Marine division captured Shichina hill, masses after an advance of about 2,000 yards, which gave them positions overlooking the Naha-Honabaru highway crossing the island from east to west.

In the central sectors, the 24th Army corps reorganized its infantry forces and mopped up remnants of the Shuri fortress garrison.

Infantry Advances

Launching a powerful attack on the east, the 7th Infantry division advanced 4,000 to 1,000 yards to capture positions in the southern Ozato Mura hills, meeting the most stubborn resistance of the day.

General Hodge, vetbran of Guadalcanal, Bougainville and the Philippines, expressed doubt that the Japanese, now crushed around Shuri town, could muster their depleted strength for any determined last ditch stand.

Mud appears to be the only thing holding up the end of the campaign, Hodge said.

Hodge's doughboys and Maj. Gen. Roy Geiger's leathernecks of the Third Marine Amphibious corps, after smashing the key Shuri defense belt, pursued the Japanese garrison remnants so closely the enemy had no opportunity to establish new defense works.

See Victory in 10 Days

The army corps commander said he was reluctant to forecast the date the fighting would end, but added there were officers in his command who were confident another 10 days would see the conclusion of the battle to finish the conquest of Okinawa, only 325 miles south of Japan.

Tokyo radio conceded that Japanese losses on the island were increasing, giving unwitting support to yesterday's American communique which said Nipponese casualties on Okinawa and nearby islands were estimated at 61,519 killed from April 1, date of the Yank invasion, through May 30.

Based on the American estimate of around 85,000 Japanese troops on Okinawa at the outset of the invasion, the toll of enemy dead alone would leave less than 25,000 defenders.

The double encirclement of Shuri defenses by two Marine and three Army divisions was virtually completed yesterday, reported Dopking. He is with the First Marine division and 96th Infantry division units entering the city from the west and east.

While the 77th Infantry division had punched aaginst fanatical Nipponese resistance to the northeastern boundary of Shuri, the Sixth Marine and Seventh Infantry divisions were forging a second enclosing ring to the south of the ruined city.

Shuri Is Circled; Japs In Flight On Okinawa

JUN 2 - 1945

Washington, June 1 (AP)—United States submarines have sunk fourteen more enemy ships, including a destroyer and four other combatant vessels, in Pacific waters, the Navy announced today.

FARON

Guam, June 1 (AP)—Organized Japanese resistance on Okinawa appeared to be ended today.

Tenth Army Yanks pursued crippled, disorganized remnants of the Rising Sun's once-powerful island garrison and closed a trap on Shuri town while Radio Tokyo admitted Japanese losses were "gradually increasing."

With Marines on the west and infantry on the east, the Americans cut through both flanks to isolate Shuri, key point of Japanese defenses and to drive spears on both flanks southward so swiftly the retreating Nipponese were unable to set up new defenses.

TODAY

Marines Clear Naha

Sixth Division Marines completed the mopup in Naha, former capital city of the island, smashing furiously from all directions into remaining pockets.

The Japanese Domei news agency, meanwhile, admitted in a dispatch broadcast by Tokyo radio the "penetration" of Naha by Americans. It termed the situation a "critical development" which compelled Nipponese commanders to withdraw "part of their troops to positions in the rear in order to consolidate their defense lines."

Elements of the 6th Marine Division, Associated Press War Correspondent Alva N. Dopking reported from the front, were pushing the "withdrawing" enemy southward toward the mouth of the Kokuba River and toward the Naha-Yonabaru road south of Shuri. Those that did not "withdraw" were either killed or captured.

Mud Biggest Obstacle

Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th Army Corps, told Dopking that mud appears to be the only thing holding up the conclusion of the Okinawa campaign. And, Hodges noted, for the last two days the sun has been shining. Although the roads still are bad, they are passable and drying rapidly.

Personally reluctant to forecast an end to the island fighting, Hodge said there are officers in his command who are confident the campaign can be wrapped up in another ten days.

From all outward appearances, the Japanese resistance is on the verge of complete collapse, the veteran of Guadalcanal, Bougainville, Munda and Leyte said in an interview.

Best Jap Troops Killed

He added he doubted if the hard-pressed enemy would be able to muster his depleted forces for any determined last-ditch stand and was confident that all Japanese front-line troops had been killed in the long and costly stand on the defense line across the island. The forces remaining are less experienced and short of leadership as well, since many front-line Japanese officers have been slain.

Japanese artillery fire continues to fall off daily, and with at least 350 of the Nipponese field pieces knocked out by bombings and naval gunfire, the General believes they have little left.

Multiple Fronts

Radio Tokyo yesterday admitted that the Okinawa defenses had been split into multiple fronts, but claimed, nevertheless, today that the Japanese still were engaged in "sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting" against the Americans with "our men inflicting tremendous bleeding on the enemy."

Three quarters of the original Nipponese garrison on the important Ryukyu island have been killed or captured. It appeared certain the remaining 25,000 or fewer Japanese, their line crumbling, will be unable to make a prolonged stand.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported today that of the original Okinawa garrison of 85,000 troops, 61,519 have been killed and 1,353 captured in the two-month campaign. The two-week Yank assault, which cracked the stiff Naha-Shuri-Yonabaru line, cost the Nipponese 13,416 dead and 315 captured.

American Losses

The Japanese casualty figures, showing a sustained 1,000 killed a day, compared with American dead and missing of 9,602 as of May 24. The United States figures include those for the Navy, Marine Corps and Army. No record of Japanese naval dead is known here.

There have been indications for several days that the Japanese have been withdrawing from Shuri. The final stand may come in the rugged but less strongly fortified highlands to the south.

Wet weather has slowed mechanized maneuvers and transformed the battle into a fight of foot soldiers. It may, however, prove an advantage to United States troops, for extremely heavy rains and electrical storms halted all enemy air activity.

UNITED CRIME HUNT PLANNED

SINGLETON

Commission Moves To Set Up "World Scotland Yard"

London, June 1 (AP)—Delegates of sixteen nations attending a conference of the United Nations War Crimes Commission moved today to perfect an international Scotland Yard or world-wide counter part of the American G-men to collect evidence against Axis war criminals.

As the commission's drive to tighten its detective and prosecution machinery gained impetus, Col. Abe McGregor Goff, a representative of the Washington war crimes office told the delegates that the United States was determined to exact a full price from every war criminal—"white or yellow." He said that the United States was "anxious to play its full part in the commission's work."

Simplifies Convictions

There were indications that the pool indictment plan was gathering strength within the commission. Originally advocated by Judge Samuel Rosenman, White House adviser, the plan provides a means of bringing to trial the membership of such terror organizations as the German Gestapo and SS and simplifies convictions.

In discussing a projected world-wide investigating unit, Lieut. Col. J. V. Hodgson, American member of the commission and a former Honolulu prosecutor, urged the establishment of a central recording office for war crimes. Such a system, he declared, would show that "particular organizations or units had systematically committed war crimes."

"Constant recurrence of crimes committed by particular organizations or units," he added, "is itself evidence that they are criminal organizations and that all their members are responsible for the crimes either as principals or accessories."

U.S. Prepared To Punish Japs, Too

SINGLETON

London, June 1 (AP)—Col. A. B. McGregor Goff, of the United States War Crimes Commission, declared today that the United States was determined to exact a full price from every war criminal "white or yellow."

The Government spokesman's remarks promising punishment for Japanese criminals as well as Germans and Axis satellites were made before the United Nations War Crimes Commission and disclosed in a summary of his address, released through the British Ministry of Information.

He told other delegates of the sixteen nations attending the conference that one reason the United States had not yet submitted its list of war criminals was the difficulty of collecting evidence from returned prisoners of war, now scattered throughout the country.

Nearly 3,000 now are listed as war criminals, virtually all of them Germans. A highly responsible informant said the list had been kept secret before victory in the fear that Germany would engage in wholesale slaughter of Allied prisoners. It appeared likely that the identity of hundreds of those on the war criminals list would be made known soon. All face a maximum sentence of death if convicted, it was learned.

May Be Blanket Indictments

Lieut. Col. J. V. Hodgson, another United States representative on the War Crimes Commission, said today that certain types of war crimes apparently were dictated by the Axis governments as a matter of policy.

His speech was viewed as supporting a general belief that the victorious powers would try to pin war guilt on Axis governments as such on a blanket basis.

His address urged the establishment of a national recording office in London to co-ordinate the separate findings of the member nations in their investigations of war crimes.

Pool Indictment Supported

"While evidence in possession of one national office might be insufficient to identify persons responsible for a crime, all the evidence, when collated might very well identify all of the persons."

Colonel Hodgson hinted that there would be support within the commission for a plan recommended by Judge Samuel Rosenman, White House adviser, for a pool indictment of such terror organizations as the Gestapo and SS (Elite Guard).

He disclosed that there were some weaknesses in the present commission setup.

Co-ordination Lacking

For example, he said, the sixteen member nations were performing functions in searching out war criminals separately and "without regular liaison with other national offices or with the commission acting for Russia."

"Thus," he continued, "when the crimes were detected and investigated by these sixteen opera-

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tional agencies the information and evidence were filed in sixteen separate and independent offices. Except for the government itself, presumably no other government had knowledge or access to its records."

DEVICE BURNS FOG OFF AIRFIELDS

London, June 1 (A. P.).—Ingenious oil burner devices, strung along the runways of air bases like lights, generated enough heat to dispel heavy fogs and permitted Allied planes to maintain sustained bombing of Germany regardless of weather. Until now the device was a closely guarded war secret. Its potentialities for peacetime flying safety already are being put to use.

A description of the device was released by the Air Ministry and the Petroleum Warfare Office in a joint press conference yesterday. This all-British project was known to the military as "Operation Fido," short for "Fog Investigation and Dispersal Operation."

The device permitted a man sitting in a control tower to press a button and melt a no-visibility fog so effectively that within six minutes planes were able to land safely. Even the stars became visible. When all the planes were landed, the operator pressed the "off" button, and immediately heavy fog began to settle over the field again.

The first operational use of Fido was on November 19, 1943, and since that day more than 2,500 Allied aircraft with crews of more than 10,000 landed safely in conditions of heavy fog. Similar installations now are being set up at British civil airports under construction near London.

ANTI-RUSSIAN ACTIVITY REPORTED NEAR BERLIN

LONDON, June 1 — (AP) Anti-Russian activity in the Berlin area was indicated tonight in a broadcast by the Berlin radio.

The Soviet-appointed Lord Mayor of Berlin, Arthur Werner, warned the population that 50 former members of the Nazi party would be shot in reprisal for every attempt against the life of a Red army soldier or Soviet official. The same penalty will be applied for every case of arson committed for political purposes.

The broadcast said anyone who knew of an intention to kill or burn and failed to report it to the police, would receive the death penalty.

British Lit Oil on Channel In '40 to Frighten Nazis

Then Spread 'Half-Truth' of Foe's Invasion Attempt

LONDON, June 1 (AP). — "The Daily Sketch" said today that a story of an attempted German invasion of England in 1940 was a half-truth deliberately circulated by British agents in order to discourage the Nazis from making any real try to land on England's shores.

S. Oliver Jones, writing in "The Sketch," said that the British covered the English Channel with oil and set the fuel on fire. That experiment, together with "planted" stories of charred German bodies brought in by the tides, actually protected the island from invasion, Jones declared.

A story of terrific loss of life by the Germans in the blazing Channel during an invasion attempt was reported from Belgium last Augusst but was neither confirmed nor denied by Prime Minister Churchill.

Jones said that oil was piped into the sea at all vulnerable points and in the utmost secrecy. As patches of black spreading oil floated over the sea a Very pistol fired them. Billowing smoke towered above the flame, as the blazing oil lapped out across the waves. On the beaches a second line of oil defense was prepared.

V-for-Victory Man's Identity Revealed

London, June 1 (A. P.).—The British radio propagandist "Col. Britton," who later became Gen. Eisenhower's spokesman on Europe's airways, was disclosed today to be mild-mannered Douglas E. Ritchie, director of European news service, British Broadcasting Corporation.

"Col. Britton" in 1941 and 1942 made the letter V and the opening bars of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony universal symbols of resistance to the enemy. His identity was one of the most closely guarded secrets of the war.

Nazi 'Chute Expert Prisoner

London, June 1 (AP) — Col. Gen. Kurt Student, German parachute troop expert, came to England by air today as a prisoner rather than as the invader he expected to be four years ago.

Eisenhower May Confer in Berlin

London, June 1 (A. P.).—A British Foreign Office spokesman said today a conference of Gen. Eisenhower, Field Marshal Montgomery and Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, Russian commander at Berlin, was likely "any day now," probably in the German capital.

RAF Mosquito Flies 4,700 Miles

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—The Air Ministry reported tonight that a photo reconnaissance Mosquito bomber flew 4,700 miles from Benson, England, to Karachi, India, in twelve hours twenty-five minutes. The average speed was 378 miles an hour, including a stop-over in Cairo of fifty-seven minutes for food and fuel. The pilot was K. J. Newman of Hokianga, New Zealand, and the navigator R. K. Smith of Little Waltham, England.

LAVAL TO SURRENDER

LONDON, June 1 — (AP) The Luxembourg radio quoting Madrid reports said tonight that former French premier Pierre Laval had decided to surrender to the French government. There was no confirmation from any official source.

The broadcast said that the former Vichy leader would be taken from Barcelona to Paris by plane. Laval, who was sentenced to death in absentia by a Marseille tribunal on charges of treason, is being held in Barcelona, where he sought refuge early last month.

Sir Edward Grigg Stays at Post

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—The Conservative party announced tonight that because of the critical situation in the Levant, Sir Edward Grigg would not seek re-election to Parliament, but would remain as Resident Minister in the Middle East.

Briton Alters Face And Fools Gestapo

Glasgow, June 1 (AP)—A British Army officer, now a Conservative candidate for Parliament, told today how he had his face permanently altered by plastic surgery in order to fool the Gestapo when he was dropped into enemy-occupied France to help direct the resistance movement.

Known to the Germans as the result of his liaison work in 1939 and 1940, when he helped to get the members of the National Council out of France to Algiers, Lieut. Col. J. R. H. Hutchinson, 52, undertook to lose his identity.

With the consent of his wife, he entered a hospital. A doctor took part of his thigh bone and grafted it onto his chin. The bridge was removed from his nose and his ears were clipped. Today even his closest friends fail to recognize him.

On D-day plus four, with a radio operator and twelve members of an airborne division, he was dropped into France. With the Maquis he helped organize the attacks on railroad bridges and munitions dumps.

NAZI WAR TRIALS OPEN TO PRESS

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Paris, June 1 (A. P.).—Col. R. Ernest Dupuy said today that the trials of German war criminals would be open to all correspondents accredited to Supreme Headquarters, under rules of court-martial procedure.

The present ban on interviewing prominent Nazis will be continued, however, on direct order of Gen. Eisenhower, said Dupuy, the Supreme Commander's press chief. Dupuy declared the order prohibiting interviews and photographs of German officials in detention was a military act designed to prevent possible prejudice in war crimes investigation and not a censorship ban.

The new relaxed post-surrender policy of censorship will be maintained by American Army censors in matters under their jurisdiction after Supreme Headquarters is dissolved, he said.

Gen. Allen Going to Pacific

SHAEF Public Relations Chief to Get Combat Assignment

PARIS, June 1 (AP).—Although Supreme Headquarters declined official comment, it was asserted authoritatively today that Brigadier General Frank A. Allen jr., director of Supreme headquarters' Public Relations Division, soon will receive a combat assignment in the Pacific.

Allen, who already has left for the United States, will be succeeded here by Colonel Francis V. Fitzgerald, publicity and psychological warfare chief of the 12th Army Group, it was said. Colonel R. Ernest Dupuy is acting head of the P. R. D. in Allen's absence.

Before his appointment as P. R. D. Chief, late in 1944, Allen had served as commander of a combat unit in the 1st Armored Division in the Italian theater and in the intelligence section of the 6th Army Group. Allen recently received the Legion of Merit from General Dwight D. Eisenhower for "superior execution of his duties" as director of the P. R. D.

Text of French Communique

PARIS, June 1 (AP).—The text of a French communique issued today on the situation in Syria:

"Since May 8 French troops of certain Syrian garrisons, particularly at Aleppo, Homs and Damascus, as well as several French military and civilian establishments, have been attacked sporadically by armed bands at the head of which were only elements of gendarmerie and local police attached to the Syrian government.

"These disorders commenced the day after General Beynet, delegate general and plenipotentiary of France, had just proposed to the Syrian and Lebanese governments to enter into negotiations on the basis of instructions he had received from the French government.

"Our troops had to reply, and have mastered the situation everywhere except in the territory of Jebel ed Druz which was only held by some locally recruited squadrons. Our losses amounted to a dozen killed. At Damascus it was necessary to use artillery.

"In a desire to relieve tension and to give satisfaction to the request of the British government expressing its anxiety at seeing incidents in Syria have their repercussions in other parts of the Near East, the French government gave on May 31 an order to French forces of the Levant to cease fire. This order was carried out in the evening of the same day.

"In the opinion of the French government it was a question of creating, if possible, an atmosphere more favorable for conversations with the American and British governments and eventually with governments of the various Arab states — conversations concerning the whole situation in the Near East and which it would have been proper that the Soviet government was at least informed.

"On May 31 to 4:30 p. m. E. M. Holman, counsellor of the British Embassy, brought to the President of the Council the text of a message that Mr. Churchill had sent to General de Gaulle. This text was read by Mr. Eden in the House of Commons at 3:45 p. m. This telegram, having thus been made public in its essential and in full could not admit of a public reply and the President of the provisional government of the French Republic has judged it preferable not to address himself to the British Prime Minister. The orders sent to the French troops by the French government were to cease fire and to hold on to their positions."

Four French Nazis Shot

PARIS, June 1 (AP).—Four French operatives of the Gestapo, condemned by the High Court of Justice, were shot today at Fort de Chatillon, near Paris. Two accomplices were reprieved.

Russian Sees Guilt Limited To Nazis

GI MOE

Moscow, June 1 (AP)—Prof. Alexander Trainin, leading writer for the Government newspaper *Izvestia*, said today that responsibility for the crimes of World War II rests on the actual perpetrators of these acts and not on the German people as a whole.

"Of course, the German state and German people should suffer and will suffer the political and material consequences of Hitler's aggression and the Hitlerite system of military gangsterism," Trainin wrote, " but only those actual persons who committed crimes are responsible for the crimes of the war."

Interpreted As Russ Attitude

Foreign observers here regarded the article as vitally significant in appraising the entire Russian attitude toward Germany.

Trainin said the war criminals as such would fall into two groups:

1. Those who upset relations between peoples, the planners of intrigue and aggression, organizers of fifth columns and acts of terror for the purpose of stirring up international conflicts.

2. Those who carried out the murder of peaceful citizens, the slaughter and torture of war prisoners and the organizers of slave labor.

Lists Guilty Leaders.

The foremost of the guilty, he said, are Hitler, Heinrich, Himmler, Joseph Goebbels, Reichsmarshal Goering, Franz von Papen, Alfred Rosenberg and Robert Ley; Hitler's proteges in various localities, the leaders of the Fascist parties, the Supreme Military Command, the Gestapo and Stormtroopers.

"In this main group of war criminals," Trainin wrote, "we should also include the financial and industrial magnates who in the course of a number of years actively praticipated in the preparation of this war of aggression and now after Germany's defeat try to pose as political virgins as they make their way to comfortable hotels in neutral countries."

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RUSSIA FOLLOWING LEVANTINE DISPUTE

Moscow, June 1 (A. P.).—Soviet commentators today maintained silence on the situation in Syria and Lebanon but both press and radio served up lengthy news accounts of the developments there and in London, Paris and Washington.

The interest with which Russia is following the situation was suggested by the fact that the morning news broadcast was today devoted entirely to foreign events.

Red Writer Backs Colonial Freedom

Moscow, June 1 (A. P.).—There can be no lasting world peace, a Soviet newspaper writer said today, until colonial peoples are offered a chance of full self-determination.

Prof. Eugene Korovin, writing in Red Star, declared the Russian delegation at the San Francisco conference had taken a clear position on this issue in the discussions on international trusteeship in world-wide security.

SS Chief Who Ordered Razing Of Lidice Seized by British

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, June 1 (AP) Col. Gen. Kurt DaLuege, SS police chief of Bohemia-Moravia who ordered the razing of Lidice, has been caught by the British.

DaLuege was in a list of high ranking Nazis whose capture was disclosed tonight.

The others included SS Generals Hans Juttner, Heinrich Himmler's deputy chief of the home army; Lorenz, plenipotentiary for Nazi party foreign affairs; Von Herf head of the Elite guard's personnel department.

Also captured were Police Fuehrer von Woyrsch of Saxony; Health Leader Leonardo Conti; Reich Minister Otto Meissner, one of Hitler's executive secretaries; Gauleiter Telschow of Hanover; Gestapo Chief Kiesell of Bremen; Gauleiter Friedrich Hildebrandt of Mecklenburg, and Gauleiter Heinrich Lohse of Schleswig-Holstein.

DaLuege, a gestapo general and Reich protector at the time of the Lidice massacre, was one of eight Nazi officials and certain known

culprits" put on the United Nations' official list of war criminals as responsible for the destruction of the Czechoslovakian mining village.

A wave of executions by German firing squads followed the wounding of Reinhardt Heydrich, known throughout Europe as "der henker" (the hangman), and was climaxed after his death by the mass slaughter of the male population of Lidice and the extermination of the village.

The Nazis themselves told a shocked world the story of the mass slaughter. Adolf Hitler himself is said to have demanded vengeance for the death of Heydrich.

Of the 667 persons in Lidice that night of June 9, 1942, only two are known for sure to be alive. Both are women in a hospital, one of them a tubercular patient.

The men of the village were marched naked to a hillside cemetery early on the morning of June 10 and shot in rows of 10. Their bodies were dumped in an unmarked mass grave in what had been the center of the town. Women and children were sent to concentration camps and not one stone of the village's 112 buildings was left standing.

Just A Wheat Field And A Sign— All That's Left Of Lidice

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By Edward D. Ball

Lidice, Czechoslovakia, June 1 (AP)—At the lower end of a gently sloping wheat field, dotted by a million blood-red poppies, is a freshly painted sign saying: "Here used to stand the village of Lidice."

The little sign in the wheat beside a dusty, rutted clay road is the epitaph of Lidice, a quiet little Czech village erased from the earth by vengeful Germans.

All the world heard about Lidice—as trumpeted by the Nazis themselves following the assassination of Hangman Reinhardt Heydrich in 1942—heard of the killing of its male population and its extermination.

Not One Stone Left

They stripped Lidice's men naked and slaughtered them. Women and children were packed off to concentration camps. They left not one stone of the village's 112 buildings standing.

Today the mile-square area that was Lidice is an open field partly covered by fat, ripening wheat, partly by a stubble of wheat already harvested.

Out of 667 people in Lidice that night of June 9, 1942, only two are known for sure to be alive. Both are women in a hospital, one of them a tubercular patient.

The men were marched naked to a hillside cemetery early on the morning of June 10 and shot in rows of ten. Their bodies were later dumped into a hole in what was the center of town and their mass grave left unmarked.

Even the cemetery was leveled. The tombstones were hauled away. A flock of sheep was grazing today on the clover growing over the cemetery site.

Scattered about in wheat stubble are small stones that once were part of St. Martina's Church and the elementary school next door.

Stump Of A Pear Tree

There, too, is the stump of a pear tree, a foot across, sawed off flush with the ground. It stood in front of the elementary school. Under its branches the Germans dragged Father Stemberka, 75-year-old pastor of St. Martina's, and shot him to start the massacre of Lidice.

Rocks and the stump are all that is left of Lidice. New maps being printed by the Czech Government do not show Lidice. Lidice is a hallowed name to the Czechs and they want to let it live in memory only.

Workers from neigbboring villages have cleared away a plot 25 feet square in the center of the stubble field as a simple memorial to Lidice's dead.

The edges of the powdery, yellow-clay square are kept banked with fresh-cut flowers. In the center are two dirt mounds flattened on top with neatly inlaid white crosses of snow-white pebbles.

Tribute From Russians

The mounds are banked with wreaths, one sent by the Russians who have an anti-aircraft battery bivouacked under the trees a couple of hundred yards down the road. Attached to it is a red cloth streamer bearing the words: "To the victims of the German Fascists."

Another wreath was sent by the Czech garrison at Kladno, 4 miles away. It has red, white and blue streamers, reading: "To the undying men of Lidice we shall never forget."

On the north side of the plot the red, white and blue flag of Czechoslovakia flies on the right and the red flag of Russia on the left. Between them is a two-foot-high crucifix, with a placard, reading: "Here lie bodies of Lidice's victims, murdered June 10, 1942, by the German invaders."

Although this spot has been designated as a grave, the peasants are not sure whether it is the actual place where the bodies lie, or a few yards away where the wheat and poppies still grow. While the Germans were still here they threatened death to anyone going near the place.

The peasants do know, however, that the grave is in this general area.

Mrs. Anna Stribony, a peasant woman from Makotracsy, a little village a half mile away, stood in the plot today and told what happened on June 9, 1942. A bent little woman with cheeks reddened from wind and sun and her hands roughened by toil in the fields, she wept beneath her shawl as she spoke.

Looking For Soldiers

"The Germans first came to Lidice on a Tuesday and surrounded the town," she said. "They were searching for two Czech soldiers who had made their way to England after the fall of France. Fourteen people were asleep in one soldier's home, and three in the other. All were taken away.

"Nothing happened until the following Thursday. Then they came back saying they had found in Lidice traces of men who killed Heydrich. This was not true because we knew Heydrich was killed by men dropped by parachute who were never near Lidice.

"During the night the Germans rounded up all the women in the schoolhouse. Four women, heavy with babies, were sent to a Prague hospital. After their babies were born, they were sent to a concentration camp and nothing was heard of them or their babies.

Men Were Shot

"While the women were being herded into the school, the Germans gathered the men on the village commons. The men then were marched to the cemetery and shot.

"We heard the first shots at 4 A.M. The shooting kept up until 8 A.M. The Germans were using rifles, machine guns and pistols. The first fire was started in the Mayor's home at 7.30 A.M. For the next three days they burned Lidice.

"While the village was still burning, the Germans came to Makotracsy and told us to open our windows because there would be explosions that would break our panes. They then brought up artillery and shelled the town. They kept this up a whole day. German planes circled Lidice all the time, watching the shellbursts.

172 Bodies

"After the fires died down, the Germans tore down everything left of Lidice and carried it away. Jewish prisoners from a concentration camp were brought in and made to bury the dead. There were 172 bodies in the graveyard. Others were killed in their homes and their bodies were burned.

"I lost a lot of lifetime friends and a number of distant relatives in Lidice. We've had news of only two villagers. They were Anastasia—I do not recall her last name—who ran the tobacco store. She's low with tuberculosis in a hospital somewhere in the Sudetenland. The other is a woman in another hospital."

Mrs. Stribony had never heard of Illinois, or the town there they renamed after Lidice, because under the Germans the Czechs got no news.

"But we all know about America," she said. "America has always been close to our hearts."

Native Returns

As Mrs. Stribony talked, a man wearing the khaki uniform of the Czech revolutionaries came up on a bicycle. He was Vaclav Brejcha, born and reared in Lidice but living in another village.

We were joined next by Russian soldiers who sauntered over to inquire what we were doing in their territory. After being told, they returned to the bivouac area where the Russians clustered about a soldier pumping an accordion and singing Russian folk songs.

"Heydrich was shot May 27, 1942, outside Prague and died seven days later at Liben," Brejcha said. "We had carefully made plans to do away with this man, known as 'the Butcher of Prague.' Heinrich Himmler then sent General Daluege, who gave the order for the destruction of Lidice. Lidice is 20 miles northwest of the spot where Heydrich was shot and nobody here had anything to do with it."

Gestapo Made Pictures

Brejcha said the Gestapo made many pictures of the dead and of the wreckage in Lidice.

"We have copies of these pictures," he added. "We got them by getting the Gestapo men dead drunk and then slipping them from their files."

From his pocket Brejcha drew a picture of a family group. In it were his father, mother, two brothers, a sister-in-law and her baby. His father and brothers were killed by the Germans. His mother died in a concentration camp. He does not know what became of the sister-in-law and baby.

He also had a picture of Lidice—pronounced Lo-djeet-say—with its bulbous-spired church and neat white stone homes were lived people who worked part time in the field and part time in Kladno's coal mines before the Germans came.

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Treated Better By Reds Than Yanks, Reich Feels

Munich, June 1 (AP)—Munich today is a hungry, dispirited city.

Potatoes are scarce. The daily bread allowance is a little over five ounces per person. Cabbage and lettuce have run short. The beer is thin and a new restriction will further reduce the brewery output. All these are mainstays of Germany's meatless diet.

Disgruntled Germans here listen to the Soviet-controlled Berlin radio and get the impression that in that Russian area civilians receive up to 18 ounces of bread daily and are better fed than in American and British areas.

Other Russ-Area Contrasts

Yesterday came a new radio announcement that a track and field meet between Soviet troops and German civilians is planned for next Sunday in Berlin. A soccer game was announced last week.

The Berlin broadcast also said all German prisoners of war were to be dismissed in the near future except for SS men and those accused of war crimes. Another Berlin broadcast said penalties would be inflicted on Russian soldiers expropriating German civilians' property.

Against those broadcasts the Bavarians balance the fact that fraternization is frowned on in this area, that displaced Poles and Russians are still taking civilians' property, and that a steady stream of German war prisoners is still flowing along the roads to army pens.

The AMG's Work

The military government, under the direction of Col. Charles Keegan, who was deputy Mayor of New York city during the temporary 1932 administration of Joseph V. McKee, is trying to get local and provincial government functioning under German administrative officials.

Thus far the provincial president and anti-Nazi city officials have been appointed on a temporary basis, their actions subject to check by Keegan and his aides. Keegan says he has been satisfied with the co-operation shown by officials and by those whom he consulted in their selection, including Cardinal Faulhaber, who has a long record as an anti-Nazi.

The food situation is one of the complicating factors.

One German reported to military government officials yesterday that, in order to buy cabbage and lettuce at 6 marks a bunch (60 cents at the military exchange rate), he also had to purchase flowers from his grocer.

He complained that under the Nazis the same-sized bunches cost only 1 mark apiece.

Such comparisons are becoming more common. There are complaints that while the people were sure of getting their bread ration under the Nazis, today the bread often runs out before the end of the line gets into the bakery shop. More and more in the last few days the theme has recurred that maybe the Nazis did it better after all and that maybe the Russians are doing it better in their occupation area.

But the Germans cannot say they were not warned.

Weeks ago, before the 7th Army pushed into Germany, military government officials said the Germans could not expect any help from Americans above the bare subsistence level in food, and could expect no aid in restoring industry except to keep conditions from reaching a point where they might affect the safety and health of the occupying troops.

The co-operation of the Germans and especially of the underground anti-Nazi movement here won them a better lot than that, and in helping themselves they have also got more help from the Americans than they were promised.

A Summary

But this is how one German summed up the problem of his people's attitude today:

"When the Americans came, people said 'thank God; they will help us against the SS.' Today many people say 'they are no better than the SS. The military police act correctly, yet they cannot restore goods stolen.'

"Some people say the Americans are individualists and capitalists and no not understand organizing common people public emergency work like the Nazis did.

"Others say, 'the Americans are willing to punish the whole people for Nazi crimes.' Nearly everybody understands that Germany must bear the burden of Nazi devastation, but very many refuse to be responsible for Nazi crimes."

WAR CRIME TRIAL ENDING

First Civilian Case Expedited At Ahrweiler, Germany

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Ahrweiler, Germany, June 1 (AP). Signed statements by three German civilians on trial for the fatal shooting and clubbing of an American flyer last August were revealed by the prosecution tonight as the climax of its case.

The eight-man military commission conducting the first civilian war-crime trial in Germany held a night session to expedite the proceedings, but struck a snag when the American officer defending the Germans requested that the statements be translated into German before being introduced in evidence.

Witnesses Describe Crime

The statements contained the defendants' own version of what happened from the time the American airman parachuted from his bomber until his death. The American officer who took the statements testified they were obtained without threats or promises.

Oaths were administered to all the witnesses and all the testimony was carefully recorded. The trial is scheduled to end tomorrow, but the verdict will not be announced for several days.

The three German civilians, Peter Kohn, Matthias Gierens and Matthias Krein, heard nine of their fellow townsmen testify against them today.

One after another the witnesses described the crime to the commission while the three defendants listened.

Town Of Priest

The testimony of the eyewitnesses, under the guidance of Major Theodore K. Irwin, of Dallas, Texas, was that the unarmed American flyer—still unidentified—met his death at the hands of the civilian population of the town of Priest, which had never been bombed before that night.

The witnesses said that several shots were fired by a man not yet arrested. The flyer was knocked down by each shot, but got up every time.

The witnesses declared that Kohn, 32, a crane operator, then hit the airman on the head several times with a three-foot club, and the flyer fell on his face, still alive.

Twenty Spectators

Gierens, 37, a railroad worker, then held the flyer's head with his left hand and struck him several

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heavy blows on the head with a hammer ordinarily used for crushing stones, the witnesses added. Photographs of the exhumed skull showed a large hole in it.

Krien, a former member of the German rural police force, made no effort to protect the American airman, although it was his duty to have done so, the testimony disclosed.

The principal witness for the prosecution was Nicholas Nospes, 74, a wheat farmer, who told of seeing twenty people standing around the flyer while he was being beaten and shot to death. He declared that by order of the local police he stripped the body and tried it in an unmarked grave.

3 Nazis On Trial For Killing U.S. Flyer In Reich

Ahrweiler, Germany, June 1 (AP). A German wheat farmer testified today that he saw two of his countrymen beat an American flyer to death last August 15 after he parachuted from a flaming bomber near Trier.

Three Germans are on trial for their lives before an American military commission in the first trial of German civilians for a war crime in the Reich.

The accused are one-armed Peter Kohn, 32, a chair operator; Matthias Gierens, 37, railroad worker, and Matthias Krein, 44, blacksmith.

They watched unsteadily as Nicholas Nospes, 74, told of seeing Kohn and Gierens finish off the flyer after another German—still at large—shot the American twice but failed to kill him.

Use Hammer And Stick

Nospes, a wry little man with a Hitlerian mustache, said Kohn beat the flyer with a three-foot stick and Gierens attacked with a hammer.

The witness testified that he saw about twenty persons gathered around the flyer during the beating. By order of local police, he later stripped the body, wrapped it in straw and buried it in an unmarked grave, he said. The body has been exhumed, but so far efforts at identification have failed.

A military commission of eight United States 15th Army officers headed by Col. Russel B. Patterson, of Statesville, N.C., is hearing the trial. The prosecutor or "trial judge advocate" is Major Theodore K. Irwin of Dallas, Texas, who is assisted by Capt. Wilton J. Mehl, of Forth Worth, Texas.

Missourian Is Defense Attorney

The defense attorney is Major Richard T. Browster, of Kansas City, Mo. His assistant is Capt. Henry T. Duck, of Belleville, Ill. In addition, the prisoners are being defended by a German attorney from their home town of Preist, 15 miles north of Trier and 60 southwest of Coblenz.

HAW HAW BECAME CITIZEN OF REICH

Chamberlain

Lueneburg, Germany, June 1 (A. P.).—A senior intelligence officer of the British Second Army said today it had been established that American-born William Joyce (Lord Haw Haw) became a national of Germany in 1940.

[Speculation in London following the seizure of the Berlin radio propagandist centered about whether he would claim to be a German national, thus liable to charges of being a war criminal rather than a traitor.]

No charge has been lodged against Joyce, who is being held in custody for military security reasons.

The intelligence officer stated that an expert had arrived in Lueneburg and had taken statements from Lord Haw Haw. He also took a statement from the woman who claims to be Joyce's wife, now officially identified as an Englishwomen whose name was Margaret White.

The woman will be returned to London by plane, probably tomorrow, and Joyce will not leave Lueneburg until the middle of next week.

British Honor 12 U. S. Officers

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, June 1 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Thomas A. McCann of Mountain Lakes, N. J., was invested yesterday with eleven other U. S. Army officers attached to SHAEF as "additional officers of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire." Second Lieutenant Bernard D. Blumenthal of Trenton, N. J., was invested as an "honorary member of the military division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire."

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Syrians Cheer Arrival Of British in Damascus

By FRANK O'BRIEN

DAMASCUS, June 1—(AP) I have just ridden into battered, bleeding Damascus, 30 minutes before British forces put an end to French shelling, mortaring, bombing and machinegunning and pillaging the oldest capital on earth since Tuesday.

The people came out of their holes like gophers when they heard the distant clanking of Sherman tanks coming into the town from Beyrouth along the Damascus road. They first listened cautiously at windows and then peered out.

In a few moments the streets which had been deserted for days were filled with what Syrian President Shukri Quwatli described to an American diplomat as "the happiest people ever seen in the long history of this city."

The tanks immediately deployed through the streets, apparently knowing just where they were going to stop. All French installations and strong points not yet evacuated were bracketed immediately.

Crowds were cheering in the square before the battered Oriet Palace hotel when Terrence Shone, British minister to Syria, drove up. Cheers for British Prime Minister Churchill broke out and were repeated shortly when Gen. Sir Bernard C. Paget, British commander in chief in the Middle East, rolled into the square in an armored automobile.

It was learned that President Quwatli sent messages of thanksgiving to Churchill and President Truman from his sick bed, where he is confined with acute stomach ulcers.

U. S. Minister Arrives

George Wadsworth, U. S. minister to Syria, arrived here an hour before the British armor arrived. He was driving his own car and flying a small United States flag. Wadsworth toured the town, saw Quwatli and then conferred with Joseph Satterthwaite, U. S. charge d'affaires, and Vice-Counsul William Porter.

Satterthwaite and Porter had moved through the deadly French fire on the streets of Damascus since Tuesday, protecting American interests and trying to have the French shelling halted. They also aided the wounded and kept the U. S. government informed of what was happening.

With Clay Gowran, Chicago Tribune correspondent, and Porter I went to the citadel. The stench was almost unbearable. The sight of bloated bodies made us ill.

Bodies and legs had been lying there since the French, after three careful swings over the citadel two hours before the outbreak began Tuesday, dropped a bomb into the prison courtyard at low altitude from an American-made, presumably lend-lease, Baltimore bomber.

There were hundreds of other wounded from among the more than 700 prisoners, but most of them had crawled home and no one knows how many are dying there.

Syrian gendarmes held out throughout the shelling. Four were killed and 36 were wounded. Ambulances trying to get the wounded to hospitals were fired upon. We saw an ambulance shot through from side to side. One doctor was killed in an ambulance.

400 Take to Hospital

How many casualties are in the remainder of the town still is unknown but the British hospital today received 400 wounded, many of whom died. Dead were lying in the streets and it probably will be some time before casualties are accurately known. They are estimated high by all authorities.

There was no information on French (mainly Senegalese) casualties.

One entire block of buildings between the French barracks in the center of town and the Serail (government house), where Gowran and I were trapped Tuesday night, was completely gutted by the continuous pounding of "75" mortars Wednesday and Thursday night.

French Delegation Undamaged

That section, along with the citadel and the heavily residential district in the north part of town, received the worst shelling. Everywhere in the center of town with a single exception—the French delegation building—every wall was bullet or shell marked. The French delegation was untouched.

Telephone, telegraph and tram lines were down everywhere. The town was without electricity. Food was scarce.

The parliament building, where I sat Monday night in the press gallery and watched the Syrian deputies debate over how they should meet the crisis, had been shelled, riddled by machinegun fire and sacked by Senegalese. The deputies' tables were overturned, their papers strewn over the floor.

One of the most inexplicable examples of damage was that to the Orient Palace hotel, which was riddled and shelled. Because it is a large building, it was still standing. Few rooms are useable.

Despite the French agreement in Beyrouth to cease firing at 4 p. m., Damascus time, Thursday, the French commander at Damascus refused to obey the British orders and two hours after the deadline started sporadic light arms fire which continued throughout the night. The French also dropped two mortar shells into the city today.

At 9:15 p. m., Damascus time, Thursday, the Syrian president told Oliva-Roget, the French commander, that Paget's orders were that firing must cease in Damascus immediately. Oliva-Roget refused with the excuse that he could take orders only from his own superior in Beyrouth and declared that French communications with Beyrouth were not functioning.

The British commander invited Oliva-Roget to use the British military line and Oliva-Roget is said to have refused with a sharp "no." The British left.

Troops Loot Shops

Oliva-Roget got orders during the night to cease firing but small arms fire continued, plus the two mortar shells today. At noon Senegalese soldiers were seen looting the town's shops.

The last French troops did not leave strong points until 5:45 p. m., Damascus time, today when they moved off under the noses of British tanks in British trucks for the main barracks in the town. The order from Beyrouth for the French to return to their barracks was issued at 9:20 a. m., Damascus time, today.

Wadsworth told Paget today he would call on Americans for whatever medical aid was needed to clean up the town and care for the wounded. Two hundred bottles of American blood plasma were rushed to Damascus from the American University hospital tonight.

Porter's quarters in the hotel were among the rooms most seriously damaged, but the worst was the room in which Gowran stayed. Both rooms looked like battlegrounds.

To Distribute Food Sent to Trieste

Trieste, June 1 (A. P.).—Arrangements were completed today to distribute 240 tons of food sent to Trieste by Alfredo Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan. Archbishop Antonio Santin of Trieste said that he had requested that no further supplies be sent following Yugoslav charges in the newspaper "Our Future" that the food was being used as a "political instrument."

SYRIAN CONDITIONS FOR PARLEY GIVEN

President States Terms On Which Nation Will Negotiate

Damascus, June 1 (AP)—President Shukri Quwatli of Syria today told a neutral diplomat on what terms Syria would treat with France in settling the Levantine dispute.

The President said the terms are:

1. All *troupes speciales*, which are Syrian levies under French command and total approximately 18,000, must be given over to Syrian control and the French command must be terminated.

2. All French troops must stay in their barracks and the Senegalese troops must be removed from the country with the greatest speed.

3. All French-controlled Syrian installations, such as telephones and railroads which were built under French supervision with Syrian taxes, must come unconditionally under Syrian ownership and control.

4. The French delegation must be dissolved and must be replaced with a regularly established legation on a purely diplomatic basis such as all other countries have in Syria. The French will not be permitted to have an embassy while the other powers have legations.

In general, the French will be permitted absolutely no special position of any kind within the country.

Oslo, June 1 (AP)—A Norwegian high court today rejected Vidkun Quisling's appeal from a lower court order holding him for trial on treason charges. The former German-supported puppet Premier of Norway is expected to go to trial within two months.

Persian Gulf Command Ends Supply To Russia

Tehran, June 1 (AP)—The United States Persian Gulf Command ceased activities today, its job of supplying aid to Russia done.

Brig. Gen. Donald P. Booth said the command had funneled some 4,500,000 tons of munitions food and equipment to Soviet Union soldiers through this base.

There was no information concerning future redeployment of the troops.

JAPANESE WEAKEN IN CHINA CORRIDOR

Units on Western Side Falling Back Under Air Attacks —Chinese Press On

Moosd

CHUNGKING, China, June 1 (AP)—Japanese units along the western side of their China land corridor withdrew under pressure at points along a 900-mile front today, while other enemy forces to the east pushed along the Chekiang Province coast in an area vulnerable to American invasion, the Chinese High Command announced.

From the French Indo-China border northward to the area of Shanhsien in Honan Province the Japanese were pulling back from exposed salients under heavy attack by United States Fourteenth Air Force planes.

A Chinese Army spokesman said the Japanese had found it inadvisable longer to hold their continental corridor linking Manchuria with French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and Malaya.

He said the Japanese had found the corridor vulnerable to air attacks and subject to pressure from Chinese ground troops, and had discovered it was impossible to build the projected railroad between Liuchow and French Indo-China. That railroad, connecting at Liuchow with lines to the north, was to have been the enemy's answer to the Allied cutting of sea communications from southeast Asia to the Japanese home islands.

Chinese Drive Forecast

The Army spokesman said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces were intensifying their preparations for a grand general offensive and predicted that this would be launched "earlier than originally planned."

Japanese troops lashed out southward along the China Sea coast in the area north of Formosa, and reached Pingyang Sunday in a ten-mile advance from Juian, the Chinese High Command said. Pingyang is thirty miles south of Wenchow and 150 miles northeast of Foochow, from which Chinese divisions are driving up the coast through Fukien Province.

A collision of the two forces in the coastal area appears likely. The Chinese have reached a position nineteen miles west of Siapu,

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near the coast seventy-five miles northeast of Foochow.

Chinese troops made their greatest progress against the western side of the Japanese land corridor at the southern end of the 900-mile front. Overcoming stubborn resistance, the Chinese captured Suilo, southwest of liberated Nanning on the highway to Indo-China, and continued on to positions twenty-five miles from the border. The Chinese now have forced a 145-mile rupture in the southern end of the enemy corridor above and below Nanning.

The Kwangsi Province town of Pingyang, an important highway junction sixty miles northeast of Nanning, has been regained, the Army spokesman said, and Chinese troops swept on twenty-five miles to the vicinity of Tsinkong, fifty miles southwest of Linchow.

Japanese troops in Kwangsi Province apparently were pulling back southwestward toward the Indo-China border and eastward toward Canton, and also drawing in their salients west of Liuchow, a Chinese objective and the site of a former American air base.

Chinese troops were closing on Liuchow from the southwest, west and northwest. They reportedly had occupied Ishan, on the Kwangsi-Kweiyang Railway, forty-three miles west of Liuchow, but this has not been confirmed.

A Chinese column driving from the west joined the one advancing beyond Pinyang near Tsinkong. A Chinese spokesman predicted there was a possibility that these forces, in turn, would join the Chinese in the Ishan region near Liuchow.

The High Command said Chinese troops northward along the corridor had driven to positions nine and one-half miles west of the Hunan Province city of Paoking. It was from Paoking that the Japanese launched their futile drive toward the American air base of Chihkiang, 120 miles to the west.

Chukowpu, twenty-five miles northwest of Paoking, was besieged. Enemy killed and wounded in Hunan were said by the Army spokesman to have totaled 28,000 in the fifty-day period ending May 28.

In Honan Province, at the upper end of the active front, Japanese troops ended their thrust westward from Shanhsien and withdrew to their original positions.

The Japanese withdrew the 116th Division from Shaoyang, but the 47th Division remained there. The Japanese evidently intended to put up a strong battle for the town, an important railway junction point.

Japs Pushing South Along China Sea

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Moos

Chungking, June 1 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today that Japanese troops were pushing southward along the east China seacoast in Chekiang province in a possible attempt to establish a new anti-invasion line even as they gave ground in three other sectors.

The enemy columns reached Pingyang Sunday in a ten-mile advance from Juian, the high command said.

Pingyang is 30 miles south of the port of Wenchow. It is 245 miles south of Shanghai and 150 miles northeast of recently liberated Foochow, from which Chinese divisions are striking up the coast through Fukien province.

Contact With Enemy Seen

A collision of these forces with the fresh enemy elements appeared likely. The Chinese were pursuing withdrawing Japanese garrison units and a Chinese Army spokesman said the pursuit action had reached a position 19 miles west of Siapu, near the coast 75 miles northeast of Foochow.

Inland, the Chinese announced gains in both Hunan and Kwangsi provinces.

The high command said Chinese troops had driven to positions 9½ miles west of Shaoyang (Paoching), from which the Japanese launched their ill-starred drive across Hunan toward the American air base of Chihkiang, 120 miles to the west. Chukowpu, 25 miles northwest of Shaoyang, was besieged.

Enemy Casualties 28,000

Enemy killed and wounded in Hunan were declared by the Army spokesman to have totaled 28,000 in the 50-day period ended May 28.

Gains were noted in the Chinese efforts to consolidate the 145-mile gap cut into the enemy corridor to French Indo-China both above and below Yungning (Nanning). The high command said Suilo, on the highway to Indo-China 60 miles southwest of Yungning, was recaptured after an all-day battle Wednesday.

The Army spokesman said that Pingyang, an important highway junction 60 miles northeast of Yungning, was regained the same day and that troops swept on to the vicintiy of Tsinkong (Chienkiang), 25 miles farther.

Chiang Prepares Offensive

The Army spokesman said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces were intensifying their preparations for a grand general offensive and predicted that this would be launched "earlier than originally planned."

An eyewitness account by American-Chinese combat command teams in the field said that despite Japanese ravages in the city of Yungning, the former United States airfield there had been retaken surprisingly intact.

Headquarters of Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure's advisory and liaison group declared the airfield could be rehabilitated for use in a comparatively short time.

Fighting Continues

Fighting continued in other sectors. In Honan province the Chinese were shelling the Japanese bastion of Hsihsiakow after pressing within closer range of that town, from which the Japanese only recently were lunging westward in a drive threatening Shensi province.

Chiang issued an order of the day commending Gen. Hu Tsung-nan, one of his most trusted lieutenants, for repulsing the enemy's southward thrust from the Lunghai railroad town of Shanshien in Honan, less than 50 miles east of the great bend in the Yellow River. Chiang said Hu's troops inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese.

China and Argentina in Accord

CHUNGKING, China, June 1 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that China and Argentina have agreed to establish formal diplomatic relations and Ambassadors will be exchanged shortly. The announcement said the agreement resulted from discussions at the San Francisco conference in which T. V. Soong, China's new Premier, participated.

New Allied Army Set Up In Burma

J. Groler

Calcutta, June 1 (AP)—Admiral Lord Mountbatten's headquarters announced today that a new army, the 12th, had been organized in southeast Asia and is operating out of recently captured Rangoon, Burma capital.

The announcement presaged greatly expanded operations in this area which includes Singapore. More equipment becoming available with the end of the European war also will be a factor speeding the offensive against the Japanese who apparently are contracting their lines in China and leaving enemy forces isolated in Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and Malaya.

Hand-To-Hand Fighting

The new army will be commanded generally by Lieutenant General Sir Oliver Leese and directly by Lieut. Gen. Montagu Ford, former corps commander in the 14th Army.

Meanwhile, in Burma savage hand-to-hand fighting raged in the Kama "escape" bridgehead east of the Irrawaddy River 17 miles north of Prome. Two hundred Japanese were killed and some artillery captured in this area 170 miles northwest of Rangoon.

Australian Air Force To Release 50,000

Sydney, June 1 (A. P.).—Acting Prime Minister J. B. Chifley announced today that 50,000 men would be released from the army air force by the end of this year for civilian work. Men with long service, many extending over five years, and liberated war prisoners will receive preference.

FIRES SWEEPING THROUGH OSAKA

Erickson

Japs Hint Great Conflagration in City Following Superfort Attack.

GUAM, Saturday, June 2—(AP) American Superfortresses rained fire bombs for two hours on Osaka in a daylight attack Friday and radio Tokyo hinted of a great conflagration, saying resulting fires "are generally being brought under control."

This picture was presented by Japanese broadcasts as 21st Bomber command headquarters here disclosed that 86 square miles of Japan's great war production centers were in ruins before the Osaka raid. The destruction there will be added.

NIGHT

Japan's sorely tried air force offered no opposition to the Mustang bombers, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz disclosed in his fleet communique today.

Tokyo reported that the attacking U. S. planes—which the 21st command announced numbered more than 600 B-29s and escorting fighters—came over in formations of 10 to 30 planes starting at 8:35 a.m. yesterday (7:35 p.m. Thursday, U. S. time.)

Fires, the broadcasts added, broke out in the northwestern section of Osaka city and also Amagasaki city, and "are gradually being brought under control."

The Osaka mission—the second mass fire raid against Nippon's second largest city in three months—followed similar heavy blows against Tokyo and Yokohama within a week.

More than 450 of the mighty B-29s from Marianas bases, shielded by Iwo Jima-based fighters, dropped 1,500 tons of incendiary bombs on Osaka's congested industrial area.

At Washington, headquarters of the 30th Air force said excellent results were reported by the crews participating in the Osaka raid. The attack was both visual and by instrument, a communique said.

Enemy fighter opposition was reported "unaggressive," but there was heavy antiaircraft fire. Ten of the American planes were said to be missing.

As the fires still burned, the 21st Bomber command announced here that 6.9 square miles of Yokohama were destroyed in Tuesday's daylight attack on that Tokyo bay port city.

This, with the ruins added to Tokyo's fire-blackened area by two pre-dawn raids last week, brought the B-29's score to 86 square miles of ruined city districts in Japan.

The 21st Bomber command, in announcing the figure, made clear it did not include the area burned in the Osaka raid yesterday.

In describing the conflagration, 2nd Lt. E. H. Burton, Jr., of Champaigne, Ill., gave the vivid descriptive phrase about the fires "melting" in the clouds. He told how the overcast dissolved into a light haze over Osaka as he made his target run.

Returning B-29 crews reported that Japanese interceptor planes doubly cautious because of the American Mustangs, showed little willingness to close for battle. Antiaircraft fire was reported fairly heavy.

incendiaries in their second flaming attack on Osaka.

Semi-official Japanese broadcasts admitted that flames started throughout the manufacturing center of Osaka were only "gradually being brought under control."

Smoke over Osaka was so dense that many returning airmen reported they couldn't see the flames.

Flew Through Snow

Only light fighter opposition was reported, including antiquated planes probably because an escort of about 150 Mustangs from Iwo Jima swept in ahead of the first wave of B-29's. The few interceptors were so unaggressive that one American gunner described the raid—the second mass fire attack on Osaka—as "a sort of milk run."

Superforts flew through heavy cloud formations, and sometimes snow, to reach the city, and began unloading their flaming destruction by precision instruments through a light haze at 8.35 A.M. (7.35 P.M. Thursday, Eastern War Time).

They concentrated on harbor facilities, warehouses, and the important Sumitomo plant manufacturing dural sheet metal and aircraft propellers. Shipyards, two electrical equipment plants, power stations and Osaka's main railroad station, which is the heart of the city's communications system, also were under fire attack.

Tokyo broadcasts admitted fires raged throughout the northwestern section, where there is the greatest concentration of industries including the Sumitomo plant, and started in nearby Amagaski.

An Osaka Army communique claimed forty-seven Superforts were shot down and eighty-three others damaged. Some returning pilots reported heavy anti-aircraft fire but most of them described it as meager to moderate.

Osaka, Great Jap Industrial Center, Left In Flames

Guam, June 1 (AP)—Great waves of Superforts lighted fires in the manufacturing center of Osaka today that sent smoke billowing 27,000 feet above Japan's most highly industrialized city. Simultaneously the 21st Bomber Command announced that a similar raid Tuesday had burned out 6.9 square miles of Yokohama.

"The principal portion of Yokohama is virtually destroyed," B-29 headquarters announced, as returning crews indicated they had left Osaka in the same condition today.

3,200 Tons Of Bombs

Eighty-six square miles of urban industrial areas of Japanese cities are now known to have been destroyed or heavily damaged by Superfort incendiary attacks. The devastated area of Yokohama represents about 44 per cent of the built-up area of the city.

Today's 600-plane raid matched previous top-strength fire strikes with more than 450 fighter-escorted Superforts unloading 3,200 tons of

vasion forces wound up their initial operation on its northeastern island of Tarakan.

Today's communique reported raids which extended through a third straight day the aerial pounding of airfields, waterfronts, shipyards and other installations on Borneo.

With more than 100 bombers and fighters taking part each day, the Thirteenth raiders struck Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at Brunei Bay on the northwest coast, Balikpapan on the east central coast and Banjermasin on the south coast. The Aussies, who landed on Tarakan May 1, presently are finishing off enemy holdouts in caves.

Augmenting the Thirteenth's long range efforts, a seventh fleet Liberator sank a medium freighter near Banjermasin.

The Fifth Air Force, aided by clearing weather, sent more than 100 Liberators with a fighter escort to Formosa Tuesday and followed up with a sixty-plane raid Wednesday. More than 500 tons of explosives hit water fronts, warehouses and barracks.

Three far-ranging Fifth Air Force Liberators sank a medium cargo vessel at Shanghai. Fifth Air Force medium and heavy bombers flew 550 missions Tuesday and Wednesday, dropping a total of 204 tons of explosives in support of scattered ground operations on Luzon, main island of the Philippines.

YANK BOMBERS SINK 5 JAP SHIPS

Hampson

Ground Installations Blasted from Netherlands to Malaya.

MANILA, Saturday, June 2—(AP) Gen. George C. Kenney's far eastern air force made big news again today in the southwest Pacific, sinking five Japanese ships and blasting Japanese ground installations from the Netherlands East Indies to Formosa and Malaya.

Allied fliers, chiefly American, sank or heavily damaged 2,117,482 tons of Japanese shipping from Jan. 1 through May 31, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported in today's communique.

Japanese ships represented in that tonnage far exceeded 1,000 in number, for as the air, submarine and naval blockade has compressed the enemy's sphere of operations, fliers have found the Nipponese resorting to smaller ves-

YANK AIRMEN BLAST BORNEO

Raids Cover Wide Area in Southwest Pacific.

Hampson

Manila, June 1 (A. P.).—The United States Thirteenth Air Force stepped up its assaults on oil-rich Borneo as Australian in-

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sels to transport their supplies.

In addition to the huge toll Kenney's fliers took of Japanese shipping, they dropped more than 70,000 tons of bombs on enemy troops in support of ground action—primarily in the Philippines—and shot down 1,220 war planes in the same period.

The air force's latest attacks were directed primarily at Formosa and the East Indies.

Heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, dropped 200 tons in the Takao sector of southwestern Formosa, blasting warehouses, shipyards areas and anti-aircraft defenses. They started many fires.

Medium and fighter-bombers ranged into central Formosa, bombing and strafing industrial storage areas and transportation equipment. They destroyed numerous ammunition dumps and rolling stock. One American plane was lost.

Along the Malay peninsula, long range bombers sank two freighters and downed two intercepting planes. They started fires visible 20 miles in waterfront facilities at Trengganu harbor.

Other patrol bombers attacked enemy rail communications in Indo-China and the Tien Ho airfield, near Canton.

For the fourth straight day, heavy and medium bombers and fighters attacked Japanese bases on Borneo. They cratered runways at Kudat and Jesselton airfields and destroyed barracks buildings and warehouses at Sandakan, Seia, Sibu and Balikpapan. Offshore, they sank three coastal vessels.

Light naval units, coordinating their attack with the air force, destroyed three small craft along the northern Borneo coast and in the Halmaheras.

NEW B-29 AIR BASE DEDICATED ON GUAM

FARAN

Guam, June 1 (A. P.).—To bring "this unsought, destructive war to a swifter and surer conclusion," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today dedicated a giant new field for the use of B-29 Superfortress bombers.

Nimitz paid tribute to the construction forces of the Army and Navy who in two months cut the great airport, the fifth B-29 base in the Marianas, from dense jungle.

The commander in chief spoke with a shining new Superfortress resting before his reviewing stand. Minutes before, the ship had made the first landing on the field.

"Because this field was built so quickly, the war may end more quickly," Nimitz said in praising Army engineers and Navy Seabees who did the work.

"We must have more buildings," he added, "more roads, more airfields and more harbors. We must build them nearer the inner frotress of the Japanese empire and from them we will launch planes and ships to demolish their arsenals and what remains of their fleet and ships."

The new field is the third Army airfield on Guam. Among those making the landing on the new field were Master Sergt. Fred S. Ernest, Point Pleasant, N. J., and Privates Richard J. Barry and Jarvis Carll, both of Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

Marine Orders Driver, Jeep From Shellhole

Iwo Jima, June 1 (AP)—Crandall Wilson, Portland, Ore., was driving an ambulance jeep when the concussion of a shell blew his hands off the wheel and ran the ambulance into a shellhole.

He related that before he could get out of the cab, "a Marine was peering in at me."

"Unless you got a priority," the Marine barked, "get that thing out of here. This place is overcrowded now."

Osmena Calls Filipino Congress

Manila, June 1 (A. P.).—President Sergio Osmena today called the Philippine Commonwealth Congress into special session June 9 to hear him report on Government activity during his period of exile. It will be the first special session of the Congress since the general election of November, 1941. The seat of government was transferred to Corregidor from Manila when Manila was declared an open city December 25, 1941, and later was moved to Washington. It returned to the Philippines last October when the Leyte landing was effected by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces.

FLYERS SCOURGE JAPS

Okinawa, May 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The commanding admiral conferred the title of Scourge of the Yangtze on four Privateer planes of Fleet Air Wing 1 which attacked Japanese shipping, including two large transports, at the river mouth near Shanghai today. On a volunteer mission the planes damaged perhaps a dozen ships, but their biggest prize was the transports. All planes returned safely.

Among those on the flight were Ensign Edward Robie of Yorktown Heights, N. Y., Ensign Warren Carlstrom of 46 Forrest avenue, Glen Cove, L. I., and Marvin Feinberg of 1514 Townsond avenue, the Bronx.

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National Hara-Kiri Seen If Japs Continue Fight

By Spencer Davis

Seventh Fleet Headquarters, Luzon, June 1 (AP)—Japan will commit "national hara-kiri" if her leaders continue the Pacific war, Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the 7th Amphibious Forces and acting commander of the 7th Fleet, declared today.

The veteran leader of 52 amphibious operations in the Southwest Pacific told the Associated Press in an interview:

"We will land eventually with our armies and force our will upon them.

Capitulation Possible

"Perhaps Japan's leaders will take the easy way out and capitulate before total destruction of their homeland.

"If the enemy does not sue for peace in the near future, the ruination visited upon their cities and industries will be far greater than Germany suffered."

Barbey pointed out that soon Allied capacity for inflicting damage on Nippon will be more than doubled.

Besides the greater Central Pacific bases in the Marianas and Okinawa, "Luzon is bound to play a vital and essential part in the invasion of either China or Japan, whichever is undertaken first, or both, if need be," he said.

Entire Japanese Convoy Sunk by Submarine Wahoo

(The Army, Air Forces and Navy all have their heroes and they are known to the world. But for three years the Navy's submarines have fought alone and what they did was for the most part a secret buried in the Navy's voluminous files. Part of the story of the Wahoo has been told, but never altogether. This is one in a "now it can be told" series on the underwater heroes of the United States Navy.)

By MURLIN SPENCER

PEARL HARBOR, June 1—(AP) Japan's slashing offensive in the Pacific was in full swing when four large ships flying the Japanese flag put out from a port in Nippon. They carried troops and guns and supplies and they steamed toward Rabaul in New Britain.

Not one ship got through. Not one of the Emperor's little warriors ever reached his jungle base. Not one piece of artillery and not one rifle was fired.

It is one of the greatest stories of the war, the sinking of an entire Japanese convoy by the U.S.S. Wahoo, one of a comparatively few American submarines which stood between the Japanese and the Allied defenders of New Guinea and the Solomons in those early, tragic days after Pearl Harbor.

The Wahoo was a fighting ship reflecting the aggressive courage of her commander and crew. They fought together and they were lost together, somewhere in the Pacific late in 1943.

Challenged Destroyer

This famed war patrol started with a flourish early in 1943. In his report, Lt. Cmdr. D. W. Morton, Los Angeles, told how the undersea craft challenged a destroyer. Its first torpedo failed to score and gave away the sub's position. The destroyer charged at full speed, its crew standing by the depth charges.

"The topside was covered with Japs, on the turret tops and in the rigging," Morton said he watched the swift warship swing toward him. "Over 100 members of the crew must have been acting as lookouts.

"Then we clipped him midships (with a torpedo) and we broke his back. The explosion was terrific."

The destruction of the destroyer at the start of the patrol was a good omen. It thrilled the crew and it gave them increased confidence.

The Wahoo had been on patrol before. On her first time out under Lt. Cmdr. Marvin G. Kennedy she sank a freighter and then evaded a destroyer which "was closing the range by leaps and bounds when along came the most welcome rain squall it has been our pleasure to encounter." The Wahoo slipped away.

She made reconnaissance patrol right into Wewak harbor in New Guinea, using only a map which had come from an Australian school book.

Two ships of the doomed convoy, steamed close together, were first sighted by Morton and as he prepared to attack he discovered two more, including a troopship loaded with fighting men.

Only one torpedo was required to send the first ship to the bottom and the Wahoo turned on the other and with its torpedoes crippled it.

"By this time the huge transport was firing continuously, and she was spreading her fire over a wide area. She was like a frantic beast snapping at every shadow," wrote Morton.

Troops Leap into Water

"We fired a torpedo down her throat and the explosion blew her midships section higher than a kite. The troops commenced jumping over the side like ants off a hot plate. Her stern went up and she headed for the bottom."

There wasn't enough left of the transport to help the frantic little men who splashed around in the widening circle that remained after she slipped below the surface. There was no time to try and pick them up.

"We then went back after the crippled ship and we hit her just abaft of midships, breaking her back," Morton continued. "She went down almost immediately."

That left only the last freighter, already running for its life. It was a dramatic few minutes. Over the horizon appeared a Japanese warship, summoned by the enemy's radio.

The Wahoo set out in pursuit on the surface.

"We had to hurry," Morton wrote. "about the time the skipper of the freighter must have thought he was almost to safety, we hit him with two fish (torpedoes). Then we got the hell out of there."

Escapes Depth Charges

The warship attacked with depth charges but the Wahoo escaped and completed its patrol.

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JAP GOVERNMENT TO STAY IN TOKYO

San Francisco, June 1 (A. P.).—The Japanese Government will remain in Tokyo despite American Superfortress raids and even if the metropolis is reduced to ashes, radio Tokyo broadcast today.

The pronouncement, recorded by the FCC, said that the decision not to move was made to maintain "smooth operation of the central administration."

Another broadcast said that an extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet (parliament) was proposed by directors of Nippon's "sure victory" totalitarian political party.

largest city.

Tokyo radio told the Japanese that the "paper bomb" pamphlets were scattered by Superfortresses in recent raids and included President Truman's declaration that unconditional surrender would not mean obliteration or slavery for Japan.

The domestic broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, declared the Truman statement and other leaflet appeals to the Japanese to end the war were "only a mere revelation of the enemy's shallow thinking."

Japanese were harshly warned that any who "fall in with the plots" will be doing a "shameful thing."

Tokyo radio claimed in an English language broadcast that the fire started in Osaka in yesterday's (Friday, Tokyo Time) B-29 raid were "gradually being brought under control." The broadcast which set the number of raiding planes at 400 (U. S. announcement said in excess of 450) claimed 47 had been shot down and 83 damaged. No mention of losses was made in American reports.

In another broadcast intended for American ears, Tokyo declared the Japanese government would remain in the Japanese capital "even if the metropolis is reduced to ashes."

More than 50 square miles of the city already are in ashes, the U. S. 21st Bomber command reported several days ago.

An Imperial headquarters communique, as broadcast by Tokyo radio, admitted American "infiltration" on Okinawa into the Japanese lines in the Yonabaru, Naha and Shuri areas. A Domei news agency dispatch declared the Japanese were determined to defend Naha and Shuri "to the last man."

Another Domei dispatch, reflecting the growing seriousness of the war situation, reported that the directors of the totalitarian political association of greater Japan, also known as the "sure victory" party had again demanded an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet. This is the third such demand by party leaders on members recently.

Tokyo Warns People Against American Propaganda Leaflets

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1—(AP) Japan warned its people today against American "paper bomb" propaganda leaflets while admitting that another real fire bomb attack by Superfortresses had further damaged Osaka, Nippon's second

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LEBANON URGES SYRIAN MOVE BY UNITED NATIONS

Their Intervention Asked to End an 'Intolerable' Situation.

NO MORE U. S. CONCESSIONS

American Conference Delegates Oppose Any New Changes in Dumbarton Formula.

San Francisco, June 1 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Henri Pharaon of Lebanon urged the United Nations today to intervene in the French-Syrian troubles to "put an end to a situation which has become intolerable."

Syria and Lebanon previously had protested French military actions in Syria and were given American assurances, but were told that it is not a matter for the conference itself.

The Lebanese official said in part in a telegram to conference officials:

"Lebanon rises with all its

power against the inhuman act to which Syria is being subjected. We renew our appeal to the conference of the United Nations that France cease using violence against a disarmed country and that an intervention put an end to a situation which has become intolerable."

Prospects for settlement of the Franco-Syrian dispute combined with reports of improved American-Soviet relations today to brighten delegates' hopes for an early, successful windup of the United Nations conference.

Forceful leadership by the big sponsoring Powers is regarded among United States delegates as the means for shaking the conference out of its lagging committee work and whipping the charter for a new league into final shape.

See Time for Action at Hand.

Many delegates are saying privately that the time for action to that end is at hand and that the place to begin is among the Big Five. The United States sought agreement with British, Russian, Chinese and French spokesmen on half a dozen pending questions, and an early meeting of Secretary Stettinius with the other four delegation chiefs is expected.

The United States delegates reported today that they have about reached the limit in making concessions. Other nations henceforth may encounter stiff opposition to further change in the Dumbarton Oaks formula for a world organization.

On a half dozen issues the Americans are giving increasing evidence that they intend to stand firm against proposals which would alter the general aims of the league projected by the Big Four sponsors of the United Nations conference.

As an example, Commander Harold E. Stassen is reported to have told the Russians, Arabs and others concerned that this country will not budge an inch on the proposition that the rights of states and peoples under old League of Nations mandates must be frozen until a new trusteeship system is sent up.

Moscow's reaction to a proposed Big Five statement on the veto voting issue is due in a day or so. The statement is intended to reassure small nations that the big-power veto could not be used to prevent their getting at least a preliminary hearing before the prospective World Security Council. At the moment a Moscow answer is the key log in the work jam. In the meantime many delegates are becoming increasingly restive under the pressure of urgent problems arising in their home capitals.

Developments on Bright Side.

On the bright side are world political developments to which the conference sensitively reacts. It is reported that President Truman's special envoy to Moscow, Harry Hopkins, has had successful conferences with Marshal Stalin and other Soviet leaders, paving the way for much better relations between Moscow and Washington.

One result may be to hasten the time of joint Allied occupation of Berlin and Austria in accordance with agreements made months ago, but inexplicably held up after German defeat. Another may be to furnish a new approach to the Polish dispute to facilitate its settlement at the coming meeting of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Stalin.

On the Levant crisis, news that peace was being restored to the death-ridden streets of Damascus coupled with Anglo-American insistence on a free settlement of Franco-Syrian differences, rather than one made at gun-point, cheered small nation delegates. They have been worried over the future security of their own countries under a league controlled in the main by the big powers.

PREAMBLE DRAFTED ON WORLD CHARTER

Big Five Meets Again on Veto Powers at Conference.

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1—(AP) Architects of a world organization proposed tonight that people of the United Nations declare a solemn determination to save next generations "from the scourge of war," and work toward greater freedom, equality and good neighborliness among nations.

The preamble of a World Charter was put in draft form by a subcommittee of the United Nations conference.

It may undergo extensive revision before the full conference acts. The United States delegation, for instance, was opposing a declaration for international machinery to bring about "economic and social advancement of all peoples" on grounds that might mean interference in domestic affairs.

Spend Slow Day

The conference spent a slow day. But a Big-Five meeting was called tonight after the United States delegation heard that Russia was willing to renew conversations on a major issue blocking progress—the veto powers which the Big Five would wield in a world security council.

The text of the preamble, it was learned, speaks out in simple words for a reaffirmation of human rights and the "value of every human being." It declares also for justice and respect for international law and treaties, for social progress and better living standards.

It calls too for members of the world league to unite in keeping peace and for using armed force only "in the common interest."

Turned over to the same conference committee along with the preamble were drafts of two chapters of the charter. One set forth the principles; the other the purposes, of a new world league.

All have a long road to travel through the committees, parent commissions and final acceptance by the entire conference.

A host of other problems must be cleared away too before the charter is sealed and signed. But tonight there was a new note of progress in this direction.

Twice during the day, American delegates met to solidify their position on remaining issues.

Conference committees forged ahead on drafting charter details. One approved, by a 30 to 14 roll call vote, in which a two-thirds majority was required, a provision to give an international court optional rather than mandatory jurisdiction over disputes referred to it. No nation would be compelled to submit a case to the court. But once it did would have to accept the tribunal's ruling.

PACT CHANGE AIRED IN FRISCO

Vandenberg Alters Stand; Soviet Approval Expected

San Francisco, June 1 (AP)—The American delegation at the United Nations conference has been informed that Russia is willing to renew talks about great-nation veto powers. A Big Five meeting was called immediately.

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Preamble and Chapters I and II As Proposed for United Nations League

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 (AP).—The following are texts drafted by subcommittees of the United Nations conference for the preamble and Chapters 1 and 2 of a United Nations organization:

DRAFT PREAMBLE

We the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and value of every human being, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations of international law and treaties can be maintained, and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security,

By the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods to insure that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest,

By the employment of international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement of all peoples through our representatives assembled in San Francisco agree to this charter.

CHAPTER I. PURPOSES

The purposes of the organization are:

1. To maintain international peace and security; and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex; and

4. To afford a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of those common ends.

CHAPTER II. PRINCIPLES.

In pursuit of the purposes mention in Chapter I the organization and its members should act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.

2. All members of the organization shall fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter in order to insure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership in the organization.

3. All members of the organization shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered.

4. All members of the organization shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any member or state or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members of the organization shall give every assistance to the organization in any action undertaken by it in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

6. All members of the organization shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which preventive or enforcement action is being undertaken by the organization.

7. The organization (shall-should) insure that states not members of the organization act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

*8. Nothing contained in this charter shall authorize the organization to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under this charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of Chapter VIII, Section B.

*Paragraph 8 was accepted in principle by the Committee but was referred to the Steering Committee for redrafting.

Waiting There For Santa?

San Francisco, June 1 (AP)—The duration of the United Nations conference is giving spread to all sorts of tall stories.

One is that the delegates, exhausted by weeks of steady word tossing, will shortly declare a one-week recess to recuperate. An opposition school of thought holds that this might break up the conference, on the theory that it would be impossible to get the delegations together again.

Self-described optimists said President Truman might combine a Fourth of July message with the speech he is scheduled to make at the conference's final session. Pessimists wondered what sort of Labor Day excursion they could make into the mountains.

Still others said a fund would soon be started for a United Nations Christmas party in the opera house. They cast a speculative eye at bearded delegates who might fill the role of Santa Claus.

Montevideo, Uruguay, June 1 (AP)—Argentina has re-established press censorship, arrested numerous prominent citizens, closed several newspapers and detained or expelled several well-known journalists.

A stream of expelled persons and political fugitives from the Argentine Government is reaching this city. They are the source of much of this information.

Since Argentina declared war on Germany and Japan, scores of former political prisoners have taken refuge here after exercising their option to leave Argentina.

3,000 Political Prisoners

Among them are persons who spent months and even more than a year in jail or concentration camps.

Yesterday I met a Czechoslovak who had been released from Villa Devoto jail after more than a year's imprisonment. He said he had been arrested with many other Europeans and Argentinians on the ground he was working for the United Nations.

Persons opposing the Argentine regime estimate Argentine jails still hold nearly 3,000 political prisoners, of whom, they say, only ten per cent were Axis sympathizers.

The number of prisoners was swollen recently by a series of arrests resulting from an Argentine Government announcement that a subversive terroristic plot had been uncovered.

General Accame Sent Away

Exile sources here say that most of those charged with implication in the plot were found not guilty by a military court. They said this explained why the chairman of the court, Gen. Nicolas Accame, was sent out of the country as Ambassador to Brazil.

Informants here are skeptical regarding the announced willingness of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell's regime to hold a general Argentine election. They say that such elections, if ever held, would be carefully engineered.

Through its declaration of war, the Argentine Government became armed with a set of decrees purportedly assuring secrecy of the national defenes, but which in fact may be used to suppress any criticism.

Curbs On V-E Day

Sources here told of the continuous arrests of newspaper men and of the violent methods employed by Argentine police in curbing pro-Allied demonstrations wher Berlin fell and on V-E day.

One traveler, a retired officer in the Argentine navy, told this correspondent that he and his wife were searched by sixteen policemen armed with pistols, sub-machine guns and carbines in a hotel in Buenos Aires.

The same informant said that on the day Berlin fell traffic was completely halted on many Buenos Aires streets and that pedestrians were violently searched.

Expelled Cartoonist

Tono Salazar, the expelled Salvadorean cartoonist, said he was told that a free press existed in Argentina but was given a choice of leaving the country or ceasing to draw cartoons "unsympathetic" to the Government.

Most of the exiles still are wary of criticizing the Argentine Government, even though they are walking the streets of free Montevideo.

According to the latest reports, soldiers with bayoneted rifles still are standing watch outside newspaper offices, cable companies and radio stations in Buenos Aires.

U. S. Support Of Farrell?

Opposition circles, both here and in Buenes Aires, reportedly are satisfied that all this has been brought to the attention of the United States Government.

After a wave of pessimism over the United States recognition of the Argentine Government, these circles now think—or wish to think—that Washington actually is not supporting the Farrell regime.

Truman Seen Unhappy Over Argentine Issue

Washington, June 1 (AP)—A Government official quoted President Truman as saying today he is not happy about the Argentine situa-

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tion.

The President received five Latin-American journalists who have been in the United States studying. An official, who cannot be identified by name, later said the President made known his unhappiness about the situation.

Other authorities, similarly anonymous, took the position that the "current situation within Argentina is unsatisfactory." The view was expressed that the South American nation has not satisfactorily carried out her commitments under the Act of Chapultepec signed at Mexico City and pledging her to fuller inter-American co-operation along democratic lines.

Under inter-American agreements no other American government can intervene as long as Argentina's internal affairs are not deemed a menace to her neighbors. Just when they might be declared such would depend upon consultations and agreements reached by other American governments, it was considered here.

Censorship To Be Kept Some Time In Germany

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Abolition of censorship in the United States as soon as hostilities against the Japanese cease is the hope of Byron Price, director of censorship.

As for the people of Germany, they face an internal censorship for an extended period, Elmer Davis, OWI chief, says. He explains that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower fears they otherwise might "misuse democratic rights."

"As General Eisenhower advised the President, 'we are not going to lose the peace by giving license to racialist pan-Germans, Nazis and militarists so that they can misuse democratic rights in order to attack democracy, as Hitler did.'" Davis said.

tina's political parties back to life and creating a new judical branch, restricts and controls campaign funds; provides penalties for fraudulent balloting, and forbids creation of groups of a military character within political parties, specifically banning the use of uniforms and salutes.

The government issued a statement last night which declared that Farrell's military regime which grew out of a coup that overthrew the civilian government of the late president Ramon Castillo on June 4, 1943 would "fight and destroy" all foreign ideologies that might arise in the country, and repudiate "extremism of the right or left." It proclaimed that "democracy is the only form of social organization that is compatible with Argentine dignity."

Mexican Envoy To Leave Russia

Mexico City, June 1 (A. P.).—Narciso Bassols, recently appointed Mexican Ambassador to Russia, will return here soon, Foreign Office officials said last night. They would not say whether he has been recalled by the Government or comes on his own request to report on matters connected with his post.

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Argentina Orders Elections

Decree Restores Political Parties but Sets No Date for Balloting.

Buenos Aires, June 1 (A. P.).—The Argentina Government has issued a decree establishing rules and regulations to which political parties must adhere in order to function legally.

The decree, promulgated yesterday, was said by spokesmen of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell's government definitely to point the nation back toward full democracy in compliance with the commitments of the Mexico City conference. The date for a general election, however, was left in abeyance.

The decree, bringing Argentina's political parties back to life and creating a new judicial branch, restricts and controls campaign funds; provides penalties for fraudulent balloting and forbids creation of groups of a military character within political parties, specifically banning the use of uniforms and salutes.

Argentina Is Assailed As Armed Oppressor

New York, June 1 (AP)—The New York *Times* said today in a dispatch from its Buenos Aires correspondent, Arnaldo Cortesi, that "the Argentine Government had no sooner declared war on Germany and Japan and signed the final acts of the Mexico City Conference that it deprived the Argentine people of what small remains of freedom they still possessed."

The dispatch, filed Wednesday from Buenos Aires, but delayed in receipt, said that "since experience has shown there is no hope of getting the truth past the Argentine censors, this dispatch is being sent by channels other than the normal ones."

Cortesi said the time had come to say that "things have happened in Buenos Aires recently that exceed anything that this correspondent can remember in his seventeen years' experience in Fascist Italy."

Recites Occurrences

"He [this correspondent] has seen whole sections of the city occupied by the army in full war kit; he has seen peaceful citizens searched for arms in the streets; he has seen policemen directing traffic with revolvers in their hands," Cortesi wrote.

"He knows that at least one innocent man was machine-gunned while entering a subway station. He knows that reputable citizens . . . have been arrested . . . and others . . . have been spirited away; that still others . . . have had to choose between exile and imprisonment and that some foreigners . . . have been deported."

"All Jails Overflowing"

He said the gravity of the situation was "confirmed by the fact that all jails in the country are full to overflowing."

"It is confirmed also by this correspondent's admittedly incomplete files, which show that during the month of May alone, eight newspapers were closed and seven editors and other outstanding newspapermen arrested," Cortesi wrote.

"It is hardly necessary to point out that the above activities of the Argentine Government and many others like them are direct violations of the commitments that Argentina assumed when she signed the final acts of Mexico City."

"Campaign Of Intimidation"

Cortesi said that "under the pretext that in wartime anyone who did not approve of the government was a traitor to his country, the Government embarked on a campaign of intimidation by wholesale arrests of prominent citizens and severe measures against any newspaper that dared to raise its voice in protest. At the same time political censorship was re-established in the vain hope that news of what was going on could be kept from the outside world."

He said censorship had mangled one dispatch he sought to file Tuesday, dealing with a statement about Argentina by United States Secretary of State Stettinius in San Francisco, and with a speech delivered to the American community by United States Ambassador Spruille Braden.

"Censorship was re-established by a decree dated April 28," Cortesi's dispatch said, and it quoted the decree as saying telegrams were subject to retention, delay and "total or partial suppression without notice to the interested parties."

Political Parties Get Argentine Okay Again

Buenos Aires, June 1 (AP)—The Argentine Government has issued a decree establishing rules and regulations to which political parties must adhere in order to function legally.

The decree, promulgated yesterday, was said by spokesmen of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell's government to point the nation definitely back toward full democracy in compliance with the commitments of the Mexico City conference. The date for a general election, however, was left in abeyance.

The decree, bringing Argentina's political parties back to life and creating a new judicial branch, restricts and controls campaign funds; provides penalties for fraudulent balloting and forbids creation of groups of a military character within political parties, specifically banning the use of uniforms and salutes.

Russia, Japan Reported Moving Units To Border

New York, June 1—Both Russia and Japan have recently been moving troops to the Manchurian-Soviet border, the Paris radio said today, quoting "press association reports." The broadcast, beamed to Indo-China, was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

"The Japanese do not hesitate in withdrawing troops from southern and western China in order to bring new divisions to the Soviet border," said the broadcast. "On the other hand, Moscow announces that elements of the Red Army are arriving near the Manchu border in order to take part in the Siberian summer maneuvers which are to start as early as June."

Stating that it appeared probable that an Allied landing in Japan was imminent, the broadcast continued that "the Nipponese will do their utmost to keep Russia neutral."

If this effort fails, it said, "we must not exclude the possibility that the Japanese will try to deal the first blow."

ARMY GUARD KILLED IN RIOT

3 Prisoners Wounded, 6 Hurt In Fort Harrison Uprising

Indianapolis, June 1 (AP)—An army guard was shot and killed, three military prisoners were wounded and six other persons were hurt when several hundred rioting prisoners set fire to disciplinary barracks at Fort Benjamin Harrison, 12 miles north of here, last night.

Nine barracks buildings were destroyed by the fire, with a loss estimated at $100,000.

An Indianapolis fireman died of a heart attack while fighting the blaze.

Commanding Officer Away

Maj. Gen. James L. Collins, commanding officer of the 5th Service Command, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, who was at Fort Harrison on an inspection trip at the time of the riot, said indications were that the riot "was a planned affair."

He said "prompt and efficient action alone prevented a mass break."

Approximately 1,900 of the post's 2,773 United States Army prisoners were housed in the section in which the rioting occurred.

None Escape

Preliminary checks indicated none of the prisoners escaped.

General Collins said the rioting started about 9.30 P.M. when prisoners began throwing rocks at electric lights and at guards.

When Col. Peyton Winlock, commanding officer of the disciplinary barracks, went to the compound with reinforcements for the guards fires broke out in the barracks and an infirmary, two widely separated wooden buildings.

Col. Winlock Injured

Colonel Winlock was injured when he was struck by a rock thrown by a prisoner.

The dead guard was identified as Private Elton Hendrix, of Paducah, Ky. The fireman who died was Everett Jackson, 49, of Indianapolis.

Names of the wounded prisoners and injured guards were not released.

Report To War Department

General Collins in a report to the War Department said the immediate cause of the riot was believed due to extra duty given the prisoners yesterday for infraction of prison rules.

All of the rioting prisoners were American soldiers who had been court-martialed, some overseas. Many of them were considered dangerous, and some of them had been convicted for arson, rape and murder.

...lin, who pleaded guilty to setting the $1,000,000 fire which leveled two blocks of Mahanoy City's business district Memorial Day, was sentenced to from 70 to 40 years imprisonment in Schuylkill County Court today.

4 German Prisoners Wounded In Camp

Columbia, S.C., June 1 (AP)—Four German prisoners of war were recovering today from bullet wounds they suffered at the Columbia Army Airbase prisoner camp yesterday in what military officials called "an incident of insubordination."

The condition of one prisoner was described as serious. One other was hospitalized with a leg wound, while the others were given first-aid treatment.

Details were withheld pending further investigation.

11 Missionaries Beheaded By Japs In Philippines

New York, June 1 (AP)—The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society reported today that eleven Baptist missionaries and a 9-year-old boy were beheaded by the Japanese, in 1943, on Panay Island in the Philippines.

The executions occurred December 19 or 20, 1943, but the society said it had not received permission from the War and State departments until now to make the information public.

Those put to death had fled to a mountain refuge which they named Hopewell, in order to carry on their "preaching, teaching and healing mission" after the Japanese invasion, the society said.

Victims Named

The names of the victims were listed as follows:

Miss Jennie C. Adams, nurse, of Page, Neb.; James H. Covell, teacher, Athens, Pa., and Le Roy, N.Y., and Mrs. Covell; Miss Dorothy A. Dowell, evangelist, Denver, Col.; Miss Signe A. Erickson, teacher, Warren, Pa.; Dr. Frederick W. Meyer, physician, New Haven, Conn., and Mrs. Meyer; the Rev. Francis H. Rose, Norwich, Conn., and Lowell, Mass., and Mrs. Rose; the Rev. Erle F. Rounds, Eau Claire, Wis., and Richmond, Cal., and Mrs. Rounds, and Erle Douglas Rounds, 9, their son.

The society said the missionaries had escaped the Japanese for two years but finally were betrayed by a captured Filipino guerrilla officer.

Letter Received

Mr. and Mrs. Covell had written at one point, in a letter eventually brought out by submarine:

"We live in a grass hut with a bamboo floor. The people around supply us with plenty to eat. . . . The Japanese came very close one day in February, and we have moved out thrice to hide. . . ."

An official of the society said

Army Upheld In Barring Japanese From Section

Los Angeles, June 1 (AP)—United States District Judge Pierson M. Hall today upheld the power of the Army to exclude Japanese or other persons from military zones in wartime, but said the Army may arrest only violators of exclusion orders. He ruled that such cases must be turned over to the United States Attorney under present laws.

Judge Hall's opinion was in an injunction action brought by the American Civil Liberties Union to restrain Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, head of the Western Defense Command, from interfering with the return to the Pacific Coast of three Japanese, Dr. George Ochikubo, Oakland dentist; Elmer S. Yamamoto, San Pedro fisherman, and Kiyoshi Shigekawa, Los Angeles attorney.

Declaring the court had no power to review wartime military orders, Judge Hall added:

"Sabotage and espionage are just as serious in their consequences in modern warfare as a national invasion by armed men."

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Ford Calls for Co-operation

Sees Big Car Market Ahead if Management, Labor and Government Work Together.

Detroit, June 1 (A. P.).—A tremendous market for passenger automobiles lies ahead and "if everybody will get in and pitch we'll get somewhere after this war," says Henry Ford 2d, who has just completed his first year as top executive officer of the Ford Motor Company.

Ford made it clear that by everybody he meant labor, management and government alike.

"For our part," the 27-year-old executive vice-president said, "we plan to employ as many workers as possible and pay them as high a wage as we possibly can. But there must be a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

"Wages are a part of the product. They are not the result of the employer's generosity or the employee's ability to bring pressure to bear. The minute you start paying high wages for no work you create a situation where there is a lot of money and nothing to buy with it. That's what we have today.

"Confidence is our first need—confidence that work brings reward."

Sees Quota Insufficient.

Ford said that the WPB's program of 200,000 cars during the remainder of 1945 did not permit any company to produce its quota on an economical basis. "Yet," he said, "we've got to do it in order to get going."

He predicted a period of widespread unemployment during the reconversion period "if we're not given permission to make more cars," and if aid is not given industry through the lifting of other Government restrictions and controls.

The Ford share of the 200,000 program will be approximately 40,000 cars. That was ten days' output for the Ford plants in 1941.

$150,000,000 Outset Cost.

It will cost the Ford company, he said, $150,000,000 to get back into full-scale peacetime production. Ford plans construction of four new assembly plants and ten parts depots in different sections of the country.

Ford said that the first Ford models will incorporate a number of engineering advances developed in war production, but will not be drastically different from pre-war cars. The new lower-priced, lighter-weight model already announced will not be among the first cars to be assembled.

The type of engine is yet to be determined, he said, adding that three different kinds had been tried out.

Among the war-born engineering improvements to be expected in the initial models, Ford asserted, were such things as the long-wearing tri-alloy connecting rod bearings; improved engine lubrication; improved cooling of valve seats and wider use of synthetic rubber parts.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specially mentioned:

OKINAWA.

First Marine—Drove north through Shuri town from Shuri Castle.

Sixth Marines—Drove southeast toward Naha-Yonabaru highway and mopped up Naha.

Seventh Infantry—Met some opposition south of Shuri.

Seventy-seventh Infantry—Drove southward to edge of Shuri on northern perimeter.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Drove west into Shuri, taking commanding heights.

PHILIPPINES.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Cracked Japanese pocket's defense north of Mintal in Davao sector of Mindanao.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Mopped up at Santa Fe, Luzon.

Thirty-first Infantry—Beat back counter-attacks east of Sayre north-south highway Centra Mindanao.

Thirty-second Infantry—Fought at Santa Fe.

Thirty-eighth Infantry—Drove beaten Japanese from Luzon's Wawa Dam area.

BIG THREE PARLEY NOT FAR DISTANT, PRESIDENT SAYS

Crisis in Syria Will Not Delay Meeting Truman Declares.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—(AP) President Truman said flatly today that neither the crisis in Syria and Lebanon nor possible delays at the San Francisco world organization conference would interfere with an early meeting of the Big Three.

He made it clear that Britain's virtual ultimatum to Gen. Charles de Gaulle and her move to halt French-Syrian clashes had his unqualified support.

The President said his meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin definitely will take place in the not far distant future but that a broadening of the conference to include China and France is not under discussion.

Meeting in U. S. Possible

He smilingly told his weekly news conference that a meeting in this country is a possibility although it is not very probable.

The development sparked a fast question-and-answer meeting with the press and radio in which he maintained his record as a source of "hot copy" by disclosing that:

1. He is backing Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to the fullest in efforts to ferret out "shocking" cases of tax evasion by directing the Civil Service to round up 10,000 new agents, preferably among discharged veterans.

2. He has persuaded Judge Samuel Rosenman of New York to remain until after V-J day as his special counsel. Rosenman investigated relief need in liberated western Europe and negotiated with the British on trials of war criminals on assignment from the late President Roosevelt.

3. He is doing everything within his power to speed the release of American war prisoners of the Japanese and to expedite movement of relief supplies and mail to the men.

To Confer with Leaders

4. He is in favor of the principles of the Wagner-Dingell expanded social security bill and will confer with congressional leaders Monday on his own emergency proposal to use federal funds to raise unemployment compensation for displaced war workers to $25.00 weekly for men with dependents until a long range program can be perfected.

5. He has some definite ideas of his own on postwar universal military training which do not coincide fully with those of either the Army or the Navy or members of House and Senate Military committees. He prefers to withhold details until a definite policy can be worked out.

The President verified Guy M. Gillette's announcement of his resignation as chairman of the Surplus Property board, asserting the former Iowa senator wants it effective not later than July 15.

He would be interested in a tripartite meeting to discuss the Syrian question but he hasn't been advised of any official plans for such a conference.

The French-Syrian dispute will not affect his meeting with De Gaulle, he said, but no definite date has been set for what he called De Gaulle's conference.

Truman Keeping In Touch With Churchill

Washington, June 1 (AP)—President Truman said today that he was in constant communication with Prime Minister Churchill on the French-Levant situation.

The President told his news conference that he and Mr. Churchill were exchanging wires every day.

The Chief Executive said he had fully approved the intervention by British troops into Syria and added that the French have ceased firing as the result of the stern message Mr. Churchill sent to Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

No Word From De Gaulle

He has received no word from the General, he added.

The President said there had been no agreement to hold a tripartite meeting to discuss the situation, although he thought this Government would be interested in such a meeting.

He added at another point that no definite date had been set for a meeting between himself and General de Gaulle, but that the French controversy with Syria and Lebanon would not affect the holding of a meeting.

The President also said he was hopeful that the San Francisco conference could be completed within ten days.

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DOOLITTLE TO GET SUPERFORTRESSES

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Jimmy Doolittle is teaming up with the Superfortresses to finish the job he started three years ago with his world-startling air attack on Tokyo.

The announcement that B-29s are being added to the Liberators, Flying Fortresses and fighter planes of Gen. Doolittle's Eighth Air Force gave no details.

It was learned, however, that the present setup under which the Twentieth (Superfortress) Air Force in Washington directs B-29 operations will not be changed.

Inclusion of the Superfortresses in the Eighth will put three B-29 forces into the aerial war against Japan. The Twenty-first (Superfortress) Bomber Command has been pounding Japan steadily from the Marianas, and the Twentieth Bomber Command for several months struck the homeland and the southern extremity of the empire from bases in India and China.

Nothing, however, has been heard from the Twentieth Bomber Command for several weeks. It is possible it is being shifted to bases closer to Japan.

14 JAP SHIPS SUNK BY AMERICAN SUBS

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—American submarines have sunk fourteen more enemy ships, including a destroyer and four other combatant vessels in Pacific waters, the Navy announced today.

The other combatant craft were three small patrol vessels and one coastal minelayer. The non-combatant ships were a large tanker, five medium merchant vessels, two medium freighters and a small merchant vessel.

Simultaneously, the Navy relaxed its security restrictions to tell the story of the submarine Salmon, which was forced to the surface by a heavy depth charge attack after helping sink a Jap tanker, and which then fought it out with surface guns at point blank range with the tanker's four escorts, forced two of them to flee, and then escaped the other two.

The Salmon has been awarded the presidential unit citation, the Navy added.

The sinkings announced today raised to 1,142 the total number of Japanese ships sunk by American submarines since the war began—136 combatant and 1,006 non-combatant craft.

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Gallant Exploits Against Japs

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The Navy said today that United States submarines have established such mastery over Japanese shipping that they need no longer be a wholly silent service.

In line with relaxation of secrecy rules, announced by Secretary Forrestal, the Navy cleared for publication the story of the Wahoo, which sank a whole Japanese convoy. The sea service itself related the saga of the Salmon, which whipped, on the surface, the escort of another convoy.

14 Jap Ships Sunk

The announcement of the Salmon was coupled with a report on recent submarine activity showing fourteen more Japanese ships, including a destroyer and four other combat vessels, sunk. That list brought the total of Japanese ships sunk by submarines to 1,142 and boosted enemy losses of merchant ships past the 1,000 mark to 1,006.

The other combatant craft were three small patrol vessels and a coastal minelayer. Noncombatant ships claimed in the latest toll were a large tanker, five medium merchant vessels, two medium freighters and a small merchant vessel.

The sinkings announced in today's communiqué raised to 1,142 the total Japanese ships of all types sunk by United States subs since the start of the war, including 136 combatant and 1,006 noncombatant craft.

Forrestal Hails Subs

"The reduction of Japanese control and power, which makes a relaxation of security rules possible, is due in no small measure to the submarines themselves," Forrestal's statement said and added:

"They have driven Japanese shipping and convoys either to cover or to the bottom of the Pacific. They have helped to isolate the island links in Japan's chain of conquest, causing the lifelines of Japan to atrophy.

"Like other fighting men, they have won at the cost of casualties. The nation will remember with gratitude the men who sailed away to fight somewhere inside the Japheld Pacific and whose service epitaph is 'Overdue and presumed lost.'"

Wahoo Sinks Convoy

Such an epitaph was written for the Wahoo some time late in 1943. Today the Navy at Pearl Harbor permitted disclosure of one of her greatest feats, accomplished back in the days when the submarines were a main bulwark against Nippon's onrushing power.

The Wahoo spotted a convoy of four large Japanese ships steaming toward New Britain, loaded with men and munitions. With torpedoes, she sent every vessel to the bottom.

At another time a Japanese destroyer charged the Wahoo after a torpedo missed. The Wahoo circled and tried again. The late Commander D. W. Morton, of Los Angeles, commented later in his report:

"Then we clipped him amidship and we broke his back. The explosion was terrific."

Torpedoes Finish Job

The Salmon's exploit started when she and other submarines closed in on an escorted tanker. Before the Salmon reached firing position a sister submarine torpedoed the tanker but didn't sink it.

Under heavy pressure from four enemy escorts the Salmon drove in and finished the job with torpedoes. The escorts covered the area with depth charges and the Salmon had to surface.

The Salmon was spotted by a searchlight and with her deck guns engaged two of the enemy ships so effectively that they fled after the damaged submarine found cover in a rain squall. She came to port under own power.

A Presidential Unit Citation has been given the Salmon.

Two Vessels Lost In Okinawa Sector

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The Navy today announced the loss of a medium-sized landing ship and a large support landing craft in the Okinawa area as the result of enemy action.

They were identified as the 700-ton LSM (R) 194 and the 227-ton LCS (L) (3) 15.

Casualties, including dead, injured and missing, on the LSM totaled 37, and on the LCS, 25. The normal complement of each vessel was about 60. The Navy said next of kin of all casualties had been notified.

The LSM was under command of Lieut. Allan M. Hirshberg, son of S. H. Hirshberg, McKeesport, Pa., and the LCS was commanded by

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Lieut. Ned Harold Brower, son of Mrs. Sylvia A. Brower, Cincinnati.

The Navy reported no casualty status for the two skippers who, therefore, were presumed safe.

Point Plan Held Unfair To Men Kept In U.S.

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Representative Goodwin (R., Mass.) thinks the War Department should release service men over 35 years old who are short of points through no fault of their own."

In a letter to Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, adjutant general, Goodwin said that many of these older service men will be job hunting "at the approximate age of 42" under the present demobilization plan.

At a press conference yesterday, Secretary of War Patterson said that the soldiers now slated for release—those who are 40 or over or who qualify under the point system—are all the Army can spare at this time.

Reduction Feared

Patterson said any other course either would delay the discharge of men who deserved a release or would reduce the Army's strength to the danger point.

Goodwin wrote that the older soldiers "are, in a sense, victims of circumstance because they happened to meet the minimum standards at the time the Army was taking in men of their age brackets.

"No special provision has been made for them in the demobilization plan, and unless something is done they will not have the first chance at finding jobs, as they should, but the last."

Cites Consequences

"Men in this group," he continued, "are short on points through no fault of their own. They were not among the hand-picked for front-line combat. . . . Under the present point system, if they are not sent overseas, they will be forced to remain in the Army for some time to come.

". . . GI's now 35 were about 20 in 1930 and they arrived in the Army after fighting the depression for ten years," he added. "During that period many of them, having had little or no opportunity to satisfactorily establish themselves in the business world, suffered dire consequences.

"Now, they are cognizant of the fact that their companions and friends who were exempted from the draft have had the advantages of both accelerated business and greater financial income during this period, as a result of which they are now building up future estates."

Allies to Censor German Press For Some Time

Davis Quotes Eisenhower as Fearing 'Misuse of Democratic Rights'

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—People in conquered Germany face an internal news censorship for some time to come because General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower doesn't want to give them a chance to "misuse democratic rights."

The Allied commander in chief's views on the subject of censorship in beaten Germany were conveyed to the House Appropriations Committee by Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, during hearings on a war agencies supply bill sent to the House today.

"As General Eisenhower advised the President," Mr. Davis told the committee, "'we are not going to lose the peace by giving license to racialist pan-Germans, Nazis and militarists so that they can misuse democratic rights in order to attack democracy, as Hitler did.'"

That, Mr. Davis added, "means strict censorship for some time to come, and under such censorship German editors would not have much responsibility."

Because "we do not know any Germans that we can trust yet," Mr. Davis declared, Germans will not be permitted to publish domestic German newspapers during the early stages of occupation.

Later on, he said, some trustworthy Germans may be found to take over publications, "but we have not found them yet."

Price Gives Views On Censorship End

Washington, June 1 (AP)—If Byron Price, director of censorship, has his way, censorship will end on the echo of the last shot fired against the Japanese.

Price made this statement on the subject during House Appropriation Committee hearings on the National War Agencies Supply Bill sent to the House floor today:

"Censorship constitutes so ruthless an intrusion upon the ordinary rights of individuals that no part of it should be prolonged beyond the point of absolute necessity. It should be recognized by all of us that a continuance of strict controls over communications at the time when we are entering a period of reconstruction could work great harm to the national interest by retarding the rehabilitation of internation trade and the re-establishment of international friendship and understanding."

When Danger Passes

Price said it "would give me great pleasure personally to recommend that censorship be abandoned entirely and without delay."

But, he added, "that could not be done wisely" so long as there is a war against Japan because "machinery still is needed to continue a curtailed voluntary censorship of press and radio domestically."

Asked by committee members how soon after the end of the war with Japan he would recommend abolition of his office, Price replied:

"I will certainly recommend that it be terminated the moment American lives are no longer in danger . . . without waiting for the treaty which would technically, legally, end the war."

Praises Press, Radio

Price paid high tribute to the nation's press and radio for full and voluntary co-operation with the Office of Censorship.

"They have left out of the papers and off the air literally thousands of news dispatches which would have been printed in normal times, disclosing military information," he said.

CENSORS[illegible] END WH[illegible] S QUIT

WASHINGTON, June 1.—(AP Abolition of censorship in the United States as soon as hostilities against the Japanese cease is the hope of Byron Price, director o censorship.

As for the people of Germany they face an internal censorship for an extended period, OWI Chie Elmer Davis says. He explains tha Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower fear they otherwise might "misuse De mocratic rights."

A House Appropriations committee, which held hearings on a national war agencies supply bill, disclosed the censorship angles in testimony released today.

"Censorship constitutes so ruthless an intrusion upon the ordinary rights of individuals that no part of it should be prolonged beyond the point of absolute necessity," Price told the committee.

He said he would recommend termination of censorship "the moment American lives are no longer in danger."

Price praised both the American press and radio for the voluntary cooperation with the Office of Censorship.

WOULD CANCEL OLD WAR DEBTS

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Committee Suggests Move as Aid to Trade.

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—A committee of business leaders proposed today that the United States cancel all world war I debts and world war II lend-lease obligations if necessary to clear post-war trade channels.

The Committee for Economic Development advanced this idea in a statement to the Senate Finance Committee, urging approval of the administration's request for authority to lower tariffs and continue reciprocal trade agreements. The Senate committee is conducting hearings on the proposal, already approved by the House.

William Benton, vice-chairman of the C. E. D., filed the statement in behalf of the research committee, which includes such leaders as Ralph E. Flanders, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; Chester C. Davis, who holds a similar post in St. Louis; William C. Foster, vice-president of Welded Steel Products, New York; Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation; Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Clayton's Views on Collection.

Senator Johnson (D.-Col.) has suggested cancellation of world war I debts and Assistant Secretary of State Clayton has told the committee that the $10,000,000,000 defaulted from that war never will be collected.

The C. E. D. recommended repeal of the act of 1934 which bans private loans to defaulting nations, and also:

"Prompt settlement of all foreign government debts to the United States arising from world war I and of all net obligations to the United States arising under lend-lease or otherwise for goods and services actually used up in world war II."

The C. E. D. said: "If the cancellation of any of these obligations is the most effective method of settlement, they should be canceled." Lend-lease goods not used up should be used to help reconstruct war-torn countries, the report said. It also said that "the United States should take the lead in its own interest in a program to bring about a great reduction in the artificial barriers to trade between nations. Such a program should include the removal of wartime controls over foreign trade at the earliest moment."

TRUMAN STRIVES TO AID PRISONERS

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—President Truman expressed today his "very deep sympathy" for relatives of American prisoners of war held by the Japanese. He said that he is doing everything possible to "bring about their release as soon as possible." The text of his statement follows:

"I wish to express my very deep sympathy for the relatives of those members of our armed forces who have the misfortune still to be held as prisoners of war by the enemy.

"The welfare of these men is a matter of deep concern to me and I am determined to do everything possible to help them and to bring about their release as soon as possible.

"To this end, every effort is being made to get relief supplies and mail through to them. At the same time, definitive information is being sought concerning the names of those men who are still held as prisoners of war.

"The eventual liberation of these prisoners will be the result of victory of our armed forces and depends upon the unrelenting prosecution of the war effort by every American."

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Russ Liquidating Top Berliners, Senator Says

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R., Maine) said today high London and Paris authorities had heard reports that the Russians are "liquidating" professional people in Berlin and other occupied German areas they control.

Brewster stated these reports had come to him on his trip with the Senate's Mead Committee investigating the status of United States war matériel in Europe. He returned today with Senator Ball (R., Minn.).

He asserted the "liquidation" reports mentioned lawyers, business men and "other professionals."

Kept Out Of Russ Areas

Brewster said the Mead committee was denied access to the areas under Soviet control.

"The Russians should realize that these reports — which we heard from competent authorities — will continue as long as they refuse access to the American press," he asserted.

Brewster said the story the committee members heard was that the Russians are "fraternizing" with the ordinary German but were "liquidating" the top crust.

"They are not following our policy of non-fraternization," Brewster said. "The report is that they are developing and encouraging the proletariat."

U.S. Seeking To Get In

Senator Ball said he understood that United States Army authorities "are bringing pressure" on the Russians to open up the areas they control to Americans in authority.

Brewster said he understood Harry Hopkins, special representative of President Truman, had such a specific assignment on his current trip to Moscow.

The Mead committee tried to go to Berlin, Brewster said, and the United States Army and diplomatic authorities passed on the request to the Soviet.

"It didn't get a very warm reception," he commented with a grin.

GI Tax Relief Blocked, Claim

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Men in uniform should not have to "fight their war and pay for it too," says Representative Leonard Allen (D., Louisiana).

Author of a bill to forgive all taxes on service men's pay, Allen says his measure and eleven others like it are being "bottled up" in the House Ways and Means Committee.

Sees $100 To $1,000 Debts

Allen feels so strongly on the subject that he may seek 218 signatures on a petition to fetch the bill from committee directly to the House floor. Once there, he believes, passage is "almost a certainty."

Even under present relaxed tax laws for service men, Allen says many will return to civilian life facing tax debts of from $100 to $1,000.

Allen's bill would cancel all taxes on Government pay of service men, but would not exempt them from taxation on private income received during their period of service.

TRUMAN HONORS IRAQ HEAD

Prince Abdul Ilah Gets Legion of Merit for Aiding Allies

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—President Truman presented Prince Abdul Ilah, Regent of Iraq, with the Legion of Merit Medal, degree of chief commander, at a White House ceremony today.

The regent, calling on the President to say good-bye before making a swing around the country to inspect power and irrigation projects, heard Mr. Truman read this citation:

"During the course of the present war His Royal Highness Prince Abdul Ilah, regent and heir apparent to the throne of Iraq, has never wavered in his loyalty to the cause of the United Nations. In combatting enemy efforts to create misunderstanding and hostility against the Allied nations among the peoples of the Near East he has risked his life and position without hesitation.

"By his loyal and steadfast devotion to the Allied cause he has contributed materially to the success of the war effort of the United Nations."

Abdul Ilam, Prince Regent of Iraq, arrived at Pennsylvania Station at 4:27 P. M. yesterday where he and his party were greeted by Mayor La Guardia and other city officials.

The Prince will remain in New York until Tuesday, when he will leave for a tour of the Grand Canyon and the Rocky Mountains.

Truman Has Own Peace Army Views

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—President Truman has some definite ideas on post-war universal military training which are not completely in agreement either with the military or with Congress.

The President told his news conference today that he had discussed universal training proposals with members of both the Senate and the House. He is working with the congressional groups, he said, in an effort to formulate a policy.

Until the policy is worked out, he added, he preferred not to discuss his own views.

He said that he had some ideas that don't agree with those of the Army or the Navy, nor with those of some members of Congress.

U. S. MAY TRIM ITS LEND-LEASE MEAT EXPORTS

WFA Considering Plan to Suspend Shipments for the Next Quarter.

3 BILLION POUNDS, PERHAPS

Mayor LaGuardia Outlines 14-point Program for Distribution Here.

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—The United States may suspend shipment of meats to lend-lease countries during the July-September quarter because of extremely short supplies.

Authoritative quarters at the War Food Administration said that tentative allocations for the third quarter made no provision for lend-lease supplies. Great Britain and Russia have been the principal recipents of lend-lease meats. Lend-lease recipients were allocated 325,000,000 pounds for the current quarter.

Upwards of 50,000,000 pounds may be allocated, however, to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for foreign relief use.

The amount tentatively allocated American civilians for the quarter is about 3,000,000,000 pounds, dressed weight compared with about 3,786,000,000 for the current quarter.

The July-September period is the season of lowest marketings and slaughter of livestock.

Foreign allocations are made by an inter-agency committee headed by Leo T. Crowley, head of the Foreign Economic Administration.

CHANGES MEAT DISTRIBUTION

OPA Has Plan To Spread Supply More Evenly

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The OPA tonight announced a new program designed to spread the limited meat supply more evenly through the country.

Effective June 17, the program requires all slaughterers to resume the same pattern of distribution they followed in the first three months of 1944.

This means that in cases where packers have diverted their supplies to some other area, they must revamp their distribution.

The plan takes into consideration that packers do not have as much meat to distribute now as they did early in 1944. It requires, however, that each area receive virtually the same proportionate share as before.

On County Basis

In most cases the area units will be set up on a county basis.

"The fair-distribution plan," said Chester Bowles, price administrator, "will in no way assure each city, town or county that it will be able to get as much meat as it got in 1944. The total supply available for both the armed forces and civilians just won't stretch that far.

"The readjustment of distribution should, however, take us a long way toward the goal of fair and even distribution of the supply that we do have."

Bowles said much of the current faulty distribution of meat has come about "because slaughterers, for a variety of reasons, have changed their normal pattern of geographical distribution."

Base Period Selected

The first three months of 1944 were selected as the base period, Bowles explained, because that was "the most recent complete quarter in which there was a flush production of meat throughout all parts of the country and distribution most nearly approached that prevailing in normal times."

The plan is a companion measure to OPA's recently announced program limiting the amount of slaughter by non-Federally inspected meat packers. The purpose of this was to divert more meat to Federally inspected plants, thereby increasing the supply which can move across state lines to deficit areas.

CUT IN NEWSPRINT STOCKS SLATED

WPB Order Does Not Affect Consumption, However

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The War Production Board today ordered a reduction in the newsprint inventories of United States newspaper publishers.

It directed that in northern, eastern and central states inventory ceilings must be reduced on June 30 from 40 to 30 days' supply. In western and southern states the cut is from 65 to 50 days' supply.

The changes do not affect a publisher's consumption quota, WPB's printing and publishing division said. Division officials said the inventory cut is necessary to eliminate over-orders on newsprint manufacturers, which they said are now in excess of 50,000 tons.

Order On Cut Rescinded

At the same time a previously ordered six per cent reduction on the amount of print paper a publisher may order for delivery in any calendar month was rescinded. WPB explained that the necessary reduction in delivery orders will be accomplished by the new inventory ceilings.

In another order, WPB authorized publishers of Sunday newspapers to increase their authorized consumption quotas of newsprint in the third quarter of this year to provide for an additional Sunday issue. This was done because there are fourteen Sunday in that quarter instead of thirteen, as in a normal quarter.

The additional allowance will be the excess of the average Sunday use in the third quarter of 1944 over the avarage daily use in that quarter. Publishers must draw on inventories to provide the extra tonnage, since any increase in delivery quotas is prohibited, WPB said.

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17 Home-Front War Agencies Started On Way To Abolition

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Seventeen home-front war agencies were started on the road to abolition today by the House Appropriations Committee.

Sending to the floor a sharply cut supply bill for the fiscal year starting July 1, the committee commented that the measure "marks the beginning of the end of these agencies."

The report called for easing and removal of domestic controls as soon as possible.

Cuts Average 12%

The committee made cuts averaging about 12 per cent and ranging up to 40 per cent in budget estimates for the agencies. Their original budgets already had been trimmed a month ago by direction of President Truman. The committee cuts were in addition to those which the President had recommended.

For the first time in several years, the committee refrained from singling out any of the agencies for sharp criticism, although it was mildly critical of some operations. The Office of War Information, generally a target for committee fire, escaped criticism, although it took a $7,000,000 cut in the $42,000,000 budget estimate of the President.

Marine Schools Untouched

A $325,000 fund for operation of state marine schools was the only item in the whole bill that was not touched.

However, the committee withheld all funds for the Office of Price Administration, the Foreign Economic Administration and the Fair Employment Practices Committee, explaining that legislation dealing with the trio either is pending or is in the offing.

FEA's allotment was held up pending receipt of budget estimates for lend-lease operations. Legislation extending the Price Control Act and OPA and making permanent the FEPC has not cleared Congress.

The $769,764,850 total in the bill was $111,812,650 below budget estimates and $209,348,880 under current year appropriations.

The War Shipping Administration, which operates the nation's expanding merchant fleet, was allotted $437,325,000 of the total, even though it was cut $48,270,000 below estimates.

The Office of Scientific Research and Development was given $70,000,000, a reduction of $7,500,000.

Other Allotments

Other allotments included: War Production Board, $35,000,000; Office of Strategic Services, $20,000,000, a reduction of almost 50 per cent; Office of Censorship, $13,000,000; Office of Inter-American Affairs, $14,000,000; Office of Defense Transportation, $7,000,000; National War Labor Board $13,320,000; Selective Service System, $52,000,000; War Relocation Authority, $25,000,000; Alien Property Custodian, $2,500,000 (a limitation on administrative expenditures from funds already provided); Office of Economic Stabilization $196,250; Smaller War Plants Corporation, $7,000,000 (a limitation on administrative expenses of previously appropriated funds); Petroleum Administration for War, $2,968,200; Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, $43,955,400

TAX EVADERS DRAW WRATH OF PRESIDENT

He Orders Full Speed Ahead in Treasury's Drive on Delinquents.

TO USE VETERANS AS AIDS

U. S. Is Not Fighting the War 'to Make Millionaires,' He Says in Statement.

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—Asserting that we are not fighting this war "to make millionaires" or to allow black market operators to profit, President Truman today directed full speed in the Treasury's tax evasion drive.

In a statement issued at his news conference, the President declared:

"Secretary Morgenthau has told me about the truly shocking cases of tax evasion his men have discovered. I am thoroughly in sympathy with his plan to enlarge the Bureau of Internal Revenue forces to whatever extent is required to insure full compliance with the law.

"It will be good business for the Government, because every dollar we spend in collection and enforcement will produce $20 or more in revenue. And much more important is the matter of good morals.

"We are not fighting this war to make millionaires, and certainly we are not going to allow the black market operators or any other racketeers to be in a favored class, when the men in the armed forces, and our citizens generally, are sacrificing so heavily.

"The top officials of the Civil Service Commission have been acquainted with our special tax drive and the necessity for an accelerated program of recruitment. Arrangements have been made with the Civil Service Commission to have placed at every Army discharge center in the United States a qualified recruitment officer from the Civil Service Commission, fully versed in our recruitment requirements, who will steer to us qualified veterans as they are discharged.

"The American people understand that sacrifices are necessary. They know the war is still far from being over. The one thing that might break down their will to keep on to complete victory would be a feeling that a few were profiting from the sacrifices of the many. We must see that there is no justification for any such feeling, and that is just what we are going to do."

ROSENMAN STAYS AT TRUMAN URGING

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—President Truman said today that he had persuaded former Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of New York to remain in the White House another year as special counsel to the President. He made this announcement to reporters after reassembling a news conference which had been dismissed. He said he was very happy that Rosenman had consented to serve longer.

Correspondence made public disclosed that Rosenman submitted his resignation on April 14 "to take effect at your pleasure." The President declined to accept it, saying he wanted the former New York judge to stay at his post "until V-J day in order that I may have your continued assistance."

Replying to the President's declination, Rosenman said: "When the commander in chief asks, there can be only one answer—'Aye, aye, sir.'"

TRUMAN DEFINES WICKARD'S STATUS

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—Claude Wickard's tenure as Secretary of Agriculture will end June 30, President Truman said today, even if the Senate rejects his renomination as Rural Electrification Administrator.

Mr. Truman made this comment when a reporter asked him what Wickard's status would be in the event of an adverse Senate vote on the REA post.

The question was raised at the President's news conference after the Senate Agriculture Committee had postponed action on the Wickard nomination and decided to hold hearings on protests that have arisen. The same committee meanwhile approved the nomination of Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D.-N. M.) as Wickard's successor in the Agriculture Department.

When he nominated Wickard for the REA post the President suggested it would become effective after its approval by the Senate and that Anderson's nomination would become effective at the same time.

Guy M. Gillette's resignation as chairman of the Surplus Property Board will become effective not later than July 15.

President Truman, commenting on Gillette's announcement that he had tendered his resignation, told reporters that one of his first callers after he became President was the former Senator from Iowa.

Gillette told him, the President said, that he was not happy in his post. Mr. Truman said he asked Gillette to stay on until he could become more familiar with his White House duties. The President said Gillette returned yesterday and had told him he would like to quit not later than July 15.

Gillette To Quit SPB Not Later Than July 15

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Set Own Date

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In a report to the Senate today, a military subcomittee on war contracts noted that the Surplus Property Board has not yet filed a report, although the statute creating it, enacted last October, directed that reports be filed every three months.

The subcommittee, headed by Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), added, however, that there had been delays in getting the board organized.

Congressional Probe Asked

A Congressional inquiry into surplus property disposal methods was urged today by Senator Ellender (D., La.).

Ellender said he understood that Gillette resigned as chairman of the board because he found himself powerless to do what he considered a proper administrative job.

"There have been reports that things are pretty putrid," Ellender added. "I think Congress should make a thorough investigation and enact whatever corrective legislation is needed."

JUSTICE BLACK IS CHALLENGED

Jurist's Qualifications In Coal Ruling Questioned

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The Jewell Ridge Coal Corporation today questioned Supreme Court Justice Black's qualifications to participate in the recent decision that bituminous coal miners are entitled to portal-to-portal pay.

Counsel for the corporation, which lost the decision, filed a petition for rehearing by the Supreme Court. They said it appeared to them that "a question may exist" whether Black "was so situated as to be in position to administer impartial justice" in the case.

The attorneys said that when Black was a member of the Senate he introduced a bill for establishment of fair labor standards and "was the most active sponsor of the bill until his appointment to this court."

Black, Harris Partners

Also, they said Black for a number of years was associated with Crampton Harris, chief counsel for the United Mine Workers, the winners in the decision. Harris argued the case for the union before the high tribunal.

Counsel for Jewell Ridge said Harris was a partner of Black in law practice at Birmingham, Ala., under the firm name of Black & Harris.

The partnership terminated in 1927, they said, when Black went to the Senate.

Black Named In 1935

In addition, the corporation lawyers said that when Black was appointed in 1935 as chairman of a special Senate committee to investigate lobbying activities, Harris was named committee counsel.

During consideration of Black's bill, the corporation lawyers said he made statements pertinent to the issue involved in the miners' pay case. They contended the Supreme Court found it necessary to interpret these statements in deciding the corporation's appeal. As a result, the lawyers said, Black "participated in this court's consideration and interpretation of his statements."

The Supreme Court's majority decision last May 7 was written by Justice Murphy. Chief Justice Stone and Justices Roberts, Frankfurter and Jackson dissented.

Truman Emphatic On Stettinius

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—The question of the future status of Secretary of State Stettinius was brought up again today at President Truman's news conference.

Asked if any changes were contemplated, the President replied that he could not be more emphatic than he was last week when he said with some vigor that he did not propose any changes.

He said he did not know how it was possible to be more emphatic.

The question apparently was prompted by published speculation that Stettinius might be replaced by former War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes.

ECCLES WOULD AID NEW BUSINESSES

Federal Reserve Head Proposes 3 Changes In Taxes

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Marriner S. Eccles, Federal Reserve Board chairman, today advocated a tax program he said would encourage investment in new business ventures and penalize money "put into existing ventures for speculative capital gains."

For the postwar era he proposed to the House Small Business Committee:

1. Elimination of "double taxation" on corporations by exempting from the corporate income tax all profits paid out in dividends which would be taxed in the hands of persons receiving the dividends.

2. Retention of the excess-profits tax after the war, but at a reduced rate "from the present 95 per cent maximum to, possibly, 65 per cent." He suggested the excess-profits tax exemption be raised now from $10,000 to $25,000.

3. Reduction of the corporation combined normal and surtax income tax from the present 40 per cent level to around 25 per cent.

"There is a tendency in current tax discussions," Eccles said, "to consider the excess-profits tax as a tax to be discarded immediately, once the last shot is fired. I disagree. Some reductions in business taxes will be possible and helpful, but we should not give all the benefit to the corporations with excess profits."

TYDINGS URGES SPEED IN AID TO PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, returned from an inspection of the Philippines today and promptly pleaded for "a cutting of governmental red tape" to provide "quick and prompt help" for the islands.

In a statement Senator Tydings, who headed a nine-man Presidentially appointed mission, said:

"In a word, the Filipino nation is stricken badly. The devastation in the Philippines, and particularly in the capital city of Manila, is far beyond description. Manila is practically laid flat."

Mr. Tydings said he planned to report to President Truman personally during the coming week and also intended to make a full report to the Senate on his findings and recommend measures for relief.

Truman Announces Plan To Reduce 48-Hour Week

Washington, June 1 (AP)—President Truman today wrote Chairman Ramspeck (D., Ga.), of the House Civil Service Committee, that he will soon authorize reduction of the 48-hour work week for Federal employés in cities where there are no labor shortages.

The Ramspeck committee is considering a bill providing for regular time and a half pay for over time beyond 40 hours. Overtime pay now is time and a twelfth. The proposed increase would take up at least part of any time loss if any overtime work is kept up.

The President did not mention the amount of time reduction, but it is believed many Government agencies would soon be reduced to 44 hours a week.

WMC Shifts Nine Labor Areas

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission, in a move reflecting munitions cutbacks, today shifted nine labor market areas from group one to a group two rating, effective immediately.

The areas were moved from a classification of acute labor shortage to a category where labor supply and demand is "approaching balance."

The following areas were transferred:

Fort Wayne, Ind.; Lima, Ohio; Los Angeles; Morristown, N. J.; Philadelphia; Pontiac, Mich.; Santa Ana, Calif.; South Bend, Ind., and Waterbury, Conn.

The WMC also announced that seven labor market areas have been moved from group two to three, and Muskegon, Mich., has been shifted from group one to three. The latter group is made up of areas where labor supply "substantial balances" demand.

The changes from group two to three included Detroit, which was transferred as the result of a sharp cutback in aircraft and tank production. The agency said that at the Ford Willow Run bomber plant alone 22,000 workers are expected to be laid off in a few weeks.

ANDERSON NOMINATION APPROVED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, June 1 — (AP) Clinton P. Anderson's nomination as secretary of agriculture was approved today by the Senate.

The 49-year-old New Mexican, now a member of the House, is expected to take office July 1, succeeding Claude R. Wickard who has been nominated to be rural electrification administrator.

EARLY GETS D. S. M.

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—Steve Early went off for a two weeks' rest today, proud wearer of the Distinguished Service Medal for more than twelve years of "inestimable help" to two commanders in chief.

On June 15 Early will enter the production and selling fields as executive vice-president of Pullman, Inc.

President Truman called the former newspaper man out into the White House rose garden yesterday afternoon and, before several hundred employees, pinned the DSM on his coat. It was an unusual honor since this is a military award only. Early could receive it because of his reserve commission as a lieutenant-Colonel of infantry.

Truman Reported "Not Happy"

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—A Government official quoted President Truman as saying today he was not happy about the Argentine situation.

President Truman during the day received five Latin-American journalists who have been in the United States studying. An official, who cannot be identified, told newspaper men later that the President made known his unhappiness about the situation.

Many Flee to Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 1 (AP)—A stream of expelled persons and political fugitives from the Argentine Government is reaching this city. Since Argentina declared war on Germany and Japan, scores of former political prisoners have taken refuge here after exercising their option to leave Argentina. Among them are persons who spent more than a year in jail or concentration camps.

Persons opposing the Argentine regime estimate Argentine jails still hold nearly 3,000 political prisoners, of whom, they say, only 10 per cent were Axis sympathizers.

Informants here are skeptical regarding the announced willingness of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell's regime to hold a general Argentine election. They say that such elections, if ever held, would be carefully engineered.

30.24-27191

JUN 2 - 1945

BY DOUW FONDA

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-BRITISH MOTORISTS, BARRED FROM THE HIGHWAYS SINCE THE START OF THE WAR MORE THAN FIVE AND ONE-HALF YEARS AGO, RETURNED TO THE ROAD TODAY WITH GASOLINE RATIONS SUFFICIENT TO DRIVE 120 MILES PER MONTH.

(WASHINGTON LAST WEEK ANNOUNCED A 50-PER CENT INCREASE IN THE GASOLINE ALLOWANCE FOR A-CARD HOLDERS, GIVING THEM AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT THREE GALLONS A WEEK, INSTEAD OF TWO, EFFECTIVE JUNE 22. THE ALLOWANCE ON B-CARDS WAS INCREASED TO A MAXIMUM OF 650 MILES PER MONTH EFFECTIVE JUNE 11.)

THE SOCIETY OF MOTOR MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS ESTIMATED THAT LIFTING OF THE BAN WOULD RESULT IN THE RETURN TO USE OF APPROXIMATELY 250,000 PLEASURE CARS, BRINGING TO ABOUT 750,000 THE NUMBER OF VEHICLES ON THE HIGHWAYS. BEFORE THE WAR 2,000,000 CARS TRAVELLED THE ROADS.

TRADE CIRCLES EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT RETURN OF MANY PRE-WAR CARS WOULD BE DELAYED BECAUSE OF A USE TAX OF APPROXIMATELY $5 PER HORSE-POWER, COMPULSORY INSURANCE AND THE HIGH PRICE OF GASOLINE--ABOUT 43 CENTS PER GALLON.

NEVERTHELESS CAR OWNERS FORMED LONG LINES SEEKING DRIVING LICENSES, REGISTRATION PAPERS AND GASOLINE RATION BOOKS. THOSE WHO HAD NOT RECEIVED LICENSE PLATES TODAY WERE TOLD TO PASTE A SLIP OF PAPER ON THEIR WINDSHIELDS SAYING "LICENSE APPLIED FOR."

FOR THE PRESENT MOST DRIVERS WILL HAVE TO BE SATISFIED WITH MACHINES OF PRE-WAR VINTAGE. A PURCHASE TAX OF 33 1/3 PER CENT, PLUS SCARCITY OF MATERIALS AND LABOR WILL DEFINITELY LIMIT THE NUMBER OF NEW CARS ON THE ROAD FOR SOME TIME TO COME.

MANUFACTURERS SAY THE PURCHASE TAX MUST GO BEFORE THEY ATTEMPT TO BUILD NEW CARS ON A LARGE SCALE.

SOME NEW MACHINES PROBABLY WILL BE PRODUCED BY THE END OF JUNE.

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BUT TRADE CIRCLES SAY IT IS UNLIKELY ANY WILL APEAR IN SHOW ROOMS
BEFORE NEXT YEAR. ONLY THOSE WITH HIGH PRIORITY WILL GET THE FIRST
NEW MODELS.
DVM 17AEW

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THAT HARRY HOPKINS,
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WAS ENTERTAINED BY
MARSHAL STALIN AT A DINNER PARTY IN THE KREMLIN TONIGHT.
THE BROADCAST SAID THE RECEPTION "TOOK PLACE IN A WARM AND
FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE."
SIR ARCHIBALD JOHN CLARK KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA; W.
AVERELL HARRIMAN, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, AND MEMBERS OF THE
AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION AND EMBASSY STAFF ALSO ATTENDED.
SOVIET CELEBRITIES PRESENT INCLUDED V.M.MOLOTOV, MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS; N.G.KUZNETSOV, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET UNION CENTRAL
COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS; MAXIM LITVINOV, FORMER RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO
THE U.S., AND IVAN MAISKY, VICE COMMISAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
MQ1024PEM

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE DAILY HERALD, LABORITE
NEWSPAPER, SAID TODAY IN A NEWS STORY "THE DAILY HERALD HAS VERY
INTIMATE RELATIONS WITH THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE."
"IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY, A LEADING ARTICLE (EDITORIAL)
WAS QUOTED IT AS HAVING REVEALED THAT BRITISH LABOR IS HALFHEARTED IN ITS SUPPORT
OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN."
THE HERALD SAID,
"WE HAVE BEEN ASKED BY THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE TO DENY THAT
SUPPORT TO THESE RUMORS.
"WE APOLOGIZE FOR ANY MISUNDERSTANDING CAUSED BY INCOMPLETE CABLE
REPORTS AND GLADLY PUT IT ON RECORD THAT -- SO FAR FROM BACKING RUMORS
-- PM ITSELF HAS TOLD READERS THAT 'LABORITES WOULD PUSH THE WAR AGAINST
JAPAN NO LESS VIGOROUSLY THAN THE TORIES.'
"PM GIVES INTERESTING INFORMATION THAT THE RUMORS SEEM TO HAVE
BEEN STARTED BY 'A BRITISH CITIZEN WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN NEW YORK
FROM LONDON.'"
MD142AEW

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-L.S. AMERY, SECRETARY FOR INDIA, TOLD COMMONS
TODAY THAT CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS WORKING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MILITARY AUTHORITIES WOULD TAKE THE FIRST STEPS TOWARD RESTORING
BURMA TO SELF GOVERNMENT.
AMERY ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "FOR SOME TIME TO COME MILITARY
OPERATIONS AND THEIR URGENT CALL ON ALL SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT
RESOURCES MUST DOMINATE THE SITUATION."
MOVING FOR THE SECOND READING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA BILL,
AMERY SAID IT PROVIDED FOR TRANSITION FROM THE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION
TO THE MEASURE OF SELF GOVERNMENT WHICH BURMA ENJOYED BEFORE THE
JAPANESE INVASION, AND FINALLY TO DOMINION STATUS.
"WE MUST NOT PROMISE WHAT WE MAY FIND LATER WE CANNOT FULFILL,"
AMERY SAID. "BUT THERE IS NO QUESTION OF IT SERVING AS A PRETEXT
FOR DELAY."
MK725AEW

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-CHARLES A. SMITH OF THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS
SERVICE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN
CORRESPONDENTS IN LONDON TODAY, SUCCEEDING EDWIN MURROW OF THE COLUMBIA
BROADCASTING SYSTEM.
OTHER OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE NEXT YEAR WERE: VICE-PRESIDENT,
E.C.DANIELS, NEW YORK TIMES; SECRETARY, STANLEY RICHARDSON,
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY; TREASURER, MALLORY BROWN, CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE MONITOR.
THOSE NAMED TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WERE: ROBERT L.BUNNELLE,
ASSOCIATED PRESS; PHIL AULT, UNITED PRESS; GEORGE ORMSBEY, WALL
STREET JOURNAL; AL NODERER, CHICAGO TRIBUNE; WILLIAM STONEMAN,
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS; NED RUSSELL, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.
THE ASSOCIATION ADOPTED A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING APPRECIATION OF
MURROW'S WORK IN ITS BEHALF.
MT1127AEW

JUN 2 1945

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-COL. GEN. KURT STUDENT, GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOP
EXPERT, CAME TO ENGLAND BY AIR TODAY AS A PRISONER OF WAR RATHER THAN AS
AN INVADER AS HE EXPECTED TO LAND FOUR YEARS AGO.

ELEVEN OTHER NAZI GENERALS COLLECTED BY THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY
ARRIVED WITH STUDENT AT CROYDON AND WERE SENT TO A PRISON CAMP. THESE WERE
GEN. WALTER KUNTZE, GEN. GUNTHER BLEMENTRITT, LT. GEN. RICHARD VEITH, GEN.
RUDOLF HUNERMANN, COL. GEN. WILLY MANTEY, MAJ. GEN. WALTER HILLERT, MAJ.
GEN. ALFRED WERDEMANN, GEN. EUGEV GEINDL, GEN. WERNER BALLAUFF, LT. GEN
FREIDRICH KARST AND COL. GEN. GOTTHART HEINRICH.

STUDENT COMMANDED THE TOUGH FIRST GERMAN PARACHUTE ARMY AT THE
NORTHERN END OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE IN THE CLOSING CAMPAIGNS. HE HAD HOPED
TO MASTERMIND AN AIRBORNE INVASION OF GREAT BRITAIN AFTER FRANCE FELL.

CAFT 7 JUN

QUINN 01700 RM 1132P

30.24-2,7193

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE LION WHICH WINSTON CHURCHILL GAVE TO THE

ZOO BECAME THE FATHER TODAY OF THREE CUBS.

THEIR NAMES: IKE, MONTY AND WAAF (WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE RAF.

THEIR FATHER, ROTA, WAS PRESENTED TO THE PRIME MINISTER BY EAST AFRICA.

APR 01753 JAMESON RM 1217P

ADD LON LEVANT xxx until Monday

(PRESIDENT DE GAULLE MET AGAIN THIS MORNING WITH HIS CABINET,
THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY SAID IN A DISPATCH REPORTED BY THE
OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION. THE DISPATCH SAID CHRISTIAN PINEAU, NEW
MINISTER OF SUPPLY, AND JACQUES SOUSTELLE, NEW MINISTER OF INFORMATION
"ARE TAKING PART IN THE DEBATE.")

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A46

BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAD BROUGHT PRESSURE TO BEAR AGAINST THE FRENCH TO END THE BLOODY CONFLICT.

THE DANGER OF AN OPEN CLASH BETWEEN BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES NOW APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN AVERTED.

THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID IT WAS CONFIRMED AUTHORITATIVELY IN LONDON THAT THE FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN SYRIA AND LEBANON, GEN. HUMBOLDT, HAD GIVEN ORDERS TO HIS TROOPS TO CEASE FIRE AND WITHDRAW TO THEIR BARRACKS.

DAMASCUS WAS XXX ETC., SECOND GRAPH PVS.

Z537AEW

DAMASCUS WAS MOMENTARILY QUIET BUT UNEASILY TENSE LAST NIGHT. A SMOKE PALL HUNG OVER THE SHATTERED CENTER OF THE TOWN, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT FRANK O'BRIEN REPORTED FROM THE SYRIAN CAPITAL. HE QUOTED DR. AHMET KADRY, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, AS SAYING THAT DURING BRIEF TRUCES HIS AMBULANCES HAD PICKED UP 400 DEAD AND 500 WOUNDED.

"IT WAS BELIEVED THAT HUNDREDS OR POSSIBLY THOUSANDS MORE WERE LYING DEAD OR WOUNDED IN THE NARROW STREETS OF THE OLD SECTION OF THE TOWN," O'BRIEN SAID. THE DISPATCH SAID IT HAD BEEN IMPOSSIBLE TO ENTER THAT SECTION OF THE TOWN BECAUSE OF A CONFTANT RAIN OF FRENCH FIRE, WHICH HAD CONTINUED ALL NIGHT WEDNESDAY AND UNTIL LATE THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

BRITAIN YESTERDAY ORDERED HER TROOPS IN THE MIDDLE EAST TO INTERVENE IN THE EXPLOSIVE SITUATION, AFTER DEMANDING STERNLY THAT THE FRENCH CEASE FIRING ON THE SYRIANS. O'BRIEN'S DISPATCH SAID BRITISH MOTOR TRANSPORT AND TANKS WERE ON THE ROADS LEADING TO THE CAPITAL.

A FIRMLY WORDED NOTE BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL YESTERDAY NOTIFIED GEN. DE GAULLE THAT GEN. SIR BERNARD PAGET, BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE POWERFUL MID-EASTERN ARMY, HAD BEEN ORDERED TO INTERVENE TO PREVENT FURTHER BLOODSHED AND PROTECT VITAL ALLIED COMMUNICATIONS LINES FOR THE JAPANESE WAR.

A PARIS DISPATCH SAID THE STERN TONE OF THIS NOTE HAD COME AS A STUNNING SURPRISE TO DE GAULLE, WHO HASTILY CALLED AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF HIS KEY CABINET MINISTERS. THE MEETING ADJOURNED LAST NIGHT WITHOUT ANY OFFICIAL INDICATION OF WHAT ACTION HAD BEEN TAKEN ON THE BRITISH DEMAND--IF ANY.

WHILE DE GAULLE AND HIS MINISTERS APPEARED CALM, UNOFFICIAL CIRCLES IN PARIS CALLED THE BRITISH ACTION POWER POLITICS. CHURCHILL'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT "TRIPARTITE TALKS" WOULD BE HELD WHEN CALM WAS RESTORED WAS TAKEN BY FRENCHMEN AS SOMETHING OTHER THAN AN INVITATION.

THE FRENCH HAVE INSISTED THAT THE DISPUTE WITH THE SYRIANS IS SOLELY THEIR OWN AFFAIR.

A MOROCCO RADIO REPORT INDICATED THE FIGHTING IN MOST OF SYRIA HAD COME TO AN END, AT LEAST FOR THE TIME BEING. THIS WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED REPORT, QUOTING A BEYROUTH DISPATCH SAID:

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A21

"FRENCH TROOPS HAVE BROUGHT TO A CONCLUSION THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ORDER IN THE GREATER PART OF SYRIA YESTERDAY (THURSDAY). THE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST HAS COMMUNICATED WITH THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE LEVANT, ASKING HIM TO GIVE ORDERS FOR THE 'CEASE FIRE.' THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAD INSTRUCTED THE FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BEFOREHAND TO COMPLY WITH THE BRITISH WISH."

THIS COINCIDED WITH REPORTS IN THE LONDON PRESS, ALSO QUOTING THE FRENCH-CONTROLLED BEYROUTH RADIO AS SAYING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAD ORDERED GEN. HUMBOLDT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN SYRIA AND LEBANON, TO CEASE FIRING. APPARENTLY BOTH MOROCCO AND THE BBC HAD HEARD THE SAME BROADCAST.

A DISPATCH FROM BEYROUTH SAID SYRIA EXPECTED "ASSISTANCE BEYOND ADVICE FROM BRITAIN AND AMERICA." SAADULA JABRI, SPEAKER OF THE SYRIAN PARLIAMENT, CHARGED THAT FRANCE WAS AIMING AT DOMINATION OF SYRIA, EITHER BY MANDATE OR TREATY, AND WAS USING TROOPS ON THE "ABSURD" GROUND OF PROTECTING COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE FAR EAST.

THUS FAR THE TINY REPUBLIC OF LEBANON HAS NOT EXPERIENCED THE VIOLENCE THAT HAS OCCURRED IN SYRIA. THE BEYROUTH RADIO SAID, HOWEVER, THAT A FOUR-DAY STRIKE, CALLED IN PROTEST AGAINST WHAT THE LEBANESE NATIONAL CONGRESS HAD CALLED "ACTS OF AGGRESSION" BY THE FRENCH IN LEBANON AND SYRIA, WOULD CONTINUE UNTIL MONDAY. LEBANON HAS ORDERED MOBILIZATION OF A VOLUNTEER ARMY, AND HAS LEVIED SPECIAL TAXES FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. THE GOVERNMENT HAS APPROVED A MEMORANDUM OF PROTEST TO THE FRENCH AGAINST USE OF FORCE IN SYRIA.

IN WASHINGTON IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE UNITED STATES LAST MONDAY HAD SENT A NOTE TO FRANCE URGING IT TO REVIEW THE POLICY TOWARD THE LEVANT STATES AND SAYING THERE WAS AN IMPRESSION IN AMERICA THAT THE FRENCH WERE USING THE THREAT OF FORCE TO OBTAIN CONCESSIONS. ONE REPORT IN PARIS YESTERDAY WAS THAT DE GAULLE MIGHT LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS THE CRISIS PERSONALLY WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

THE BRITISH PRESS, MEANWHILE, VOICED APPROVAL OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S INTERVENTION IN THE CRISIS. SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS BACKED CHURCHILL'S PLAN FOR A LONDON CONFERENCE ON THE PROBLEM, AND MOST POINTED OUT THAT TROUBLE IN THE LEVANT WOULD IMPERIL BRITAIN'S LINES OF COMMUNICATION TO THE FAR EAST AND JEOPARDIZE THE SAFETY OF ALLIED FORCES ENGAGED IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

G-FZZ-RWA02AU QPINAWWW

ADD LDN-40 invasion xxx

"DURING THE EXPERIMENT GERMAN PLANES CIRCLED [illegible] BUT THE SUDDEN FURY OF THE FLAMES LEAPING SKYWARD REPELLED THEM," JONES SAID. prepared

THE SECRET SERVICE THROUGH AGENTS ON THE CONTINENT, SOME OF THEM BELGIAN NURSES, HELPED TO SPREAD THE STORY OF THE FIRE AMONG GERMAN SOLDIERS, HE ADDED.

"THERE WERE FEW MEN IN THE WEHRMACHT WHO DID NOT HEAR IT," HE SAID. "FEW, TOO, WISHED TO ATTEMPT AN INVASION AFTER THEY HAD LISTENED TO THE GRIM EMBELLISHMENTS OF THE STORY--RUMORS OF INVASIONS REPELLED, OF CHARRED AND MUTILATED BODIES BEING BROUGHT IN BY THE TIDES."

MQ1036PEW

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REPORTED THAT WERNER SAID IN THE BROADCAST THAT AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS HAD DIED IN BERLIN AS THE RESULT OF ACTS OF VIOLENCE BY NAZI ELEMENTS AND WARNED THAT THE ACTUAL PERPETRATOR OF ANY SUCH CRIME, AS WELL AS 50 NAZI HOSTAGES, WOULD BE PUT TO DEATH.

WERNER SAID SOME OF THE ACTS HAVE BEEN DIRECTED AGAINST SOVIET FORCES OCCUPYING THE CITY BUT DID NOT SPECIFY WHETHER ANY RED ARMY MEN WERE AMONG THOSE KILLED.

MEMBERS OF THE FORMER HITLER YOUTH CORPS WERE PROMINENT AMONG THE "CRIMINALS AND DELUDED PERSONS" WHO ARE CARRYING OUT "SUCH ACTS OF MADNESS," WERNER INDICATED IN DIRECTING HIS THREAT OF THE DEATH PENALTY "PARTICULARLY" TO THEM, THE FCC SAID.

WERNER REFERRED TO THE EFFORTS ALREADY MADE BY BERLIN RESIDENTS TO "REPAIR THE CONSEQUENCES" OF THE WAR CRIMES CARRIED OUT BY HITLER. WHOEVER "WANTS TO IMPEDE US IN THESE EFFORTS IS AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE," HE SAID.

"BERLINERS, STERN BUT JUST AND ENERGETIC ACTION WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST ALL WHO DISTURB THE PEACE AND ORDER IN OUR NATIVE CITY AND WHO WANT TO BAR OUR ROAD TO RECONSTRUCTION," THE LORD MAYOR ASSERTED. "HELP, ALL OF YOU, TO BRING THE DELUDED AND MISGUIDED PERSONS TO REASON.

"AS FOR THE CRIMINALS, HAND THEM OVER TO A JUST PUNISHMENT. WHOEVER HAS KNOWLEDGE OF AN INTENDED ACT OF ARSON AND DOES NOT INFORM THE POLICE IMMEDIATELY WILL MEET THE SAME PUNISHMENT AS THE PERPETRATOR."

DECLARING THAT CRIMINAL ATTEMPTS DIRECTED AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE RED ARMY CONSTITUTE A "PROVOCATION OF THE OCCUPYING POWER," WERNER SAID THIS WAS "AS SENSELESS AS IT IS CRIMINAL, BECAUSE THE GOOD RELATIONS OF THE OCCUPYING POWER WITH THE POPULATION IS THE FIRST AND INDISPENSABLE PREREQUISITE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NORMAL CONDITIONS AND THE COMMONWEAL."

JUN - 1945

HJ1128PEW

ADD LDN-Crimes-Smdkton

DISCLOSING THAT THERE WERE WEAKNESSES IN THE PRESENT COMMISSION SETUP, HODGSON SAID THAT THE 16 MEMBER NATIONS WERE SEARCHING OUT WAR CRIMINALS SEPARATELY AND "WITHOUT REGULAR LIAISON WITH OTHER NATIONAL OFFICES."

"THUS," HE SAID, "WHEN CRIMES WERE DETECTED AND INVESTIGATED BY THESE 16 OPERATIONAL AGENCIES THE INFORMATION AND EVIDENCE WAS FILED IN 16 SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES. EXCEPT FOR THE (INVESTIGATING) GOVERNMENT ITSELF, PRESUMABLY NO OTHER GOVERNMENT HAD KNOWLEDGE OR ACCESS TO ITS RECORDS."

HODGSON HINTED THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF AXIS COUNTRIES WOULD BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR CRIMES COMMITTED BY UNDERLINGS. HE SAID THE CONSTANTLY REPEATED PATTERN OF WAR CRIMES OFFERED STRONG EVIDENCE THAT THE CRIMES WERE COMMITTED TO CARRY OUT A POLICY "DICTATED BY THE AXIS GOVERNMENTS."

IN PARIS THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER'S PRESS CHIEF, COL.R.ERNEST DUPUY DISCLOSED THAT TRIALS OF GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS WOULD BE OPEN TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED TO SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARERS UNDER T

ALL CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED TO SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS UNDER THE RULES OF A COURT MARTIAL PROCEDURE. THE PRESENT BAN ON INTERVIEWING CAPTURED NAZI LEADERS WILL BE ENFORCED ON DIRECT ORDER OF GEN. EISENHOWER.

THE REPRESENTATIVES ATTENDING THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION MEETING MET IN THE MUSTY, OAK PANELLED CHAMBER OF LONDON'S LAW COURTS BEHIND BOBBY-GUARDED DOORS.

FROM AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE IT WAS LEARNED THE COMMISSION HAD KEPT SECRET UNTIL AFTER GERMANY'S DEFEAT THE IDENTITY OF NEARLY 1,000 PERSONS IT ALREADY HAS INDICTED AS WAR CRIMINALS FOR FEAR THE GERMANS WOULD ENGAGE IN MASS EXECUTIONS OF ALLIED PRISONERS.

IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THE NAMES OF A LARGE PROPORTION OF THOSE ON THIS LIST--THE ONES IN ALLIED HANDS--WOULD BE RELEASED SOON. THE COMMISSION'S THREE-DAY CONFERENCE WILL END TOMORROW.

EJ231PEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

PARIS, JUNE 1-(AP)-FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, REPLYING TO A NOTE FROM THE UNITED STATES, ASSURED U.S. AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY TODAY TAT ONCE ORDER

CAFFERY TODAY THAT ONCE ORDER HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN SYRIA "AND CALM RESTORED TO MINDS," A REASONABLE SOLUTION TO THE LEVANTINE PROBLEM CAN BE FOUND.

AT THE SAME TIME THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE CONFIRMING THAT FRENCH TROOPS IN SYRIA HAD BEEN ORDERED TO CEASE FIRING, BUT ADDING THAT THEY HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO REMAIN IN THEIR PRESENT POSITIONS.

THUS THE FRENCH HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE REQUEST FROM PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO CEASE FIRING, BUT NOT WITH THE REQUEST TO WITHDRAW FRENCH TROOPS INTO THEIR BARRACKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT FRANK O'BRIEN, IN A DISPATCH FROM DAMASCUS, REPORTED THE FRENCH TROOPS HAD RECEIVED ORDERS AT 9:20 A.M., DAMASCUS TIME, TODAY (FRIDAY) FROM BEYROUTH TO RETURN TO THEIR BARRACKS. O'BRIEN SAID THE TROOPS HAD MOVED INTO THEIR MAIN BARRACKS IN DAMASCUS.)

THE COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED THAT BECAUSE CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE TO DE GAULLE WAS READ IN COMMONS BY FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN BEFORE IT WAS TRANSMITTED TO DE GAULLE, THE FRENCH LEADER DID NOT FEEL OBLIGED TO MAKE A FORMAL REPLY.

THE COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED FROM THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL, DECLARED THAT FRANCE INTENDED TO CREAT "IF POSSIBLE, AN ATMOSPHERE MORE FAVORABLE TO TALKS WITH BRITAIN AND AMERICA." IT GAVE NO INTIMATION OF WHETHER DE GAULLE HIMSELF WOULD AGE TO DISCUSST

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WHETHER DE GAULLE H MSELF WOULD AGREE TO DI CUS A SOLUTION OVMVBUVBETVAV

ABLE TO TALKS WITH BRITAIN AND AMERICA." IT GAVE NO INTIMATION OF WHETHER DE GAULLE HIMSELF WOULD AGREE TO DISCUSS A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM WITH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

INTIMATES OF DE GAULLE ASSERTED HE WAS IN NO MOOD TO DISCUSS THE PROBLEM WITH OTHER POWERS. HE IS EXPECTED TO APPEAR AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TOMORROW AND MAKE A FULL EXPOSITION OF THE FRENCH STAND. THE COMMUNIQUE SUGGESTED THAT RUSSIA SHOULD HAVE BEEN INFORMED OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

FROM AN OFFICIAL FRENCH SOURCE CAME WORD THAT DE GAULLE HAD RECEIVED "A FRIENDLY MESSAGE" FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND THAT HE WAS PREPARING A REPLY.

BIDAULT, IN A LETTER TO CAFFERY, SAID THAT THE VIOLENCE OF THE SYRIAN OUTBREAKS INDICATED THEY HAD BEEN PLANNED FOR A LONG TIME.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ASSERTED THAT RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF LEBANON AND SYRIA "IS THE FOUNDATION OF FRENCH POLICY."

HE RECALLED THAT DE GAULLE PROCLAIMED THE INDEPENDENCE OF THOSE COUNTRIES UPON THE ARRIVAL OF ALLIED FORCES THERE IN 1941, AND ADDED THAT "RECENTLY AGAIN THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC HAS GIVEN NEW PROOF OF ITS FEELINGS BY INTERVENING WITH THE FOUR GREAT POWERS FOR ADMISSION OF SYRIA AND LEBANON TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE."

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BIDAULT ASSERTED THAT FRANCE DOES NOT CONSIDER THAT DEFENSE OF BUSINESS INTERESTS IN THE LEVANT IS IRRECONCILABLE WITH THE INDEPENDENCE OF THOSE STATES.

"THE CRISIS WHICH ACTUALLY HAS ARISEN UNEXPECTEDLY PROVES THAT CERTAIN LOCAL ELEMENTS, FAVORABLE TO A POLICY OF VIOLENCE, WHOSE CONSEQUENCES WOULD BE SERIOUS FOR ALL, ARE READY TO SEIZE THE FIRST PRETEXT FOR CAUSING A DISTURBANCE IN THE COUNTRY," BIDAULT SAID.

HE DECLARED THAT FRENCH MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IN THE LEVANT WAS CARRIED OUT "IN LINE WITH THE MILITARY RULE WHICH APPLIES IN SYRIA AND LEBANON JUST AS IN THE TERRITORY OF ALL ALLIED POWERS."

SIMILAR TROOP MOVEMENTS SINCE THE START OF THE WAR HAVE NEVER PROVOKED PROTESTS, THE MINISTER ADDED.

"THE REACTIONS WHICH HAVE JUST BEEN PRODUCED, IN THEIR VERY VIOLENCE, MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO BELIEVE THEY HAVE BEEN PREPARED A LONG TIME IN ADVANCE," HE SAID. "IF MEASURES ARE TAKEN TO ASSURE THE DEFENSE OF FRENCH SOLDIERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS, I CAN ASSURE YOU IT

HAS NEVER BEEN IN THE THOUGHTS OF MY GOVERNMENT TO GO BACK ON PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS."

THE FRENCH COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENCY COUNCIL AND PROBABLY FROM THE HAND OF DE GAULLE, SAID THAT THE FRENCH HAD SUFFERED ONLY A DOZEN KILLED AND HAD PLACED THE SITUATION UNDER CONTROL BEFORE PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE TO DE GAULLE HAD BEEN RECEIVED IN PARIS.

MJ650PEW.

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BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, JUNE 1-(AP)-WORKS OF ART LOOTED BY THE NAZIS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES AND PRIVATE COLLECTIONS IN GERMANY ITSELF COMPRISE ROUGHLY ONE-FIFTH OF THE ENTIRE ART TREASURES OF THE WORLD, LIEUT.COL. GEOFFREY E. WEBB OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS BRANCH OF THE G-5 DIVISION OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ESTIMATED TODAY.

THIS FABULOUS ACCUMULATION IS NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES --MOST OF IT FOUND IN 580 DEPOTS RANGING FROM HUGE CACHES OF 3,000 TO 4,000 CASES IN DEEP SALT MINES TO SMALL COLLECTIONS HIDDEN ON FARMS AND IN OTHER OUT-OF-THE-WAY PLACES.

COLONEL WEBB DECLARED IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO COMPUTE THE VALUE OF THE ENORMOUS COLLECTION, EXPLAINING THAT IF IT WERE MARKETED NORMALLY OVER A LONG PERIOD IT WOULD BE WORTH UNBELIEVABLE SUMS, BUT THAT IF IT WERE DUMPED ON THE MARKET IN ITS ENTIRETY PRICES WOULD DROP TO ROCK-BOTTOM.

AS CHIEF OF THE MONUMENT, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SECTION OF THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WEBB DIRECTS THE ORGANIZATION CHARGED WITH THE CARE OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS OF ART, INCLUDING THOSE LOOTED BY THE ENEMY, WHEREVER TROOPS UNDER SHAEF ARE EMPLOYED.

THE BRITISH OFFICER, WHO FORMERLY WAS SLADE PROFESSOR OF FINE ARTS AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, SAID IT WILL TAKE WEEKS AND WEEKS TO EXAMINE THE VARIOUS CACHES, MOST OF WHICH WERE FOUND WITHOUT ACCURATE INVENTORIES BECAUSE OF LAST MINUTE SHIFTING BY THE GERMANS IN THE FINAL DAYS OF HOSTILITIES.

WEBB SAID THE MAJORITY OF THE NAZIS' LOOTED ART OBJECTS WERE FOUND IN SOUTHERN GERMANY WHERE MANY OF THEM WERE TAKEN TO GET AWAY FROM REGULAR ROUTES OF THE ALLIED BOMBERS, AND OTHERS WERE ADDED AFTER OTHER SECTIONS WERE OVERRUN. HE SAID FOR THE SAME REASON LOOT UNCOVERED IN THE AREAS OVERRUN BY THE RUSSIANS PROBABLY TOTALED ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THAT FOUND BY GEN.EISENHOWER'S FORCES.

BELGIUM AND ITALY WERE THE ONLY COUNTRIES FROM WHICH THE NAZIS TOOK ANY CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY, WEBB SAID, POINTING OUT THAT MOST OF THEIR LOOTING WAS FROM PRIVATE SOURCES SUCH AS THE ROTHSCHILD COLLECTION IN FRANCE.

TWO PICTURES--BOTH 15TH CENTURY GERMAN WORKS OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE--WHICH WERE TAKEN FROM THE LOUVRE IN PARIS TURNED UP IN HERMANN GOERING'S COLLECTION, WEBB DISCLOSED. HE SAID MOST OF GOERING'S TREMENDOUS COLLECTION CAME FROM GERMANY'S OWN NATIONAL MUSEUM.

IN ANSWZR TO A QUESTION, HE SAID GOERING, WHOSE OWN TASTE RAN MOSTLY TO NUDES, HAD CONSIDERABLE ADVICE IN GATHERING HIS ART COLLECTION.

BECAUSE OF LACK OF TRANSPORT AND THE SCARCITY OF ADEQUATE PLACES TO PUT IT, MUCH OF THE STUFF FOUND IN THE 580 SEPARATE CACHES WILL HAVE TO BE LEFT HERE FOR THE TIME BEING, HE SAID. THAT BELONGING TO PUBLIC OR PRIVATE CONCERNS OUTSIDE GERMANY WILL BE RETURNED TO ITS OWNERS EVENTUALLY. BUT WEBB SAID IT WOULD BE UP TO ALLIED GOVERNMENTS TO DECIDE WHAT DISPOSITION TO MAKE OF GERMAN PROPERTY.

MD542PEW

PARIS, JUNE 1-(AP)-IT LOOKED AS THOUGH THERE WAS A RUN ON EVERY BANK IN PARIS TODAY BUT THE LONG QUEUES IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDINGS BUT THE CUSTOMERS ACTUALLY WERE WAITING TO DEPOSIT MONEY.

THOUSANDS OF PARISIANS WERE TAKING THE EASY WAY TO EXCHANGE BANK NOTES OF 50 FRANCS AND OVER BY DEPOSITING OLD MONEY AND DRAWING NEW BY WRITING A CHECK ON ACCOUNTS.

THE BANK OF FRANCE WAS EXPECTED TO START NEXT MONDAY WITHDRAWING CURRENCY AND ISSUING NEW CURRENCY IN AN EFFORT TO CLEAN UP COUNTERFEITS AND CHECK RACKETEERING IN THE BLACK MARKET.

THE HARDEST JOB FRANCE HAS IS GETTING SMALL CHANGE FOR BANKNOTES. RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, BARS AND STORES, WHOSE TILLS USUALLY ARE STUFFED WITH NOTES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS SHY AWAY FROM ANYTHING BUT EXACT AMOUNTS FOR PAYMENT.

PLENTY OF BUSINESS EVEN IN PLACES REQUISITIONED BY THE U.S. ARMY IS BEING DONE ON THE CUFF WITH PAYMENTS LJJLY

PLENTY OF BUSINESS EVEN IN PLACES REQUISITIONED BY THE U.S. ARMY IS BEING DONE ON THE CUFF WITH PAYMENTS DEFERRED UNTIL THE NEW NOTES ARE ISSUED.

MEANWHILE, PLENTY OF NERVOUS FRENCHMEN WHO MADE MONEY UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION IN THE BLACK MARKET OR BY GETTING COUNTERFEITS ARE WONDERING IF PAPER FORTUNES WILL GET THEM INTO TROUBLE. MANY WITH SHARP MONETARY BACKGROUNDS RECENTLY HAVE BEEN INDULGING IN A BUYING SPREE TO RID THEMSELVES OF BANKNOTES AND GET CASH INTO SOMETHING TANGIBLE BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT'S DAY OF RECKONING.

GH319PEW

PARIS, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE ONE MILLIONTH FRENCHMAN REPATRIATED AFTER LIBERATION FROM GERMAN PRISONS ARRIVED AT LE BOURGET AIRPORT TODAY TO BE GREETED BY CHEERING CROWDS, BLARING BANDS AND OFFICIALS OF THE FRENCH BRITISH, UNITED STATES AND RUSSIAN GOVERNMENTS.

JULES CARRON, YOUNG FRENCH CAVALRY OFFICER, WAS NUMBER ONE MILLION. HE WAS FLOWN HERE IN AN AMERICAN PLANE.

MD143AEW

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PARIS, JUNE 1-(AP)-MARSHAL PETAIN ASSERTED TODAY THAT HE FAVORED GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE POLITICALLY AND [redacted] HAD BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN KEEPING SPAIN FROM ENTERING THE WAR ON GERMANY'S SIDE.

QUESTIONED AT MONT ROUGE PRISON BY 18 MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME

COURT'S INSTRUCTION COMMISSION IN THE SECOND PHASE OF PRELIMINARIES PRIOR TO HIS TRIAL FOR TREASON. THE AGED VICHY CHIEF OF STATE SAID:

"I ABSOLUTELY DISAPPROVED" OF PIERRE LAVAL'S RADIO DECLARATION WISHING FOR GERMAN VICTORY "WITH AN EXPRESSION TOO STRONG TO REPEAT."

PETAIN SAT IN AN ARMCHAIR IN THE PRISON AND A FEW MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION EXPRESSED INDIGNATION THAT HE WAS ALLOWED THIS COMFORT. THE COMMISSION'S LONG TABLE WAS DECORATED WITH GEN. DEGAULLE'S PICTURE AND FRENCH FLAGS.

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THE MARSHAL SAID HE HAD "THOUGH THAT FRANCE HAD LOST A BATTLE BUT THAT ANOTHER WOULD BE FOUGHT VICTORIOUSLY."

"I COULD NOT DO ANYTHING ELSE BUT WHAT I HAVE DONE," HE SAID, "MY POLITICS FAVORED GEN. DE GAULLE AND IN WAITING FOR THE ALLIES, I HAVE MAINTAINED FRANCE."

ASKED WHY IN 1940 WHEN AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN HE PERMITTED SPANISH GOLD TO BE RETURNED TO THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT, HE SAID:

"IT WAS MY MISSION TO ESTABLISH GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN. AS TO THE GOLD, I ACTED ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

HE PROMISED WRITTEB REPLIES TO A SERIES OF QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE SCUTTLING OF THE FRENCH FLEET AT TOULON, THE RIOM TRIALS OF FORMER PREMIERS AND OTHERS, AND OF OTHER INCIDENTS DURING HIS VICHY REGIME.

THE HEARINGS WILL BE RESUMED NEXT FRIDAY.

EUNSCHS APR 1441 PM 1215P

BY EDWARD D. DALL (250)

PRAGUE, MAY 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GERMANS WHO SWARMED INTO THE SUDETENLAND IN 1939 LIKE A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS ARE ON THE WAY OUT TODAY -- IN DILAPIDATED OX-DRAWN CARAVANS.

THE CZECHS, WHOM THE GERMANS DISPOSSESSED FROM THE FERTILE LANDS THEY HAD WORKED FOR GENERATIONS, ARE DOING THE DISPOSSESSING NOW.

CZECH OFFICIALS SAY IT WILL TAKE TWO OR THREE YEARS TO COMPLETE THE EXODUS OF THE GERMANS AND GET THE FARMS BACK INTO THE HANDS OF THEIR RIGHTFUL OWNERS.

THE CROPS OVER MOST OF CEEC HDG DOWN PREDOMINAN

THEIR RIGHTFUL OWNERS.

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THE CROPS OVER MOST OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- PREDOMINANTLY AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY -- ARE FLOURISHING AND THERE ARE PROSPECTS OF A BUMPER YIELD. HOWEVER, THE CZECHS NOW ARE ON SKIMPY RATIONS, BECAUSE THE GERMANS LOOTED ALL THE FOODSTUFFS AND CARRIED AWAY MOST OF THE COUNTRY'S HORSES AND COWS, LEAVING BEHIND THEM A MAJOR PROBLEM FOR NEXT FALL'S HARVESTING.

THE FOOD SITUATION IN PRAGUE IS NOT AS BAD AS IN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS WHICH WERE IN THE PATH OF THE FIGHTING. BOHEMIA AND ITS COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE CAPITAL WERE LITTLE DAMAGED.

IT IS DIFFERENT IN EASTERN MORAVIA AND SLOVAKIA, WHERE FIGHTING WAS HEAVY AND THE COUNTRYSIDE WAS DEVASTATED.

TO HELP EASE CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S PROBLEMS, FOUR SHIPLOADS OF FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES PROVIDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION, MOSTLY FROM THE UNITED STATES, HAVE ARRIVED AT CONSTANTA ON THE BLACK SEA AND ARE BEING MOVED INLAND AS FAST AS POSSIBLEGM

MDNS-32

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER (230)

WEIMAR, GERMANY, JUNE 1-(AP)-DR. HERMANN L. BRILL, PALE AND DRAWN-FACED SURVIVOR OF BUCHENWALD A T

UNXTR NAZI CAMPS AND PRISONS WHO WAS APPOINTED ACTING PREMIER OF THURINGIA, DECLARED TODAY THAT ITS "ADMINISTRATIVE APPARATUS MUST BE CLEANSED OF ANY TAINT OF NAZISM."

THE BESPECTACLED FORMER SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC REICHSTAG DEPUTY SAID HE WANTED "EDUCATION REORGANIZED FROM THE BOTTOM UP". IN OUTLINING A SWEEPING ANTI-NAZI PROGRAM HE SUBMITTED TWO DAYS AGO TO THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR HIS NATIVE S AT. OF 3,0 , PRE-WAR POPULATION.

THE PROGRAM, IMMEDIATELY APPROVED FOR WEIMAR AND EXPECTED TO BE SANCTIONED FOR THE ENTIRE STATE, CALLS FOR USING ALL OLD GUARD NAZIS NOT OTHERWISE SENTENCED FOR CRIMES "TO DO FORCED LABOR FOR ONE YEAR RECONSTRUCTING DESTROYED FOREIGN OR GERMAN AREAS," BRIGL SAID.

"AS A FIRST MEASURE I AM HAVING ALL SO-CALLED 'ALTE KAEMPFER' (FOLLOWERS OF HITLER BEFORE HE ASSUMED POWER) ARRESTED."

THE ACTING PREMIER SAID, ADDING THAT "IN MANY, MAYBE MOST CASES, CRIMINAL ACTS CAN, I BELIEVE, BE PROVEN."

HE SAID THEIR PROPERTIES WOULD BE CONFISCATED AND THEIR FAMILIES.

"GIVEN BREAD AND POTATO RATION CARDS ONLY," WOULD BE EVICTED FROM "LARGE CENTERS OF POPULATION WHERE THEY CAN DO MISCHIEF" TO OTHER PART OF THE STATE, WHERE THEY WILL BE KNT UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE.

BRILL SAID HE WAS UNDERTAKING A "THOROUGH HOUSECLEANING" IN THE WEIMAR AREA WHERE "ALL NAZI BURGOMEISTERS, EVEN FROM THE SMALLEST VILLAGE, ARE BEING REMOVED. THE SAME THING APPLIES TO THE SCHOOL SYSTEM."

V THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT APPOINTEE, WHO ONCE HEADED A DEPARTMENT IN THE PRE-NAZI THURINGIAN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, SAID HIS PROGRAM ALSO FAVORED ESTABLISHING FREE LABOR UNIONS, SPREADING INFORMATION BY PRESS, RADIO AND EVERY OTHER EDUCATIONAL MEANS POSSIBLE TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE ABOUT NAZI CRIMES, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION AS "THE NATURAL ECONOMIC PARTNER OF GERMANY ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT."

(JK737AEW)

LUENEBURG, JUNE 1-(AP)-FOUR GERMAN LANGUAGE WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS HAVE STARTED PUBLICATION IN NORTH GERMANY UNDER BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

SUFFICIENT NEWSPRINT WAS FOUND TO MAINTAIN PUBLICATION WITH CIRCULATION TO ONE OF FIVE CIVILIANS, AN OFFICER SAID TODAY. OTHER PAPERS ARE EXPECTED TO OPEN WHEN NEWSPRINT PLANTS START PRODUCTION. THE NEWSPAPERS ARE PUBLISHED AT HAMBURG, HANNOVER, OLDENBURG AND GELDE WITH NEWS SUPPLIES BY THE CWI, THE BRITISH POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT AND RAD'O.

NEWS SHEETS ALSO ARE PRINTED THREE TIMES A WEEK AT HAMBURG, LOEBECK AND FLENSBURG.

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ALL EDITORIAL AND POLICY-MAKING PERSONNEL ARE BRITISH UNDER OVERALL CONTROL OF SHAEF.

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BY DANIEL DE LUCE

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN THE RUHR, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE DELAY IN FORMULATING ECONOMIC POLICIES FOR OCCUPIED GERMANY HAS PARALYZED THE VAST INDUSTRIAL POWER OF THE RUHR, SURVEYS SHOWED TODAY.

WITH THE ALLIES BEGINNING TO RELEASE SEVERAL MILLION GERMAN WAR PRISONERS, NUMEROUS ALLIED OCCUPATION OFFICERS EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT A DISASTROUS MUDDLE WOULD RESULT UNLESS A COORDINATION OF WESTERN GERMANY'S ECONOMY BEGINS.

A CHECKUP OF FACTORIES IN THE AREA OF DUESSELDORF, WUPPERTAL, REMSCHIED AND SOLIGEN AREA BY THE 94TH DIVISION HAS DISCLOSED THAT PRODUCTION OF 70 TO 80 PER CENT NORMAL CAPACITY COULD BE REACHED WITHIN A MONTH IF THE SIGNAL WERE GIVEN.

IN THE ESSEN AND DORTMUND AREA, THE INQUIRY INDICATED APPROXIMATELY THE SAME POTENTIALITIES.

WITH BRITISH FORCES GRADUALLY MOVING INTO THE RUHR TO RELIEVE AMERICAN UNITS SCHEDULED FOR TRANSFER FARTHER SOUTH, NO GENERAL DIRECTIVES REGARDING INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY EITHER GROUP.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH EXPERTS ON SPECIAL MISSIONS HAVE BEEN COMBING GERMAN PLANTS FOR PATTERNS, SAMPLES AND OTHER INFORMATION ON PRODUCTS REGARDED AS SUPERIOR IN DESIGN TO THOSE PRODUCED IN ALLIED HOMELANDS.

BUT THIS COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE IS A MATTER DISTINCT FROM THE PLANNING OF THE RUHR'S FUTURE.

THE SURVIVAL OF MANY RUHR FACTORIES WITH RELATIVELY MINOR DAMAGE, WHILE THE MAJORITY OF THE CITIES WERE LAID IN RUINS, HAS BEEN ATTRIBUTED TO TWO FACTORS: THE ALLIED AIR FORCE RULE OF SELECTING SPECIALIZED WAR INDUSTRIES WHEN POSSIBLE, AND THE GERMAN PLAN OF SUBURBAN DECENTRALIZATION OF FACTORY SITES.

BUT EVEN WITH SPECIALIZED TARGETS, THE AMAZING RECUPERATIVE POSSIBILITIES STILL EXIST.

LT.PETER HUNTINGTON SMITH OF NEW YORK, WHO HAS SURVEYED THE RHEINMETALL COMPANY'S MACHINE TOOL PLANT AT DUESSELDORF, REPORTED THAT BOMB DAMAGE EXCEEDED 70 PER CENT "BUT IT COULD MAKE ANY MACHINE TOOLS IN THE CATALOGUE TODAY FOR IT HAS 50 DESIGNERS, 40 DRAFTSMEN AND 145 LATHES AVAILABLE."

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENTS ARE CLAMORING CURRENTLY FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH PERMISSION TO START PRODUCTION OVER ALL THE RUHR. SOME ASSERT THEY WOULD LIKE "TO PRODUCE FOR YOUR WAR EFFORT AGAINST JAPAN." A FEW PLANTS MAKING SUCH CIVILIAN NECESSITIES AS SOAP AND TEXTILES HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO RESUME WORK.

FOR THE REMAINDER, NO DECISION IS IMMEDIATELY IN SIGHT.

THE GREAT I.G.FARBEN INDUSTRIES, THE CHEMICAL TRUST, AND VARIOUS OTHER CONCERNS ARE FEEDING AND HOUSING IDLE EMPLOYES TO MAKE CERTAIN OF A LABOR SUPPLY WHEN PERMITTED TO RESUME PRODUCTION.

PRONOUNCEMENTS FROM WASHINGTON AND LONDON TO ALLIED OFFICERS IN THE FIELD HAVE BEEN ONLY IN VAGUE TERMS ABOUT "DESTROYING GERMANY'S WAR INDUSTRIES."

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ONE OFFICER SAID:

"THE POINT IS THAT PRACTICALLY ALL THIS INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL COULD BE CONVERTED TO PEACETIME NEEDS IF THAT WERE DEEMED ADVISABLE, JUST REVERSING THE PROCESS BY WHICH AMERICAN PRODUCTION, FOR EXAMPLE, WAS TURNED TO FILLING WARTIME DEMANDS.

"FOR MY OWN LITTLE LOCALITY, I HAVEN'T RECEIVED ONE WORD OF

POSITIVE ADVICE FROM THOSE HIGHER UP. I'VE BEEN WORKING BY RULE OF THUMB GIVING THE GREEN LIGHT TO SUCH SMALL COMPANIES AS I AM SURE ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE EXISTENCE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

"THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM IS BEING TACKLED ENERGETICALLY. ISN'T IT POSSIBLE THAT SOME ENERGETIC ACTION AS REGARDS REHABILITATION OF INDUSTRY, MINING AND COMMUNICATIONS WOULD ALSO BE DESIRABLE?"

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ADD AHRWEILER x x Cobkhz

BESIDES PATTERSON, MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ARE MAJ. ARNOLD N.DAVIS FORT WORTH; COL. HORRACE M.WOODWARD, 4342 RENORD, WASHINGTON, D.C.; COL. L.HOLMES GINN, RICHMOND, VA.; COL. LOUIS J.COMPTON, 3602 QUESADA ST., N.W., WASHINGTON; COL. ROBERT A SCHOW, 47-41 MCARTHUR ROAD, WASHINGTON; COL. CHARLES H.BRYAN, PARKERSBURG, W.VA., AND LT. COL. GEORGE L.HOCKER, 5233 INGLESIDE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

ME1155AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 1-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES REPORTED TODAY THAT ZYGMUNT MODZIELEWSKI, THE WARSAW POLISH ADMINISTRATION'S AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, WAS SLATED FOR THE POST OF DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT.

MODZIELEWSKI, 45, WAS A WORKING NEWSPAPERMAN UNTIL 1943 WHEN HE HELPED FORM THE FIRST POLISH ARMY DIVISION ON SOVIET SOIL. WIDELY EDUCATED, HE SPEAKS ENGLISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIANIN ADDITION TO POLISH.

MK726AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE MOSCOW NEWS SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM VIENNA TODAY THAT ALL AUSTRIA WAS "POSSESSED OF A FIERCE TERROR OF THE GESTAPO."

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE DISAPPEARED FROM THE VIENNA SUBURB OF FLORIDSDORF DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AND PROMINENT WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES WERE REPORTED EXECUTED SECRETLY. MANY OF THE BEST ENGINEERS AND METALLURGISTS WERE WIPED OUT IN THIS FASHION, THE PAPER DECLARED. IT ESTIMATED 600 PERSONS WERE EXECUTED IN FLORIDSDORF ALONE.

A DISPATCH IN KOMSOMOL PRAVDA SAID PAUL GERBURGER AND THE KOLECHNY SISTERS, DESCRIBED AS THREE OF AUSTRIA'S BEST KNOWN ENTERTAINERS, HAD BEEN LIBERATED BY THE RED ARMY. GERBURGER WAS UNDER DEATH SENTENCE.

OPPRESSIVE MEASURES WERE TAKEN AGAINST SINGERS, MUSICIANS AND ACTORS, IT WAS SAID. HUNDREDS OF COMPOSERS WERE AFRAID TO WRITE, KOMSOMOL PRAVDA SAID, AND THE "BLOOM" OF AUSTRIAN MUSIC" WAS PLUCKED.

1142AEW

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MOSCOW, JUNE 1 --(AP)-- PRAGUE FACES A SERIOUS HUNGER THREAT IF ALLIED AID IN LARGE QUANTITIES IS NOT FURNISHED SOON, BRIG. GEN. HELIODAR PIKA, CHIEF OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY MISSION TO RUSSIA, SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW AFTER A TOUR OF THE CZECH CAPITAL.

"I REACHED PRAGUE THE DAY AFTER ITS LIBERATION," GENERAL PIKA SAID. "I DID NOT RECOGNIZE THAT ONCE BEAUTIFUL CITY.

"RATIONS ARE NATURALLY SMALL AND SUPPLIES ARE RUNNING LOW. HUNGER WILL VISIT THE CITY IF HELP FROM ALL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ALLIES DOES NOT COME SOON."

ONCE FAMOUS AS A CENTER FOR CONSUMER GOODS, PRAGUE HAS BEEN STRIPPED OF VIRTUALLY EVERYTHING BY THE GERMANS, GENERAL PIKA DECLARED. THE STORES ARE ALMOST EMPTY. GLASS HAS BEEN SMASHED FROM THE SHOP WINDOWS MANY SHOPS WERE WRECKED.

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GENERAL PIKA SAID THE GREAT BATA SHOE STORE NOW HAS ONLY A FEW PAIRS OF WOODEN-SOLED CLOTH-TOPPED SHOES. "BUT IT'S THE FOOD SITUATION THAT IS REALLY SERIOUS, ALTHOUGH THE RED ARMY IS DOING ALL IT CAN TO HELP," HE ADDED.

AN EXCELLENT JOB HAS BEEN DONE IN REPAIRING PRAGUE'S STREETS, BRIDGES, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, TELEPHONE LINES AND STREET CAR TRACKS, GENERAL PIKA SAID.

"THREE DAYS AFTER I ARRIVED THE CITY BEGAN TO LOOK SOMETHING LIKE IT DID SIX YEARS AGO," THE GENERAL ASSERTED. "EVERYONE WORKED LONG HARD HOURS BUT WERE DRIVEN BY A PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM OVER THEIR LIBERAT-

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ION."

GENERAL PIKA SAID ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANT SIGHTS WAS THE ENDLE

CROWDS WHICH SWARMED AROUND THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL, HOUSING LIBERATED AM

ICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS. THEY CONGRATULATED [redacted] THE OFFICERS AND

WISHED THEM WELL.

ONE OF PRAGUE'S GREAT TRAGEDIES WAS THE DISTRUCTION BY THE GERMANS

OF THE FAMOUS CARL THE FOURTH CLOCK IN THE CENTER OF TH CITY, GENERAL

PIKA SAID. IT IS THE ONLY TIMEPIECE OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. THE

CLOCK WAS MACHINEGUNNED TO PIECES BY THE GERMANS.

GENERAL PIKA SAID FOUR POLITICAL PARTIES -- THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS,

PEOPLES PARTY, CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS -- ARE OPERATING IN

PRAGUE AND [redacted] EACH HAS ITS OWN NEWSPAPER.

NEW CURRENCY HAS BEEN ISSUED AND RUBLES ALSO ARE NEGOTIABLE.

GENERAL PIKA DESCRIBED PRESIDENT BENES' RETURN TO PRAGUE AS

"TRIUMPHANT" AND DEEPLY MOVING.

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PW-ASSOCATEDS 1830 THRU FIFTH-RM-754PEW

MADRID, JUNE 1-(AP)-A FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY THAT

FRANCE HAD NOTIFIED SPAIN OFFICIALLY THAT IT INTENDED TO DISREGARD "THE

MANIFESTO OF CERTAIN PARLIAMENTARIANS WHO DEMANDED A RUPTURE IN RELATIONS."

THE FRENCH FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

ON MAY 25 REQUESTED A BREAK AND DEMANDED THAT THE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT FORCE

EXTRADITION OF PIERRE LAVAL, VICHY CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT NOW IN SPANISH [redacted]

CUSTODY. THE BRIEF COMMUNIQUE GAVE NO FURTHER DETAIL.

ASSOCIATES 01230 APW RM 1008A

MADRID, JUNE, 1, (AP)- THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADORXXX NORMAN

ARMOUR AND MRS. ARMOUR DINED TONIGHT WITH GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO

AND SENORA FRANCO TONIGHT IN THE PRADO PALACE. IT WAS THE XXXXXX FIRST

TIME THAT AMBASSADOR ARMOUR HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO TALK TO THE SPANISH

CHIEF OF STATE SINCE HE HAD PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS ON MARCH 24TH.

JUN 2 1945

APL 02130 BOK 2040

BRUSSELS, JUNE 1-(AP)-AN ANGRY MOB LYNCHED THE REXIST LEADER DE

SCHUYTTENAERE AND SEVERELY INJURED HIS WIFE YESTERDAYXX AS SHE WATCHED.

HE WAS ACCUSED OF COLLABORATING WITH GERMANY AND WORKING VOLUNTARILY

IN THE REICH. THE CROWD OF SEVERAL THOUSANDS BROKE THROUGH A POLICE CORDON,

PUMMELLED DE SCHUYTTENAERE AND FINALLY STRUNG HIM UP WITH WIRE ON THE

PLATFORM OF THE LESSINES STATION WHERE HIS TRAIN ARRIVED. HIS BODY WAS

TAKEN DOWN DURING THE NIGHT AND F S WIDOW WAS TREATED IN THE LESSINES

HOSPITAL.

ASSOCIATED 01130 RM 937A

ROME, JUNE 1- (AP)-PREMIER 'S GOVERNMENT

ANNOUNCED
DENOUNCED TODAY IT HAD SENT A NEW APPEAL TO WA- 'GTON ASKING UNITED

NATION'S AID IN COAL AND RAW MATERIALS FOR ITALY'S RECONSTRUCTION.

"THE HELP ITALY ASKS--SMALL FOR THE ALLIES--IS ESSENTIAL FOR

HER VERY LIFE," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WARNING THAT FAILURE TO SUPPLY

ITALY WOULD MEAN WIDESPREAD UNEMPLOYMENT AND "DIFFICULT AND AGITATED

SITUATIONS."

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ADD DAMASCUS O'Brion

GOWRAN AND I ARE DRIVING BACK TO DAMASCUS IN WADSWORTH'S CAR WITH PENICILLIN AND GAS GANGRENE AND ANTI-TETANUS SERUM. xxx hospital Tonite

A SPECIAL PLANE WITH AMERICAN MEDICINE AND DOCTORS WILL BE FLOWN HERE FROM CAIRO IF PAGET NEEDS IT. MEDICAL AID HERE IS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DR. JAMES PINKSTON, DADEVILLE, ALA., DEAN OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AT BEYROUTH.

MQ805PEW. ADD DAMASCUS xxx the Country

THE SYRIANS DEMONSTRATED THEIR FEELINGS TOWARDS THE FRENCH DRAMATICALLY TONIGHT. THEY GOT TWO FRENCH CARS, ONE REPORTEDLY THAT OF FRENCH COMMANDER OLIVA-ROGET, DRENCHED THEM WITH GASOLINE AND BURNED THEM IN THE STREETS OF DAMASCUS TO THE CHEERS OF GREAT CROWDS. OTHERWISE BRITISH MILITARY POLICE AND SYRIAN GENDARMES KEPT ORDER.

MQ809PEW

CHUNGKING, JUNE 1-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TOLD THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY) TODAY THAT CHINA'S FIRST TASK IS TO WIN THE WAR AND THAT SHE MUST DEVOTE ALL HER EFFORTS TOWARD THAT END.

"FRONT LINE TROOPS ALONE CANNOT INSURE VICTORY," CHIANG DECLARED. "THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED BY CORRELATED POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MEASURES. WE SHOULD BRING OUR STRIKING POWER TO THE PEAK AND HARNESS ALL OUR RESOURCES FOR THE FINAL EFFORT.

"WE MUST STRIVE TO HEIGHTEN ADMINISTRATIE EFFICIENCY AND LIGHTEN THE PEOPLE'S BURDEN."

CHIANG EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR IMPROVING THE WELFARE OF CHINA'S FARMERS AND LABORERS AND "RESTRICTING AND REGULATING PRIVATE CAPITAL." HE ALSO STRESSED THE NEED FOR "HASTENING INDUSTRIALIZATION" AND SAID CHINA WELCOMED FOREIGN FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION EVEN MORE THAN SHE DID IN 1919 WHEN SUN YAT-SEN MAPPED HIS PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

G709AEW Chng Kng Moos 1DAY xxx Short Tim

IN CONTRAST, THE JAPANESE HAD LEFT YUNGNING WITHOUT FOOD STOCKS AND HAD DEMOLISHED PRACTICALLY ALL AVAILABLE VEHICLES AND RIVER SAMPANS, AS WELL AS THE CITY'S WATER AND POWER SYSTEMS, PARALYZING ACTIVITY IN THE RECAPTURED MILITARY CENTER.

A23

JAPANESE LOOTING OF VALUABLES AND ESSENTIALS HAD MADE CIVILIAN LIFE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE IN YUNGNING, MCCLURE'S HEADQUARTERS SAID. DURING THE RECAPTURE OF THE CITY MOST OF THE POPULATION EITHER HAD BEEN PRESSED INTO COOLIE LABOR FOR THE JAPANESE IN THEIR RETREAT OR HAD FLED INTO THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE TO ESCAPE THE BATTLE.

CHUNGKING, JUNE 1-(AP)-DR. H.H. KUNG'S FAILURE TO BE REELECTED TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE KUOMINTANG HIGHLIGHTED THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE NEW CHINESE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WHICH CLOSED YESTERDAY. KUNG IS A FORMER PREMIER AND IS EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE YUAN.

ALTHOUGH TECHNICALLY THE SUPREME NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL IS THE SENIOR BODY OF CHINA THE STANDING COMMITTEE GENERALLY IS RECOGNIZED AS CHINA'S MOST POWERFUL RULING GROUP.

MEMBERSHIP ON THE NATIONAL PARTY COMMITTEE WAS INCREASED FROM 19 TO 25. AMONG THE PERSONS ELECTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IS GEN. WU TE-CHEN, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE KUOMINTANG AND FORMERLY GOVERNOR OF KUANGTUNG.

MEMBERS REELECTED INCLUDED CHAIRMAN CHIANG KAI-SHEK; T.V. SOONG, WHO HAS REPLACED CHIANG KAI-SHEK AS PREMIER OF CHINA; GEN. CHEN CHENG, MINISTER OF WAR; GEN. HO YING-CHIN, CHIEF OF STAFF, AND THE ONCE-FAMOUS "CHRISTIAN GENERAL," FENG YU-HSIANG.

ACCORDING TO ESTABLISHED PRACTICE, CHANGES AFFECTING THE FIVE YUAN, OR BRANCHES OF THE KUOMINTANG, IS IN THE HANDS OF THE COMMITTEE BUT OTHER GOVERNMENT CHANGES ARE ACTS OF THE SUPREME NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL. AMONG THE CHANGES FORECAST ARE PREMIER SOONG RELINQUISHING THE FOREIGN MINISTRY PORTFOLIO TO V.K. WELLINGTON KOO, AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, AND TAKING OVER THE FINANCE PORTFOLIO FROM O.K. YUI.

RP555PE

CALCUTTA, INDIA, JUNE 1-(AP)-SAVAGE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING IS TAKING PLACE IN THE KAMA AREA, 17 MILES NORTH OF PROME AND 170 MILES NORTHWEST OF RANGOON WHERE THE ENEMY STILL HOLDS AN ESCAPE BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE IRRAWADDY FOR EVACUATION OF FORCES TOWARD THAILAND, THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BRITISH TROOPS WITHSTOOD ALMOST CONTINUOUS ATTACKS AND KILLED 200 JAPANESE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ME943AEW

JUN 2 1945

WELLINGTON, JUNE 1-(AP)-NEW ZEALAND'S MINISTER OF SUPPLY, D.G.SULLIVAN, TODAY ANNOUNCED REDUCTIONS IN BUTTER AND MEAT RATIONS, EFFECTIVE JUNE 11, IN ORDER THAT EXPORT CONTRIBUTIONS TO BRITAIN AND LIBERATED EUROPE MAY BE INCREASED.

THE STANDARD BUTTER RATION WILL BE CUT FROM EIGHT TO SIX OUNCHES A WEEK AND THE MEAT RATION BY THREE PENCE WORTH WEEKLY.

SULLIVAN SAID THAT AS A RESULT THE MEAT EXPORT, MADE AVAILABLE BY RATIONING, SHOULD BE INCREASED BY 15,000 TONS TO A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 35,000 TONS A YEAR.

HE ESTIMATED BUTTER EXPORT WOULD TOTAL 15,000 TONS.

NEW ZEALAND WILL STILL HAVE SUFFICIENT, HE ADDED, TO MAINTAIN ITS HIGH STANDARDS OF HEALTH.

HG1013PCW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1-(AP)-THERE HAS BEEN SOME REDUCTION IN AUSTRALIAN COMMITMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE RECIPROCAL LEND-LEASE PROGRAM, COMMONWEALTH TREASURER J.B. CHIFLEY SAID TODAY IN ANNOUNCING A REBALANCING OF AUSTRALIA'S WAR EFFORT.

EXPENDITURES TO THE END OF APRIL THIS YEAR WERE 81,000,000 POUNDS AS COMPARED TO AN ESTIMATED 95,000,000 POUNDS TO THE END OF JUNE, HE SAID. WAR EXPENSES DURING THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR WERE 110,000,000 POUNDS (ROUGHLY $300,000,000).

XA925ACW

30.24- 27201

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, JUNE 1-(AP)-NEARLY SEVEN SQUARE MILES OF YOKOHAMA, INCLUDING THE HEART OF THE CITY, WERE BURNED OUT IN TUESDAY'S FIRE RAID BY MORE THAN 450 SUPERFORTRESSES, THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND REPORTED TODAY AFTER A STUDY OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN OVER JAPAN'S SECOND LARGEST PORT CITY.

"THE PRINCIPAL PORTION OF THE CITY IS VIRTUALLY DESTROYED AND THE AREAS OF DEVASTATION REPRESENT APPROXIMATELY 44 PER CENT OF THE BUILT UP AREA OF THE CITY," SAID MAJ. GEN. CURTIS LE MAY'S HEADQUARTERS.

THIS ESTIMATE OF 44 PER CENT DEVASTATION INCLUDES APPROXIMATELY TWO SQUARE MILES OF YOKOHAMA BURNED OUT APRIL 15, AND 6.9 SQUARE MILES BURNED OUT TUESDAY.

EIGHTY-SIX SQUARE MILES OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN JAPAN'S LARGEST CITIES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BY B-29 INCENDIARY RAIDS. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMAGE INFLICTED ON OSAKA, THE ENEMY'S MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CENTER, IN ANOTHER 450 SUPERFORT FIRE STRIKE TODAY.

FIRES RAZED YOKOHAMA'S WHARVES AND DOCKS ALONG THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE CITY AND LEVELED MUCH OF THE INLAND AREA INCLUDING IMPORTANT WAR INDUSTRY PLANTS.

TWENTY-TWO INDIVIDUAL MILITARY OR INDUSTRIAL TARGETS WERE BURNED OR DESTROYED, THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND SAID, ADDING THAT FURTHER ANALYSIS OF PHOTOGRAPHS MAY DISCLOSE ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIAL DAMAGE.

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SPECIFIC INDUSTRIES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED INCLUDE THE HODOGAYA SUBSTATION, 95 PER CENT DESTROYED; EAST ASIA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY WAREHOUSES, 85 PER CENT; KYORITSA WAREHOUSE, 9 PER CENT; NIPPON CARBON COMPANY'S FACTORY NO. 1, 90 PER CENT; HODOGAYA SODA COMPANY, 80 PER CENT; TOSHIN AND SHINKO WAREHOUSES, 60 PER CENT; URAGA DOCKYARD, 75 PER CENT; KANAGAWA STEAM POWER PLANT, 30 PER CENT.

OTHER BURNED TARGETS ON WHICH THE PERCENTAGE OF DAMAGE HAS NOT YET BEEN ESTIMATED INCLUDE THE TAKASHIMA FREIGHT YARD BUILDINGS RAILROAD STATION JUNCTION, INFLAMMABLE STORAGE DOCKS, AMMUNITION STORAGE BUILDINGS, YOKOHAMA HARBOR PASSENGER WHARVES AND BUILDINGS, NATIONAL SILK CONDITIONING HOUSE, YOKOHAMA HARBOR COOPERATIVE PURCHASING WAREHOUSES, NANIWA WAREHOUSES, FOUR UNIDENTIFIED INDUSTRIES.

CRIPPLING OF YOKOHAMA'S POWER ESTABLISHMENTS WAS CONSIDERED PARTICULARLY CRITICAL BECAUSE JAPAN DEPENDS HEAVILY ON ELECTRIC POWER FOR INDUSTRY, INASMUCH AS SHE LACKS COAL RESOURCES.

THE BURNED PASSENGER WHARVES WERE AMONG THE WORLD'S LARGEST AND WERE CAPABLE OF HANDLING 50,000 TON LINERS.

FREIGHT YARD DAMAGE WILL FURTHER CHOKE THE NIPPONESE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM WHICH TOKYO RADIO HAS ADMITTED WAS SUFFERING SERIOUSLY FROM THE SUPERFORTS' INCENDIARY CAMPAIGN.

SF657APW

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 1-(AP)-JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS CLAIMED TODAY THAT CONTINUING AIR ATTACKS, AIDED BY SUBMARINES, HAVE SUNK 21 AMERICAN SHIPS AND DAMAGED 30 OTHERS IN OKINAWA WATERS IN THE LAST THREE WEEKS, BUT ADMITTED NIPPONESE GROUND FORCES HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO HALT THE U.S. ADVANCE ON THE ISLAND 325 MILES SOUTH OF JAPAN.

AMERICAN COMMUNIQUES HAVE REPORTED 13 SHIPS NONE LARGER THAN A DESTROYER, SUNK AND 44 DAMAGED IN TWO MONTHS.

AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE, AS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION IN SAN FRANCISCO FROM A TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST, LISTED THESE SHIPS AS SUNK--SIX CRUISERS, FIVE TRANSPORTS, THREE DESTROYERS AND SEVEN UNIDENTIFIED WARSHIPS. DAMAGED CRAFT WERE SAID TO INCLUDE TWO CONVERTED CARRIERS, THREE BATTLESHIPS OR CRUISERS FOUR CRUISERS, SIX TRANSPORTS, FOUR DESTROYERS AND 11 UNIDENTIFIED WARSHIPS.

MOST OF THE DAMAGE WAS CREDITED TO KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) PLANES, WHICH THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ALSO STARTED 46 FIRES ON U.S. OKINAWAN AIR BASES.

JAPANESE INFANTRYMEN WERE REPORTED "STAGING A GALLANT COMBAT AGAINST THE ENEMY TROOPS WHICH HAVE SINCE MADE A GRADUAL INFILTRATION INTO LINES AROUND THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF YONABARU, NAHA AND THE SHURI AREAS". THESE WERE THE ANCHORS AND KEYSTONE OF THE BROKEN NIPPONESE DEFENSE LINE.

WW505APW

GUAM, JUNE 1-(AP)-A PAIR OF FLYING MAJORS WITH SEVEN KILLS EACH OVER JAPAN TO THEIR CREDIT ARE THE RANKING PILOTS OF A FIVE-PLANE GROUP OF IWO-BASED MUSTANG FIGHTERS WHICH HAS ACCOUNTED FOR A TOTAL OF 24 1/2 JAPANESE PLANES.

THE TWO LEADERS ARE MAJ. ROBERT W. MOORE OF ANCHORAGE, KY., AND MAJ. JAMES B. TAPP OF EVELETH, MINN.

MOORE, WHO HAD ONE JAPANESE PLANE ALREADY TO HIS CREDIT WHEN HE CAME TO IWO JIMA, GOT HIS FIRST TWO OVER JAPAN ON H[illegible] INITIAL

MISSION ESC

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CAME TO IWO JIMA. GOT HIS FIRST TWO OVER JAPAN ON HIS INITIAL MISSION ESCORTING B-29S OVER TOKYO. A STRAFING ATTACK NEAR NAGOYA ADDED ANOTHER AND DOUBLE KILLS AGAIN WERE SCORED AT MATSUDO AIRFIELD AND ON A SECOND ESCORT FLIGHT OVER TOKYO.

TAPP SCORED FIRST IN SOME FAST ACTION OVER TOKYO ON AN ESCORT MISSION IN WHICH HE SHOT DOWN THREE NIPPONESE. HE FOLLOWED IT UP WITH A SINGLE KILL ON A SIMILAR RAID A FEW DAYS LATER. STRAFING RAIDS OVER ATSUGI AIRFIELD, TOKYO, AND MATSUDO ADDED TWO OTHERS. THE SEVENTH KILL WAS SCORED ON AN ESCORT FLIGHT OVER YOKOHAMA.

MOORE, WHOSE FATHER, HENRY W. MOORE, LIVES AT (HENRY CLAY HOTEL) LOUISVILLE, KY., ENTERED THE ARMY TWO WEEKS AFTER PEAL HARBOR. HE WAS A STUDENT AT DUKE UNIVERSITY.

TAPP, 24, ENTERED THE ARMY IN NOVEMBER, 1941, AND CAME TO THE PACIFIC IN AUGUST, 1942. HIS FATHER, ARTHUR C. TAPP, LIVES IN EVELETH.

MAJ. HARRY C. CRIM, JR., 26, MIAMI, FLA., A VETERAN OF NORTH AFRICA, HAS DESTROYED FOUR PLANES IN THE AIR IN EIGHT MISSIONS OVER JAPAN. HIS WIFE, LILLIAM, (CABLE COPY) LIVES AT (46 NORTHEAST 52ND TERRACE) MIAMI.

FJ418ACW

BY HAMILTON W. FARON (350)

GUAM, JUNE 1-(AP)-TO BRING "THIS UNSOUGHT, DESTRUCTIVE WAR TO A SWIFTER AND SURER CONCLUSION." ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ TODAY DEDICATED A GIANT NEW FIELD FOR THE USE OF B-29 SUPERFORTRESS BOMBERS.

NIMITZ PAID HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE CONSTRUCTION FORCES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY WHO IN TWO MONTHS CUT THE GREAT AIRPORT, THE FIFTH B-29 BASE IN THE MARIANAS, FROM DENSE JUNGLE.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SPOKE WITH A SHINING NEW SUPERFORTRESS RESTING BEFORE HIS REVIEWING STAND. MINUTES BEFORE, THE SHIP, PILOTED BY BRIG. GEN. FRANK A. ARMSTRONG, JR., OF CHARLESTON, N.C., (CORRECT) HAD MADE THE FIRST LANDING ON THE FIELD.

"BECAUSE THIS FIELD WAS BUILT SO QUICKLY, THE WAR MAY END MORE QUICKLY," NIMITZ SAID IN PRAISING ARMY ENGINEERS AND NAVY SEABEES WHO DID THE WORK.

"THE UNLOOKED FOR SPEED AND EFFICIENCY OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY CONSTRUCTION FORCES IS A WEAPON OF WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE

LITTLE CONCEPTION."

DUT. NIMITZ WARNED, "THE ROAD TO VICTORY IS STILL LONG AND ROUGH. THE JAPANESE ENEMY IS STILL STRONG AND FANATICALLY MORE DETERMINED NOT TO YIELD."

"WE MUST HAVE MORE BUILDINGS," HE CONTINUED, "MORE ROADS, MORE AIRFIELDS AND MORE HARBORS. WE MUST BUILD THEM NEARER AND NEARER THE INNER FORTRESS OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE AND FROM THEM WE WILL LAUNCH PLANES AND SHIPS TO DEMOLISH THEIR ARSENALS AND TO DESTROY WHAT REMAINS OF THEIR FLEET AND SHIPS."

LT. GEN. BARNEY M. GILES, COMMANDING GENERAL OF ARMY AIR FORCES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREA, TOLD HIS AUDIENCE OF CONSTRUCTION MEN THE CURRENT B-29 MISSIONS EXCEED THE BOMB TONNAGE OF THE 1,000 PLANE STRIKES WHICH WERE HURLED AGAINST GERMANY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE NEW FIELD IS THE THIRD ARMY AIRFIELD ON GUAM. DURING ITS CONSTRUCTION APPROXIMATELY A DOZEN JAPANESE WERE KILLED IN THE JUNGLES.

WITH GENERAL ARMSTRONG MAKING THE LANDING ON THE NEW FIELD WERE LT. ROBERT MC CONNELL, BOONEVILLE, ARK., FLIGHT ENGINEER; CAPT. MARVIN WRIGHT, BASIL, OHIO, THE GENERAL'S AIDE; M/SGT. LLOYD S. ERNEST, POINT PLEASANT, N.J.; AND PVTS. RICHARD J. BARRY AND JARVIS CADLL, BOTH OF HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

GENERAL ARMSTRONG, LEADER OF THE FIRST RAID ON ENEMY TERRITORY IN EUROPE, STRIKING AT ROUEN, FRANCE AND THE FIRST ALL-AMERICAN MISSION OVER GERMANY AGAINST WILHELMSHAVEN, IS THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SUPERFORTRESS UNITS WHICH WILL OPERATE FROM THE NEW FIELD.

JUN 2 1945

BY LEIF ERICKSON (170)

GUAM, JUNE 1-(AP)-MEN OF THE CARRIER HANCOCK SANK NINE JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND 32 MERCHANT VESSELS AND SHOT DOWN 241 PLANES IN THE ESSEX CLASS SHIP'S FIRST TEN MONTHS OF ACTION, PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CARRIER'S "SPECTACULAR RECORD" INCLUDED STRIKES THROUGH 2,500 MILES OF JAPANESE WATERS FROM TOKYO TO INDO-CHINA.

IN HER FIRST MONTH OF ACTION LAST OCTOBER, FLIERS FROM THE HANCOCK SUPPORTED THE LEYTE ISLAND INVASION WHICH BROUGHT GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR BACK TO THE PHILIPPINES. THEY SCORED SEVERAL HITS ON JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS IN THE BATTLE FOR LEYTE GULF.

LATER THEY PARTICIPATED IN THE DARING SWEEP OF THE INDO-CHINA COAST AND TWO CARRIER STRIKES ON TOKYO.

THE HANCOCK, COMMISSIONED IN APRIL 1944, BEGAN HER CAREER WITH A GREEN CREW UNDER CAPT. FRED C. DICKEY OF MANCHESTER, N.H. HE BROUGHT THE 27,000 TON CARRIER THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL LAST AUGUST AND REMAINED IN COMMAND UNTIL NOV. 30 WHEN HE WAS SUCCEEDED BY CAPT. ROBERT F. HICKEY OF LA JOLLA, CALIF.

"MEN OF THE HANCOCK KNOW," THE PACIFIC FLEET'S PRESS RELEASE SAID, "AND THE NAVY KNOWS THAT THE U.S.S. HANCOCK HAS MADE A SPECTACULAR RECORD FOR CONTINUOUS EFFECTIVE OPERATION IN HER FIRST TEN MONTHS OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE."

WW5APW

BY AL DOPKING

WITH THE TENTH ARMY ON OKINAWA, JUNE 1 (AP)-MARINES AND DOUGHBOYS OF THE TENTH ARMY, CAPITALIZING ON THE CRUSHING OF THEM

OF THE TENTH ARMY, CAPITALIZING ON THE CRUSHING OF THE POWERFUL JAPANESE SHURI DEFENSE BELT, TODAY PURSUED THE RISING SUN'S CRIPPLED, DISORGANIZED FORCES SO CLOSELY THEY WERE UNABLE TO ASSUME NEW DEFENSE POSITIONS.

BOTH THE SEVENTH AND 96TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS SWUNG WESTWARD THROUGH SHURI'S DEFENSES TO WITHIN SIGHT OF MARINES CLOSING IN FROM THE WEST.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY ON THE EAST AND THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION TO THE WEST WERE FAR BELOW SHURI, WHILE THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION AND THE 96TH PROBED AROUND SHURI CASTLE AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE.

WHAT JAPANESE WERE LEFT IN THE SHURI TOWN POCKET WERE CAUGHT IN A PINCERS WITH SCANT CHANCE OF ESCAPING SOUTHWARD WHERE ENEMY MOVEMENTS OF THE PAST FEW DAYS INDICATE THE LAST DITCH STAND WILL BE MADE.

THE 96TH GAINED ABOUT 1,000 YARDS FROM THE HILLS WEST OF SHURI, WITH PATROLS FROM THE 381ST REGIMENT ADVANCING CLEAR TO SHURI CASTLE IN SOUTHWEST SHURI TOWN.

TWO OTHER COMPANIES OF THE SAME REGIMENT CAPTURED DOMINATING HILLS IN THE SHURI AREA AND BLEW UP SCORES OF CAVES. IN ONE CAVE, THEY FOUND A COMPLETE TANK MAINTENANCE SHOP WHICH THE ENEMY ABANDONED.

MAJ.GEN. ARCHIBALD V. ARNOLD'S MUD-EXPERIENCED SEVENTH DIVISION -- THEY'VE BEEN MUDDING IT EVER SINCE ATTU--CAPTURED KEY TERRAIN SOUTH OF SHURI WHERE THE JAPANESE VAINLY TRIED TO HOLD SUPPORTING HILLS WITH MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE.

ONE COMPANY UNDER CAPT. CHARLES W. FARNTAN, 1991 WEST MYRTLE ST., STILLWATER, MINN., NEARED A JUNCTION WITH THE MARINES AS THEY SPEARHEADED THEIR DIVISION'S DRIVE TO THE SOUTHWESTWARD, SOME TWO MILES FROM THE EAST COAST PORT OF YONABARU.

THE JAPANESE SHOWED SIGNS OF ATTEMPTING TO MAKE ANOTHER STAND WITH TROOPS SWINGING AROUND TOWARD THE EAST TO BLOCK THE SEVENTH'S SOUTHWEST ADVANCE. DOUGHBOYS REPORTED CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY AT NEAR OGUSUKU, INASOMI AND KAMIZATO VILLAGES, STRAIGHT SOUGHT OF THE DOMINATING OZATO MURA HILL GROUP JUST BELOW YONABARU.

PATROLS HAD GONE THROUGH THESE VILLAGES EARLIER IN THE WEEK WITHOUT FINDING JAPANESE.

AIR STRIKES BLEW UP AN AMMUNITION DUMP BETWEEN MEKA AND ARAGUSUKU, FOUR OR FIVE MILES FROM THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND.

MORE THAN 50 PLANES ATTACKED CAVES AND SMALL GROUPS OF TROOPS IN THE MARINE SECTOR TO THE WEST. ARTILLERY DESTROYED THREE TRUCKS AND DAMAGED 10 OTHERS AND BLEW UP SEVERAL SUPPLY DUMPS.

THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION COMPLETED OVERRUNNING NAHA AND ADVANCED MORE THAN HALF A MILE SOUTHEAST TO WITHIN 200 YARDS OF THE KOKUBA RIVER. THE LEATHERNECKS TOOK KOBAKURA TOWN AND WERE WITHIN GRASPING DISTANCE OF THE VITAL NAHA-YONABARU ROAD WHICH BISECTS THE ROPE-LIKE ISLAND AT ITS NARROW WAIST.

CG818ACW JUN 2 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE ADMIRAL COMMANDING FLEET AIRWING ONE TACKED THE TITLE "SCOURGE OF THE YANGTZE" ON FOUR PRIVATEER PLANES WHICH ATTACKED JAPANESE SHIPPING, INCLUDING TWO LARGE TRANSPORTS, AT THE RIVER MOUTH NEAR SHANGHAI TODAY.

THE PLANES DAMAGED PERHAPS A DOZEN SHIPS IN THE SPECIAL VOLUNTARY MISSION, BUT THEIR BIGGEST PRIZES WERE THE TRANSPORTS.

PILOTS SAID THE TRANSPORTS WERE "ABOUT THE SIZE OF A DOLLAR LINE PRESIDENT BOAT (AVERAGE TONNAGE AROUND 14,000)."

TWO PRIVATEERS STRAED THE TRANSPORTS SHORTLY AFTER NOON AS THEY HEADED TOWARD THE OCEAN. TWO OTHER PLANES ATTACKED ABOUT AN HOUR LATER. THEY FOUND THE TRANSPORTS HAD TURNED AND WERE MOVING UPSTREAM.

THE TAIL OF ONE PRIVATEER WAS SHOT AWAY AND IT LOST 50 PER CENT OF ITS RUDDER CONTROL. A GUNNER WAS WOUNDED SERIOUSLY AND THE NAVIGATOR SLIGHTLY HURT BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. ALL PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

THE FIRST TWO PLANES TO ATTACK WERE PILOTED BY LT. CLIFTON B. DAVIS, TWO EAST ALEXANDRIA AVE., ALEXANDRIA, VA., AND LT. (JG) GEORGE SERBIN, OF BESSEMER, MICH.

FJ423ACW

30.24-27203

OKINAWA -- FIRST ADD "SCOURGE OF YANGTZE X X X BESSEMER,MICH.
LT.DAVID DUNCAN, MARINE CORPS PHOTOGRAPHER, FORMERLY A FREE
LANCER FOR THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC AND SATURDAY EVENING POST,
WENT ALONG ON ONE PLANE AS A PASSENGER.
HE WAS TAKING PICTURES OVER A PILOT'S SHOULDER WHEN A SHELL
FIRED FROM ONE TRANSPORT CRASHED THROUGH. DUNCAN WAS NOT INJURED
."SERBIN AND I WERE GETTING TT

"SERDIN AND I WERE GETTING OUR FIRST LOOK AT SHANGHAI AND HAD
SIGHTED A LINE OF PICKET BOATS AT THE YANGTZE MOUTH, 15 MILES OR
MORE SNORTHEAST OF THE CITY," DAVIS SAID.
"WE ALREADY HAD USED UP OUR BOMBS SO WE STRAFED. FIRST WE HIT
A COUPLE OF PICKET BOATS, THEN A SMALL OILER AND AN OCEAN GOING
TUG, THEN THE TWO BIG TRANSPORTS. WE WERE GETTING HEAVY 40 MM.
FIRE FROM SANDBAGGED GUN EMPLACEMENTS ON THE
TRANSPORT DECKS. THE TRANSPORTS WERE RIDING HIGH AS THOUGH ONLY
LIGHTLY LOADED.
"WE LOST A LOT OF GASOLINE, HAD NO NAVIGATING INSTRUMENTS
WORKING AND TWO OF OUR FOUR ENGINES WERE DEFECTIVE. A DUMBO
(FLYING BOAT) CAME OUT AND LED US IN UNDER A 100-FOOT CEILING."
FJ509ACW

WX
RR A42WX 9TH GRAF X X X THE OTHER SIX X X X YEAR TERMS EACH
X X X LONG LINE.
KX

JUN - 1945

JUNE 1FJ510ACW

OKINAWA--FIRST ADD "SCOURGE OF YANGTZE" X X X 100-FOOT
CEILING."
ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE FROM THE SHIPS, DAVIS SAID, "WAS WORSE
THAN ANYTHING WE USED TO GET FROM IWO JIMA."
THE FIRST PLANES WERE IN THE AREA FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR BUT
NO JAPANESE CRAFT CAME UP TO MEET THEM, LEADING THE PILOTS TO
BELIEVE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO AREAS OF HEAVIER
ATTACK.
FLYING WITH LT. JOSEPH JODE, GOLDENDALE, WASH., ON ONE OF THE
PLANES WERE ENS. EDWARD ROBIE, YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N.Y.; ENS.
RICHARD C. HOOPER, 1623 NORTH 56TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND
GUNNERS WILLIAM M. LEMN, BRANDON, MINN.; CHAPMAN (NO FIRST
NAME), NEWTON, IA.; LAWRENCE BOUCHMALT, LUTCHER, LA.; LLOYD
E. BOWEN, 315 SUNNYVALE AVE., (NO HOME TOWN); GUSTAVE GREVE,
49 STAR ROAD, ANNAPOLIS, MD.; DONALD M. DERHAM, 402 HAMMOND
ST., WESTERN PORT, MD.; WARREN CARLSTROM, 46 FORREST AVE.,
GLEN COVE, N.Y.
DAVIS CREW INCLUDED MARVIN FEINBERG, 1514 TOWNSEND AVE., BRONX
N.Y.; WARREN WILLIAM, 27 BALLARD ST., SAUGUS, MASS.; WILLIAM
BOELLE, 2510 GRAY ST., DETROIT, AND GEORGE HAUSMANN, 119 WEST
RANDOLPH ST., VANDALIA, ILL.
WITH SERBIN WERE LT. (JG) EDWIN VAUGHN, ALVIN, TEX.; ENS.
CHARLES NEMICK, WHITING, IND., AND GUNNERS RICHARD SNEDEKEL,
FAIRFIELD, N.Y.; BERNARD MORRIS, 1388 NEWTON ST., AKRON,
OHIO; ALTON DRUSE, YAKIMA, WASH.; DONALD BALL, 5230
ENCINO ST., ENCINO, CALIF.; JACK D. TENNEY, HOOD RIVER, ORE.;
DALAS VICKERS, GENEVA, ALA.; MICHAEL J. SCULLY, 164 CASS
ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; WILLIAM GORHAM, 1538 46TH
ST., DES MOINES, IA.
KZ1057ACW NM

MANILA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-TWO YANKS TOOK A HEAVY
TOLL OF JAPANESE IN THE FIGHTING AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CAGAYAN VALLEY
OF NORTHERN LUZON YESTERDAY.
SGT.JOHN NORTON, OF ANDOVER, MASS., SURPRISED A JAPANESE
OUTPOST AND KILLED AN ESTIMATED 25 NIPPONESE WITH A MACHINE GUN
IN LESS THAN AN HOUR.
IN THE SAME SECTOR, LT.CHARLES F.STEIN OF FORT MADISON,
IOWA, QUICKLY WON THE FRIENDSHIP OF A JAPANESE PRISONER WITH CIGAR-
ETTES AND THE PRISONER LED HIM TO THREE ENEMY POSITIONS WHICH WERE
WIPED OUT.
DB951PPW NM

MANILA, JUNE 1-(AP)-AT A NORTH LUZON FIGHTING SCENE
TUESDAY, TWO JAPANESE SERGEANTS FORCED A PRIVATE TO ADVANCE
TOWARD PFC.WILLIAM FARMER, KALAMAZOO,MICH., WAVING A WHITE
FLAG.
AFTER THE PRIVATE SURRENDERED SAFELY TO THE MORTARMAN,
THE SERGEANTS EMERGED FROM A CAVE AND ALSO GAVE UP.
FARMER WAS ARMED WITH A BOLO.
IN THE SAME AREA, SGT.BERT J.WARD, SIX-FOOT, FIVE-INCH
SOLDIER OF SYDNEY,ILL., WAS POUNCED UPON BY A
120-POUND JAPANESE SOLDIER IN A FOXHOLE. WARD HOISTED HIM IN THE
AIR WITH ONE HAND, KNOCKED HIS RIFLE AWAY AND FINISHED HIM OFF.
FJ430ACW

JUN 2 1945

MANILA, JUNE 1 (AP)-FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE
PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE, THE LEGION OF MERIT HAS BEEN
AWARDED IN THIS THEATRE TO THE FOLLOWING:
FIRST LT.THEODORE J.COONEY, ENGINEER, WILLOCK, PA.; CORP.
KENNETH R.ALEXANDER, 919 WEST IOWA, EVANSVILLE, IND.,
QUARTERMASTER; LT.COL.EDGAR 9-$2-6, NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.,
AIR CORPS; SGT.IRA E.CRADDOCK, PEARL RIVER, LA., SIGNAL CORPS;
LT.COL.FREDERICK L.CROWTHER, SCOTIA, N.Y., SIGNAL CORPS;
SGT.WERT J.DE MARS, JR., CHATTANOOGA, TENN., QUARTERMASTER; COL.
C.B.ELLIOTT, WEST FALMOUTH, MASS., ENGINEERS; COL.CHARLES
M.JONES, TAKOMA PARK, WASHINGTON, D.C., INFANTRY; LT.
COL.HENRY E.JONES, JR., ONEIDA, N.Y., AIR CORPS; LT.
COL.LEONARD KAPLAN, HEMPSTEAD, L.I., N.Y., ENGINEERS;
CAPT.SAMUEL L.LIEBERMAN, 581 EGGERT ROAD, BUFFALO, N.Y.,
MEDICAL CORPS; LT.COL.WAYNE P.LITZ, 10520 WILBUR AVENUE,
CLEVELAND, SIGNAL CORPS; MAJ.HUGH M.MORELAND MINTOR CITY,
MISS., AIR CORPS; LT.COL.JAMES M.NELLIS, DAYTON, O.,
FIELD ARTILLERY;
COL.AUDREY S.NEWMAN, CLEMSON, S.C., STAFF CORPS; LT.COL.
OLIVER N.RINEHART, PARKERSBURG, W.VA., ENGINEERS; COL.ERLE
O.SANDLIN, ANNISTON, ALA., INFANTRY; CAPT.JOHN W.SCANNELL,
DES MOINES, IA., CHAPLAIN; LT.COL.JAMES A.SUYDAM, BIRMINGHAM,
ALA.; COL.WILLIAM E.BARKSDALE, MARION, S.C., QUARTERMASTER;
COL.GEORGE E.BUSH, GALLIPOLIS, O., INFANTRY; CAPT.
WILLIAM M.DAILY, ARKDELPHIA, ARK., MEDICAL CORPS; COL.MATTHEW L.
DIVINE (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE) STAFF CORPS; MAJ.WILLIAM H.FISHER,
ELMIRA, N.Y., CAVALRY; MAJ.WILLIAM L.GARLICK, HENDERSON, N.C.,
MEDICAL CORPS; LT.COL.RICHARD V.GRAHAM, 146 NORTH STANWOOD
ROAD, COLUMBUS, (STATE NOT GIVEN), STAFF CORPS; SGT.THOMAS G.
O'HALLORAN, WORCESTER, MASS., ENGINEERS; LT.COL.THOMAS
P.SIMPSON, MERIDAN, MISS., ENGINEERS; LT.COMM.WILLIAM F.
AYCOCK, 2825 MINTEVALLO ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NAVY; LT.COL.
JAMES A.PENDER, ERIE, PA., ENGINEERS;
COL.MERLE DAVIS, BURLINGTON, VT., ORDNANCE; COL.STUART
T.FRIANT, EAST LANSING, MICH., FINANCE; BRIG.GEN.GEORGE NONNEN, WEST
POINT, N.Y.; LT.COL.WALTER R.RIDLEHUBER, KERSHAW, S.C.,
QUARTERMASTER; COL.OSCAR P.SNYDER, NEW YORK CITY, DENTAL CORPS;
BRIG.GEN.ROBERT M.SOULE, WASHINGTON, D.C., INFANTRY;

LT.COL.WILLIAM SUTHERLIN, MARION, IND., AIR CORPS; LT.COL. SYDNEY WOLF, WASHINGTON, D.C., AIR CORPS; CAPT.PHILIP YOUNG, CLARK'S SUMMIT, PA., ADJUTANT GENERAL; FIRST LT.CHARLES BOHANNAN, WASHINGTON, D.C., INFANTRY; COL.MYRON CONWAY, COLUMBIA, S.C., ADJUTANT GENERAL; SGT.DALTON L.KING, JR., HENDERSON, KY., COAST ARTILLERY; LT.COL.JAMES B.LAMPERT, ALEXANDRIA, VA., ENGINEERS; COL.SHERWOOD E.LILES, NORFOLK, VA., ENGINEERS; COL. KENNETH MCCATTY, NEW YORK CITY, COAST ARTILLERY; COL.CHARLES MCNUTT, PENNSYLVANIA (NO TOWN GIVEN), ENGINEERS.

GG829ACW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 11 PM, EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, FRIDAY, JUNE 1)

(ADVANCE) EDITORS:-ROBERT TRUMBULL, STAFF CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES, HAS WRITTEN A STIRRING STORY HOW THE SUBMARINE SALMON, UNABLE TO SUBMERGE AFTER FIGHTING FOUR JAPANESE SHIPS ESCORTING A CONVOY, WAS PROTECTED BY THE NAVY AIR ARM IN A RECENT BATTLE. THE STORY WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY THE TIMES, AND FOLLOWS.

JUN 2 1945

BY ROBERT TRUMBULL
NEW YORK TIMES STAFF CORRESPONDENT

(ADVANCE) WITH FLEET AIR WING ONE, IN THE MARIANAS ISLANDS --(DELAYED)--THIS STORY BEGINS WITH SUBMARINES, BUT IT IS REALLY ABOUT AIRPLANES, AND HOW THE MEN WHO PATROL ENEMY SEAS UNDER THE WATER AND THOSE WHO WATCH THE OCEAN LANES FROM UP IN THE SKY ONCE WORKED TOGETHER FOR MUTUAL SAVING OF LIFE.

THE SUBMARINE SALMON, WITH COURAGE CHARACTERISTIC IN THE SILENT SERVICE, ATTACKED A CONVOY WITH FOUR ARMED ESCORTS. DEPTH CHARGES SO ANGERED THE SALMON THAT SHE WAS FORCED TO SURFACE RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FORMATION OF FOUR ESCORT SHIPS.

THE SUBMARINE'S CREW MANNED HER DECK GUN AND FOUGHT WITH SUCH FEROCITY THAT THE JAP ESCORT SHIPS WERE DRIVEN OFF. BUT NOW THE SALMON WAS LEFT IN THE MOST PRECARIOUS SITUATION IMAGINABLE---NEAR A WELTER OF JAPANESE ISLAND AIRBASES, AND UNABLE TO SUBMERGE. OTHER SUBMARINES GUARDED HER FROM SURFACE ATTACK, AND THE SALMON SENT A CALL TO THE SEARCH PLANES OF FLEET AIR WING ONE FOR PROTECTION IN THE AIR.

LT.HERBERT GLEN BOX OF MORRISVILLE, MO., HUSTLED OUT FROM THE FAR MARIANAS IN HIS PB4Y, THE NAVY VERSION OF THE B-24 LIBERATOR. SEVEN HUNDRED MILES FROM HOME, LT.BOX SIGHTED AN EMILY (NAVY NICKNAME FOR THE JAP 4-ENGINED FLYING BOAT), HEADED FOR THE VICINITY OF THE STRICKEN SALMON.

BOX HAD ALREADY FLOWN TO THE LIMIT OF HIS PATROL AND WAS COMING HOME. IGNORING THE WARNING OF HIS FUEL GUAGE, HE ATTACKED THE EMILY, AND CHASED HER 150 MILES BACK TOWARD JAPAN.

A96 (NYC, A&R OUT)

THE EMILY OPENED FIRE, POTTING BOX'S PORT WING TIP. BOX CLOSED, AND THREE GUNNERS BEGAN PUMPING HOT STEEL INTO THE EMILY'S ENGINES. TWO OF THE ENGINES BEGAN TO TRAIL FIRE, AND THE EMILY DIPPED INTO THE SEA. AS BOX PASSED ABOVE HER, SHE EXPLODED VIOLENTLY. THERE WERE NO SURVIVORS, AND BOX HEADED HOME WITH A PRAYER THAT THE GAS WOULD LAST. IT DID, BUT HIS DAY'S FLYING KEPT HIM IN THE AIR 16 HOURS, FAR BEYOND THE LIMIT OF SAFETY.

LT.GUY M.THOMPSON, JR., OF ONECA, ARK., TOOK UP THE AERIAL CONVOY OVER THE INJURED SUBMARINE THE NEXT DAY. THOMPSON ENCOUNTERED AN EMILY ONLY 40 MILES FROM THE SUBMARINE. THE JAP WAS TEN MILES AHEAD, AND OPENED SPEED FROM 145 TO 190 MILES AN HOUR. THE HANDICAP WAS ALMOST INSURMOUNTABLE BUT THOMPSON KNEW A WAY TO MAKE THE PB4Y TRAVEL FASTER THAN IT WAS SUPPOSED TO.

HE TOOK THE FOUR-MOTORED BOMBER UP TO 5,400 FEET, AND PUT HER IN A SWIFT GLIDE. THE BIG PLANE SLID THROUGH THE AIR, THE WIND SHRIEKING ALONG HER SIDES, AND THUS THOMPSON GAINED A POSITION 2,000 FEET BEHIND THE JAP AND 500 FEET ABOVE. HIS BOW GUNNER FIRED INTO THE EMILY, FILENCING HIS DECK TURRET AND BLASTING THE PLEXIGLASS DOME FROM ITS MOORING.

THE JAP BANKED A TIGHT 90 DEGREES TO PORT, ALMOST STANDING ON ITS WING TIP. HIS NUMBER ONE ENGINE WAS SMOKING AND HE HAD SLOWED. WHILE THE JAP TRIED DESPERATELY TO BRING HIS GUNS TO BEAR, THOMPSON'S GUNNERS POURED SLUGS INTO HIS ENGINES AND WINGS. BUT THE NIP MADE THIS BATTLE OF GIANTS A REAL DOG FIGHT.

THE JAP, A WORTHY OPPONENT, PULLED TO STARBOARD AND HEADED DIRECTLY INTO THOMPSON. HERE THOMPSON GAINED AN ADVANTAGE BY SLIDING OVER THE TOP OF THE EMILY, HIS UNDER-TURRETS RAKING THE JAP FROM WING TIP TO WING TIP.

NOW THE TWO PLANES WERE HEADING AWAY FROM EACH OTHER. THOMPSON FORCED HIS HUGE CRAFT INTO A VIOLENT TURN 180 DEGREES TO PORT AT 200 FEET ALTITUDE, OVERTOOK THE JAP FROM BEHIND. THE EMILY, NOW ONLY 50 FEET ABOVE THE WATER, BEGAN TO JETTISON GEAR AND BOMBS. THOMPSON PULLED UP TO 500 FEET TO AVOID DAMAGE BY THE EXPLODING BOMBS, A HAZARD WITH WHICH HE WAS FAMILIAR.

JUN 2 1945

A97 (NYC, A&R OUT)

NOW THOMPSON DROPPED HIS CARGO OF DEPTH CHARGES TO LIGHTEN THE PLANE, AND DROPPED TO A POSITION SLIGHTLY BEHIND AND JUST ABOVE THE FALTERING EMILY. HIS BOW TURRET FIRED POINT BLANK INTO THE NIP, AND THE EMILY'S NO. 3 AND NO. 4 ENGINES SUDDENLY BECAME TWIN BALLS OF FLAME. THE JAP'S WING TIP DROPPED AND TOUCHED THE WATER, RIPPING OFF THE ENTIRE WING. IMMEDIATELY THE HULL SLAMMED INTO THE SEA AND EXPLODED IN A MASS OF FIRE.

THUS GUARDED BY PATROLS FROM FLEET AIR WING ONE SEARCH SQUADRONS, THE STRICKEN SUBMARINE REACHED PORT AND SAFETY. THE GRATEFUL CAPTAIN SENT THE FLEET AIR WING AN APPRECIATIVE MESSAGE, WITH A POSTSCRIPT THAT HE HAD PICKED UP SEVEN NAVY AIRMEN WHO HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN IN A RECENT CARRIER RAID. HE HOPED THAT HIS BRINGING THEM BACK MIGHT PARTIALLY SATISFY HIS OWN OBLIGATION TO THE NAVY AIR FORCE FOR SAVING HIS SHIP AND CREW.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 11 PM, EWT, TONIGHT, FRIDAY, JUNE 1.)
MQ1018PEW

HDD Guam/Coonskxxx
To moderate

"THE FLAK WAS PLENTY HEAVY," SAID SGT. FRANK A. RYBIK, A TAIL-GUNNER FROM GREENSBORO, PA., "BUT WE WERE LUCKY. THEY SEEMED TO CONCENTRATE IT ON THE SQUADRON NEXT TO US. WE SAW THEM GET ONE B-29 WHICH HIT THE WATER NEAR THE COAST AND BLEW UP."

A97FX

RYBIK WAS SURE MUCH OF THE "UNDERCAST" HE SAW WAS "MOSTLY SMOKE." LT. LUTHER P. CHUNN OF (107 KAY LANE) FORT WORTH, TEX., ESTIMATED SMOKE WAS RISING AS HIGH AS 27,000 FEET WHEN HIS SQUADRON CAME OVER--ABOUT THE 15TH TO MAKE THE ATTACK. HE SAID A 10 MILE AN HOUR WIND FANNED THE FIRES.

WHEN HIS PLANE WAS 50 MILES OUT TO SEA ON THE WAY BACK, SAID LT. ANTHONY RUGGERI OF (2744 NEVADA AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL., HE COULD SEE SMOKE BILLOWING UP ABOVE THE CITY.

SECOND LT. E.H.BURTON, JR., CHAMPAIGN, ILL., COMMENTED ON THE THICKNESS OF THE OVERCAST WHICH SEEMED TO DISSOLVE AS HIS PLANE MADE ITS BOMB RUN. "I THINK MAYBE THE FIRES MELT INTO THE CLOUDS."

CAPT. TALMADGE M. HEATH OF ENTERPRISE, ALA., SAID HE FLEW THROUGH A SOUPY FOG ON THE WAY WHICH DISSOLVED IN A MERE HAZE OVER OSAKA AND HE WAS SATISFIED THE BOMB RUN WAS SUCCESSFUL.

"WE SAW EIGHT TO TEN JAP FIGHTERS BUT ONLY ONE WAS VERY AGGRESSIVE," HEATH SAID. "HE BROKE THROUGH THE FORMATION

30.24-27205

BUT DID NOT HURT US. I DON'T KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM."
SGT. ROBERT TUCKER OF GRANTSVILLE, W.VA.,
A GUNNER, SAID HE SAW SOME" OLD TWIN ENGINE CRATES
FLOATING AROUND LIKE THEY WERE WAITING TO BE PICKED OFF."
"THE JAPS PUT UP A LOT OF FLAK," SAID LT. CHARLES J.
MCNAMARA, 146 MCLENNAN AVE.) SYRACUSE, N.Y., BUT THEY
COULDN'T TOUCH US."
LT. GAYNE UNDERWOOD, CHAFFEE, MO., TOLD OF FLYING THROUGH
SNOW OFF THE COAST AS THE PLANES ROARED INLAND.
TODAY'S STRIKE WAS MADE IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, IN CONTRAST WITH THE
LAST HEAVY FIRE RAID ON OSAKA WHEN MORE THAN 300 UNESCORTED B-29S
DROPPED OVER 2,000 TONS OF INCENDIARIES IN THE EARLY MORNING DARKNESS

THE OSAKA RAID WAS THE FOURTH IN NINE DAYS AGAINST THREE OF
HONSHU ISLAND'S MOST VITAL WAR CENTERS. B-29'S DROPPED MORE
THAN 8,500 TONS OF INCENDIARIES ON TOKYO IN TWO VISITS, THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY, AND HIT YOKOHAMA WITH 3,200 TONS TUESDAY.
LAST WEEK'S RAIDS CAUSED TOKYO RADIO TO SCREAM THAT THE ENEMY
CAPITAL WAS VIRTUALLY BURNED OUT. MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY,
COMMANDER OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, ANNOUNCED THAT HIS JUN 2 1945
SKY-MAMMOTHS HAD WIPED OUT ALL THE TARGETS THEY SET FOR THEMSELVES
IN TOKYO. PHOTOGRAPHS DISCLOSED THAT ALMOST HALF OF TOKYO WAS IN
RUINS.
OSAKA IS LOCATED CENTRALLY ON HONSHU. IT HAD A POPULATION OF
3,252,340 AND WAS AMONG JAPAN'S MOST DENSELY POPULATED CITIES,
WITH AN AVERAGE OF 45,000 PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE.
THE CITY'S MOST HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED DISTRICT--A SECTION SOUTH
OF THE SHIN YODO RIVER--WAS TODAY'S TARGET.
CHIEF OBJECTIVES OF THE RAID BESIDES THE DURAL PLANT WERE TWO
LARGE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT PLANTS, MACHINERY FACTORIES, TEXTILE
MILLS, SEVERAL POWER STATIONS, RAIL AND FREIGHT YARDS, AND HARBOR
FACILITIES, INCLUDING THE CUSTOMS HOUSE, MUNICIPAL HARBOR DEPART-
MENT, DOCKS AND WAREHOUSES.
TOKYO REPORTED INTERCEPTORS AS WELL AS ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE
WENT INTO ACTION AS THE B-29S STRUCK. IT GAVE NO REPORT ON
DAMAGE AND MADE NO CLAIMS OF SUPERFORTS BEING SHOT DOWN.
ONE B-29 WAS LOST IN THE PREVIOUS OSAKA RAID. HUNDREDS OF
SMALL WAR FACTORIES WERE BURNED OUT AND IRON, STEEL, ALUMINUM,
ELECTRICAL AND OTHER PLANTS WERE DAMAGED AS FIRES VISIBLE 125
MILES BURNED UNCONTROLLED FOR HOURS AFTER THAT STRIKE.
THE IWO-BASED MUSTANGS FLEW A 1,500 MILE ROUND TRIP TO ESCORT
THE B-29S TODAY.
RADIO TOKYO, STILL DISCUSSING EFFECTS OF THE B-29'S DEVASTAT-
ING ATTACKS, TODAY SAID "HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH
OF MATERIAL GOODS ARE DESTROYED OVERNIGHT BY A SINGLE RAID."
HOWEVER, TURNING THE BROADCAST INTO A PROPAGANDA PIECE, IT QUICKLY
ASSERTED: "AN INVISIBLE TREASURE IS CREATED AND ACCUMULATED IN THE
FORM OF A GRIM DUKBH

ASSERTED: "AN INVISIBLE TREASURE IS CREATED AND ACCUMULATED IN THE
FORM OF A GRIM DETERMINATION TO SEE THE WAR THROUGH, COST WHAT IT MAY
IN BLOOD AND TREASURE."

JR12MID PPW

-95-

(Erickson) ruined city
GUAM FIRST ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD OKINAWA X X X ~~ONE DAY.~~
SHICHINA HILL HEIGHTS CAPTURED BY MAJ.GEN.PEDRO A.DEL
VALLE'S FIRST MARINE DIVISION DOMINATE OPEN GROUND TO THE SOUTH.
THEIR CAPTURE REPRESENTED ONE OF THE DAY'S MOST SIGNIFICANT GAINS.
IT WAS COMBAT PATROLS OF MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD, JR.'S
SIXTH MARINE DIVISION WHICH CROSSED THE KOKUBA RIVER AND PROBED SOUTH-
WARD NEAR NIGHTFALL. THEY WERE ABLETO HOLD THEIR POSITIONS SOUTH
OF THE RIVER THROUGH THE NIGHT.
TO THE SOUTHEAST, MAJ.GEN.ARCHIBALD V.ARNOLD'S 7TH INFANTRY
DIVISION SHIFTED THE WEIGHT OF ITS MAIN ATTACK TO THE SOUTH
AND DROVE FROM 400 TO 1,000 YARDS DEEPER INTO THE OZATO MURA
HILLS. PREVIOUSLY, THIS DIVISION HAD DIVERTED MUCH OF ITS STRENGTH
TOWARD A VIRTUAL CLOSING OF A LARGE GAP SOUTH OF SHURI WITH THE
SIXTH MARINE DIVISION. JUN 2 1945

AS2KX
ARNOLD'S DOUGHBOYS EFFECTED THEIR SHIFT IN MAIN ATTACK POINTS
AND MADE THEIR ADVANCES AGAINST THE STRONGEST OPPOSITION THE JAPANESE
COULD MUSTER ANYWHERE ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT YESTERDAY.
THE APPARENT OBJECTIVE OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION'S SOUTHWARD
DRIVING SPEARHEAD WAS TO CUT OFF CHINEN PENINSULA, WHICH FORMS THE
SOUTHERN ARM OF NAKAGUSUKU HARBOR--OKINAWA'S MAJOR ANCHORAGE WHICH
FORMERLY WAS USED BY THE JAPANESE FLEET.
IF THE PENINSULA CAN BE CUT, JAPANESE ON THE PENINSULA COULD
BE OVERWHELMED AND NAKASUGUKU HARBOR WOULD BECOME AVAILABLE FOR
AMERICAN SHIPS.

CROSSING OF THE KOKUBA RIVER, NEAR ITS MOUTH WHERE IT FLOWS
INTO NAHA HARBOR SOUTHEAST OF NAHA, PLACED MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.
SHEPHERD, JR.'S SIXTH MARINE DIVISION IN POSITION TO DEVELOP A
DRIVE TO CUT OFF THE LARGE PENINSULA SOUTH OF THE HARBOR. NAHA
AIRFIELD, LARGEST AND BEST AIRDROME ON OKINAWA, IS LOCATED ON THE
PENINSULA.
SHEPHERD'S LEATHERNECKS MET STIFF RESISTANCE IN THE REGION OF
KOKUBA VILLAGE ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE KOKUBA RIVER.
JAPANESE RESISTANCE GENERALLY WAS DIMINISHING AND THE CHARACTER
OF THE OPPOSITION MET ON BOTH FLANKS BY THE 7TH INFANTRY AND 6TH
MARINE VISIONS WAS NOTHING COMPARABLE WITH THE FIERCE FIGHTING THE
JAPANESE MADE IN DEFENSE OF SHURI.
WHETHER THE JAPANESE WILL TRY TO MAKE SEPARATE DEFENSE STANDS
AROUND NAHA AIRFIELD ON THE WEST AND ON CHINEN PENINSULA ON THE EAST,
OR TRY TO WITHDRAW IN ONE CONSOLIDATED FORCE INTO THE HILLS AT THE
SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF OKINAWA WAS NOT YET APPARENT.
IF THEY MAKE SEPARATE STANDS, SUPERIOR FORCES OF THE 10TH ARMY
WOULD HAVE AN EASIER TIME OVERWHELMING CUT UP REMNANTS OF THE JAPANESE
GARRISON THAT ONCE NUMBERED ABOUT 85,000 MEN AND NOW IS ESTIMATED AT
20,000 OR MORE.
THE 10TH ARMY LINE NOW EXTENDS EASTWARD FROM THE SIXTH MARINE
DIVISION'S KOKUBA RIVER POSITION TO A POINT SLIGHTLY MORE THAN HALF-
WAY ACROSS OKINAWA, THEN BULGES DEEPLY SOUTHWARD IN THE 7TH
INFANTRY DIVISION'S SECTOR, WITH SPEARHEADS OF THE 7TH DIVISION'S
FARTHEST ADVANCE EXTENDING THROUGH THE TOWN OF OGUSKU. THE EAST
FLANK SLANTS BACK NORTHWARD TO THE NORTHERN SIDE OF CHINEN PENINSULA.
WEATHER IMPROVED IN THE OKINAWA AREA, BUT MUD CONDITIONS STILL MADE
SUPPLY DIFFICULT.
JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITY WAS LIMITED TO SEVERAL SMALL RAIDS THURSDAY.
THREE ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

WHILE THE 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION HAD PUNCHED AGAINST FANATICAL
NIPPONESE RESISTANCE TO THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY OF SHURI, THE
SIXTH MARINE AND SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE FORGING A SECOND
ENCLOSING RING TO THE SOUTH OF THE RUINED CITY.
HODGE SAID THE AMERICAN FLANKING ADVANCES AROUND SHURI, AFTER
THE CAPTURE OF NAHA ON THE WEST COAST AND YONABARU TOWN ON THE
EAST COAST HAD THROWN THE JAPANESE OFF BALANCE.

A214KX
"WE REALLY CRACKED HIM IN THE CONICAL HILL AREA (WEST OF
YONABARU) WHERE THE 96TH DIVISION REDUCED HIS ANCHOR," THE GENERAL
DECLARED.
"HE COULDN'T DO ANYTHING TO STOP US AFTER THAT. AND WE NOW ARE

IN POSITION TO KNIFE IN ANY DIRECTION WE CHOOSE."

JAPANESE CAUGHT INSIDE THE SHURI TRAP HAVE LITTLE CHANCE OF BREAKING OUT SOUTHWARD TO JOIN SCATTERED ENEMY FORCES WHICH WITHDREW EARLIER IN THE WEEK UNDER MURDEROUS AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE.

FEWER NIPPONESE TROOP MOVEMENTS WERE SEEN IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA YESTERDAY, BUT AIR OBSERVERS REPORTED THEY SPOTTED ROAD BLOCKS INDICATING THE JAPANESE WERE ATTEMPTING TO STALL AMERICAN PURSUIT UNTIL THEY COULD ORGANIZE A LAST-DITCH STAND.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE SEEN TRYING TO SWING EAST AND SOUTH OF SHURI TO BLOCK THE SOUTHWARD ADVANCE OF MAJ.GEN.ARCHIBALD V.ARNOLD'S SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION VETERANS.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION ON THE EAST AND SIXTH MARINE DIVISION TO THE WEST HAD PIERCED FAR BELOW SHURI. PATROLS OF THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS WERE IN SIGHT OF EACH OTHER, DOPKING REPORTED FROM THE FRONT YESTERDAY.

GG251PCW NM JUN

ADD GUAM (Erickson) B29s xxx Fairly heavy.

A JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED 47 OF THE SUPERFORTRESSES WERE DESTROYED. NO AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF LOSSES HAD BEEN MADE.

THE TWO-HOUR RAID STARTED AT 8:35 A.M. YESTERDAY (7:35 P.M. THURSDAY, U.S.EASTERN WAR TIME.

JAPANESE RADIO BROADCASTS ADMITTED THAT HUGE FIRES BURNED THROUGHOUT THE NORTHWEST SECTION OF OSAKA AND IN NEARBY AMAGASAKI BUT ASSERTED THAT WITHIN A FEW HOURS THEY WERE "GRADUALLY BEING BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL."

THE TARGET AREA WAS THE CONGESTED INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT SOUTH OF THE SHIN YODO RIVER, WHICH INCLUDES A BIG METAL AND AIRCRAFT PROPELLOR PLANT, A WIDE VARIETY OF FACTORIES, TEXTILE MILLS, POWER STATIONS, RAILROAD YARDS AND HARBOR FACILITIES.

IN THE FIRST HEAVY FIRE RAID ON OSAKA, MARCH 14, 8.1 SQUARE MILES OF FACTORIES WERE WIPED OUT.

A207KX

THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE TUESDAY YOKOHAMA RAID SAID: "THE PRINCIPAL PORTION OF THE CITY IS VIRTUALLY DESTROYED AND THE AREAS OF DEVASTATION REPRESENTS APPROXIMATELY 44 PER CENT OF THE BUILT UP AREA OF THE CITY." THE 5.9 SQUARE MILES BURNED WAS IN ADDITION TO TWO SQUARE MILES LAID WASTE IN AN APRIL 15 ATTACK.

PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED FIRES HAD SWEPT YOKOHAMA'S SOUTHERN WHARVES AND DOCKS AND HAD LEVELLED MUCH OF THE INLAND INDUSTRIAL AREA. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID 22 MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS WERE DESTROYED, INCLUDING POWER PLANTS, WAREHOUSES, CARBON, SODA AND OTHER FACTORIES THE TAKASHIMA FREIGHT YARDS AND THE DOCK AREA.

SEVERAL DAYS AGO, THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND DISCLOSED THAT 51.3 SQUARE MILES OF TOKYO, INCLUDING THE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL HEART OF THE CITY AROUND THE IMPERIAL PALACE GROUNDS, HAD BEEN BURNED OUT.

NAGOYA AND KOBE HAVE ALSO BEEN HARD HIT.

EVEN WHILE THE OSAKA MISSION WAS STILL UNDERWAY, A FIFTH MARIANAS FIELD FOR THE GROWING 21ST COMMAND'S FLEETS OF SUPERFORTRESSES WAS BEING DEDICATED ON GUAM BY FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ.

"BECAUSE THIS FIELD WAS BUILT SO QUICKLY," HE TOLD THE ARMY-NAVY CONSTRUCTION FORCE WHICH HAD COMPLETED IT IN TWO MONTHS, "THE WAR MAY END MORE QUICKLY."

LT.GEN.BARNEY M.GILES, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, DECLARED THE B-29S BLOWS AGAINST JAPAN NOW EXCEED IN DESTRUCTIVE POWER THE 1,000-PLANE BOMBER STRIKES MADE AGAINST GERMANY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

ANOTHER INDICATION OF THE INCREASING AIR POWER BEING MARSHALLED AGAINST JAPAN CAME FROM WASHINGTON WITH ANNOUNCEMENT LT.GEN.JIMMY DOOLITTLE'S EIGHTH AIR FORCE WOULD INCLUDE B-29S.

DOOLITTLE, WHO LED THE FIRST DARING AMERICAN RAID ON JAPAN THREE YEARS AGO, IS RETURNING TO THE PACIFIC WITH THE AIR FORCE HE COMMANDED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

GG222PCW NM JUN 2 1945

ADD MANILA (Hampson) (Sinkings) xxx in the Halmaheras

RECONNAISSANCE PLANES BOMBED JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE NORTHERN CELEBES, THE ALOR ISLANDS AND TIMOR, STARTING FIRES.

AIR ACTIVITY EXTENDED TO LONG CAPTURED NEW GUINEA AND BOUGAINVILLE, WHERE MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACKED JAPANESE HOLDOUTS IN THE WEWAK AND SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE SECTORS.

AGROUND, ELEMENTS OF THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION ENTERED THE HEAD OF THE CAGAYAN VALLEY ON LUZON AND ADVANCED THREE MILES NORTH FROM SANTA FE AGAINST SCATTERED OPPOSITION.

MACARTHUR SAID THIS PUSH OPENED THE VILLA VERDE TRAIL, SOUTHWEST APPROACH TO THE VALLEY, TO TRAFFIC.

JQ515PCW NM

BITTER FIGHTING, OVER A PERIOD OF WEEKS, AND "OUTSTANDING FEATS BY OUR ENGINEERS" MADE POSSIBLE CAPTURE OF SANTA FE AND OPENING OF THE VILLA VERDE TRAIL TO THE VALLEY, MACARTHUR SAID.

SUPPORTED BY STRAFING AND BOMBING, YANKS IN CENTRAL LUZON CONTINUED THEIR REDUCTION OF HARD-PRESSED ENEMY UNITS IN THE HILLS.

ON MINDANAO, FOUR INFANTRY DIVISIONS, COORDINATING THEIR ATTACKS WITH DIVE BOMBING ASSAULTS, CONTINUED TO COMPRESS JAPANESE TROOPS INTO HILLS IN THE INTERIOR OF BUKIDNON PROVINCE AND INTO ANOTHER POCKET NORTHWEST OF DAVAO CITY.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS AIDED BY INTENSIFIED AIR SUPPORT CLEARED JAPANESE REMNANTS FROM UNDERGROUND POSITIONS ON TARAKAN TODAY IN THE CONCLUDING PHASE OF THEIR CONQUEST OF THAT OIL-SOAKED ISLAND OFF NORTHEASTERN BORNEO.

ALL MAJOR INSTALLATIONS AND OBJECTIVES WERE DECLARED SECURE TWO WEEKS AGO BUT THE JOB OF DIGGING OUT REMAINING ENEMY TROOPS FROM HIDEOUTS IN THE CENTRAL HILLS IS PROVING A TOUGH ONE.

(THE MELBOURNE RADIO REPORTED FRIDAY THAT ARTILLERY AND NAVAL SHELLING, FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER INFANTRY ASSAULT, HAD FAILED TO DISLODGE THE NIPPONESE FROM MARGY HILL, APPARENTLY ONE OF THE STRONGEST REMAINING ENEMY POSITIONS. THE BROADCAST, QUOTING AN ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT, SAID THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN CLINGING TO THE HEIGHT FOR TWO WEEKS.

(PATROLS FOUND THE POSITION "A FORTRESS OF BUNKERS, PILLBOXES AND MACHINEGUN POSTS," THE ANNOUNCEMEPT ADDED.

(IN NORTHERN TARAKAN CAVALRY BY COMMANDOS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CAPTURED TWO MORE 77-MM COASTAL DEFENSE GUNS.)

THE U.S. 13TH AIR FORCE IS SUPPORTING THE AUSSIES ON TARAKAN AND BLASTING JAPANESE POSITIONS ON NEARBY BORNEO. FRIDAY'S HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE DAY OF HEAVY RAIDS ON BORNEO INSTALLATIONS. MORE THAN 100 PLANES OF VARIOYS TYPES PARTICIPATED EACH DAY.

IN THE PHILIPPINES, LIQUIDATION OF ISOLATED JAPANESE CONTINUED ON NORTHERN LUZON AND PRESSURE WAS INCREASED ON TRAPPED ENEMY FORCES ON MINDANAO.

JQ417PCW

HAVANA, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT IT HAD ORDERED THE RELEASE OF 35 GERMAN NATIONALS FROM INTERNMENT CAMPS AT ALDECOA AND THE ISLE OF PINES. THE GROUP IS THE SECOND TO BE RELEASED SINCE V-E DAY.

THE RELEASE ORDER PROVIDES THAT CLOSE VIGILANCE IS TO BE EXERCISED BY POLICE OVER THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FREED GERMANS.

MK729AEW

JUN 2 1945

OTTAWA, JUNE 1-(CP)-LT.COL.RALPH H.WEBB, 54, FORMER MAYOR OF WINNIPEG, DIED TODAY IN RIDEAU MILITARY HOSPITAL. HE WAS DIRECTOR OF CATERING FOR THE CANADIAN ARMY.

EJ1142PEW

OTTAWA, JUNE 1-(AP)-CANADIAN AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS HAVE BEEN GIVEN PERMITS TO MAKE 10,000 PASSENGER CARS THIS YEAR, ALL OF WHICH WILL BE ALLOCATED TO ESSENTIAL USERS BY THE MOTOR VEHICLE CONTROL, MUNITIONS MINISTER HOWE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HOWE SAID THE MANUFACTURE OF THE CARS PROBABLY WOULD BEGIN DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR. THE MANUFACTURING PERMITS WERE MAILED WEDNESDAY TO GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LTD., CHRYSLER CORP., OF CANADA, LTD., AND FORD MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

THE THREE COMPANIES WILL BE FREE TO MAKE ANY MODELS THEY WISH, BUT THE CARS MUST BE IN THE LOW-PRICE FIELD.

WITH SOME MANUFACTURERS' CHANGES IN BODY LINES, THE NEW CARS WILL BE 1946 MODELS. THEY WILL EMBODY SOME OF THE IMPROVEMENTS IN ENGINEERING DESIGN DEVELOPED DURING THE WAR. SUFFICIENT NICKEL AND CHROME WILL BE AVAILABLE TO MAKE POSSIBLE A BRIGHT FINISH ON BUMPERS, TRIM, AND OTHER PARTS. THE PRICE OF THE NEW CARS WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE PRICES BOARD.

JUN 2 1945

QQ1108AEW

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, JUNE 1-(AP)-SEVERAL MILITARY LEADERS IMPRISONED ON CHARGES OF PARTICIPATING IN THE UNSUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION OF JULY, 1944, SEIZED CONTROL OF THE CENTRAL PENITENTIARY TODAY FOR SEVERAL HOURS AFTER LEADING FELLOW PRISONERS IN A MUTINY.

THE GOVERNMENT REJECTED A PROPOSAL FROM GEN. EDUARDO BONITTO, FORMER MINISTER OF WAR, NAMED AS ONE OF THE LEADERS, THAT THE ACCUSED REVOLUTIONARIES BE RELEASED IN EXCHANGE FOR TURNING BACK CONTROL OF THE BUILDING TO THE GOVERNMENT. THE LEADERS THEN SURRENDERED TO AUTHORITIES, WHO RESTORED ORDER.

HJ1123PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT A SCIENTIST AT THE KEIJO MEDICAL COLLEGE HAD DISCOVERED AN EFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE "OBTAINED FROM A CERTAIN ELEMENT CONTAINED IN HUMAN HAIR."

"IT IS CLAIMED THAT ONE SINGLE INJECTION OF THIS NEW REMEDY IS SUFFICIENT TO CURE MALARIA," SAID THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. "UNLIKE QUININE, THIS REMEDY IS ADMINISTERED BY INJECTION ONLY.

"IN VIEW OF THE GREAT DEMAND FO SUCH AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS, LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION OF THIS NEW MEDICINE ALREADY IS IN FULL PROGRESS IN FACTORIES HERE."

G839AEW

CAMP MC COY., WIS., JUNE 1--(AP)--ARMED WITH IMPROVISED KNIVES AND A HATCHET, THE LAST TWO OF THREE JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR WHO ESCAPED FROM COMPOUND HERE MAY 21, WERE CAPTURED TODAY NEAR WEST SALEM, WIS.

THE PAIR, HAJIME HASHIMOTO, 23, AND KOMEI TANAKA, 24, WERE DRESSED IN PRISONER GRAB AND OFFERED NO RESISTANCE WHEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY HIGHWAY PATROL CHIEF S.A. WRIGHT AND PATROLMAN JEROME DRESKE. SUSPICIONS OF A FARMER WHO SAW THE PRISONERS WALKING ON A COUNTRY HIGHWAY, LED TO THEIR APPREHENSION.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AGENTS WERE QUESTIONING THE PAIR AT LA CROSSE.

THE OTHER PRISONER WHO ESCAPED WITH THEM WAS RECAPTURED MAY 28 AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS.

LRCTUPCW R NM

30.24- 37207

NEW YORK, JUNE 1-(AP)-HENRY J.KAISER, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONAL CLOTHING COLLECTION, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FIRST LARGE SHIPMENT OF CLOTHES AND SHOES COLLECTED DURING THE RECENT DRIVE LEFT THURSDAY ON THE GRIPSHOLM FOR DISTRIBUTION IN YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE AND ITALY.

THE SHIPMENT WEIGHED 861,042 POUNDS, HE SAID. KAISER ADDED THAT OTHER ALLOCATIONS MADE BY UNRRA FROM THE FIRST 40,000,000 POUNDS CONTRIBUTED INCLUDED 1,300,000 POUNDS TO BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG, 3,200,000 POUNDS TO FRANCE, 3,000,000 POUNDS EACH TO GREECE AND ITALY 12,000,000 POUNDS TO RUSSIA, 5,500,000 TO POLAND, AND 5,000,000 TO YUGOSLAVIA.

MD1210AEW

JUN 2 1945

(ADVANCE)-- MINNEAPOLIS, JUNE 1.-(AP)- SISTER ELIZABETH KENNY, AUSTRALIAN NURSE WHO ORIGINATED A NEW TREATMENT FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS, SAID TODAY SHE WOULD CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN HER HEADQUARTERS HERE, BUT THAT SHE PLANNED TO LEAVE SOON FOR AN AUDIENCE WITH KING GEORGE VI OF ENGLAND.

RECENTLY SISTER KENNY SAID SHE WOULD LEAVE THIS COUNTRY UNLESS A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION WAS MADE OF WHAT SHE TERMED ATTEMPTS TO HAMPER HER PROGRAM. AS A RESULT OF THIS, REP. O'TOOLE OF NEW YORK INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION ASKING THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE FOR A HEARING, WHICH IS PENDING.

IN A LETTER TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ELIZABETH KENNY INSTITUTE, SISTER KENNY EXPRESSED HER APPRECIATION "OF THE URGENT APPEAL OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO REMAIN WITH THEM" AND OFFERED TO REMAIN PERMANENTLY WITH THE INSTITUTE. THE BOARD INVITED HER TO REMAIN PERMANENTLY AS HONORARY DIRECTOR.

SISTER KENNY SAID THE PURPOSE OF HER AUDIENCE WITH KING GEORGE WOULD BE "TO HUMBLY PRESENT THIS MITT (HER TREATMENT) PORTRAYED IN SOUND FILM TO THE SUBJECTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHO ARE SO URGENTLY DESIROUS OF RECEIVING IT."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A M FRIDAY JUNE 1)

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE ARMY LIFTED THE LID FOR THE PUBLIC TODAY ON ITS EXPERIMENTAL HELICOPTER, THE XR-8, BEING BUILT BY THE KELLETT AIRCRAFT CORPORATION HERE.

THE PLANE FLIES FORWARD, BACKWARD, SIDEWAYS AND REMAINS MOTIONLESS IN THE AIR. IT FLIES TO WITHIN INCHES OF THE EDGE OF A BUILDING WITHOUT STRIKING IT.

PRESIDENT W.WALLACE KELLETT SAID THE CRAFT HAS BEEN FLYING SINCE AUG.7,1944, BUT THAT IT CAN'T BE PUT INTO PRACTICAL EVERYDAY USE IMMEDIATELY.

"THE COMPANY IS BASING ITS PROGRAM ON THE CONVICTION THAT A VERY SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL ENGINEERING AND FLIGHT TEST EXPERIENCE WILL BE REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH THE HELICOPTER FOR EVERY DAY USEFULNESS, ALTHOUGH SPECIALIZED APPLICATIONS ARE POSSIBLY IMMEDIATELY."

KELLETT SAID THE XR-8, HAS AN INTERMESHING ROTOR SYSTEM IN WHICH BLADES ARE ARRANGED IN TWO PAIRS OF THREE BLADES EACH AND OVERLAP AS THEY ROTATE IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS, SOMEWHAT IN THE MANNER OF AN EGG BEATER.

THE PLANE HAS A ROTOR SPAN OF 40 FEET. THE FUSELAGE IS 22 FEET, SEVEN INCHES, HE SAID.

CZ1237PEW

-SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 1-(AP)-TWO TROOPSHIP CONTRACTED BY THE U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION AT THE BETHLEHEM-ALAMEDA SHIPYARDS ARE TO BE SHAPED INTO LUXURY LINERS BEFORE THEIR COMPLETION NEXT YEAR AND ASSIGNED TO THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES FOR TRANSPACIFIC SERVICE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE COMPANY SAID THE VESSELS WILL REPLACE THE PRESIDENT HOOVER, WRECKED OFF FORMOSA IN DECEMBER, 1937, AND THE PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, WHICH STRUCK AN AMERICAN MINE IN THE NEW HEBRIDES IN THE FALL OF 1942.

THE NEW SHIPS, OF 22,390 TONS AND 600 FEET IN LENGTH, ARE THE FIRST TO BE EARMARKED ON THE PACIFIC COAST FOR POSTWAR CIVILIAN TRAVEL. THE MARITIME COMMISSION EXPLAINED THAT RAPIDLY CHANGING WAR CONDITIONS CAUSED THE SWITCH IN TROOPSHIP PLANS.

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SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 1-(AP)-BRITAIN'S [illegible]
"PARATROOP COMMANDOS," THE SPECIAL AIR SERVICE (SAS) THAT DISRUPTED ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS AND MORALE IN EUROPE, SOON MAY GO INTO ACTION IN THE PACIFIC, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

MAJOR O.B.ROONEY, ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE 3,000 PICKED ADVENTURERS, PREDICTED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT AFTER REST AMD REORGANIZATION THEY WILL BE EMPLOYED IN "EITHER MALAY OR CHINA--POSSIBLY EVEN SOME OF THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS."

THE SAS ALREADY WAS BEEN [illegible] GLE FIGHTING.

SO SECRET WERE SAS MOVEMENTS THAT DURING THE FINAL BATTLE OF GERMANY MANY WERE ARRESTED BY GENERAL PATTON'S THIRD ARMY WHEN THEY WERE DISCOVERED FAR UP IN THE FRONT.

"GENERAL PATTON JUST DIDN'T KNOW WHAT THEY WERE DOING, "ROONEY SAID " BUT WHEN HE DID FIND OUT HE WAS VERY PLEASANT ABOUT IT ALL." AINED FOR J

ROONEY IS IN SAN FRANCISCO AS A MEMBER OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN GOOD WILL TOUR PARTY.

JUN 2 1945

HG1018PCW NM

WASHINGTON,MAY 30-(AP)-THE NAVY LET IT BE KNOWN TODAY THAT IT IS FRANKLY AND OPENLY WORRIED OVER THE PROBLEM OF REPAIRING SHIPS DAMAGED IN THE PACIFIC.

AT AN UNUSUAL NEWS CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY THE DEPARTMENT'S THREE CIVILIAN HEADS AS WELL AS UNIFORMED LEADERS, REPORTERS WERE TOLD THAT ANY RELAXATION IN THE REPAIR YARDS "MEANS MORE AND MORE PEOPLE KILLED ON THE BEACHES."

THE NAVY MEN, EMPHASIZING THE SERIOUSNESS OF WEST COAST REPAIR WORKERS QUITTING THEIR JOBS, INDICATED BROADLY THAT ONLY THE NECESSITY OF KEEPING VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM THE ENEMY PREVENTED TELLING THE WHOLE STORY.

POINTING UP THE PROBLEM, SECRETARY FORRESTAL SAID IT WAS ESTIMATED THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER FRANKLIN NOW UNDER REPAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD WOULD REQUIRE NINE MONTHS TO GET BACK INTO ACTION. SOME CRUISERS WILL REQUIRE SIX MONTHS AND A NUMBER OF DESTROYERS THREE MONTHS.

A108WX

THE SECRETARY SAID NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE BATTLE FOR OKINAWA, DATING FROM MARCH 15, TOTALED 4,270 THROUGH MAY 23 INCLUDING KILLED AND MISSING IN ACTION, COMPARED WITH GROUND FORCE TOTALS FOR THE SAME PERIOD OF 5,332.

ADMIRAL FREDERICK J.HORN, VICE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, SAID THIS SHOULD GIVE SOME IDEA OF THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE TO NAVAL VESSELS, SINCE THE NAVAL CASUALTIES WERE SUFFERED ABOARD SHIPS IN THE SUPPORT FORCE OFF OKINAWA.

FR1131AEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE LOSS OF A MEDIUM LANDING SHIP AND A LARGE SUPPORT LANDING CRAFT IN THE OKINAWA AREA AS THE RESULT OF ENEMY ACTION.

THEY WERE IDENTIFIED AS THE 700-TON LSM (R) 194 AND THE 227-TON LCS (L) (3) 15.

THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EXTENT OF CASUALTIES, BUT THE NAVY SAID NEXT OF KIN OF ALL CASUALTIES HAD BEEN NOTIFIED.

THE LSM WAS UNDER COMMAND OF LT. ALLAN M. HIRSHBERG, SON OF S. H. HIRSHBERG, 1120 MCCLEARY ST., MCKEESPORT, PA., AND THE LCS WAS COMMANDED BY LT. NED HAROLD BROWER, SON OF MRS. SYLVIA A. BROWER, 3719 READING ROAD, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE NAVY REPORTED NO CASUALTY STATUS FOR THE TWO SKIPPERS, WHO WERE THEREFORE PRESUMED SAFE.

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A16WX

THE LSM (R) 194 WAS BUILT AT THE CHARLESTON, S. C. NAVY YARD AND COMMISSIONED NOVEMBER 24, 1944. THE LCS (L) (3) 15 WAS BUILT BY THE GEORGE LAWLEY AND SONS CORP., NEPONSET, MASSMN AND COMMISSIONED SEPT. 26, 1944.

QS521PEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1-(AP)-GENERAL MARK W.CLARK GOT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S AUTOGRAPH TODAY TO ADD TO A BOOK OF THEM HE STARTED DURING HIS RECENT FLIGHT FROM EUROPE.

THE TALL GENERAL WHO LED THE ALLIED FORCES IN ITALY PROUDLY DISPLAYED THE BOOK TO NEWSMEN. OTHER NAMES IN IT WERE GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, GENERAL EISENHOWER, GENERAL ALPHONSE JUIN (CQ), FRENCH ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF; CHARLES LINDBERGH, JEFFERSON CAFFERY, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO PARIS; AND MEMBERS OF A SENATE GROUP WHICH RECENTLY VISITED GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

THE PRESIDENT WROTE THIS IN GENERAL CLARK'S BOOK: "TO A GREAT AMERICAN--GENERAL MARK W.CLARK. BEST WISHES FROM C-IN-C HARRY S.TRUMAN, 6-1-45."

GENERAL CLARK SAID IT WAS A GREAT PRIVILEGE TO MEET THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. HE RECALLED A PREVIOUS MEETING WITH HIM 15 MONTHS AGO WHEN HE MADE A SECRET TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND ADDRESSED A DINNER ATTENDED BY CERTAIN LEGISLATORS TO EXPLAIN OPERATIONS PLANNED AGAINST THE NAZIS IN ITALY. MR.TRUMAN THEN WAS A SENATOR.

GENERAL CLARK SAID HE WILL GO TO WEST POINT TO ATTEND THE GRADUATION OF A SON JUNE 5 AND THEN RETURN HERE.

VH1234AEW

WASHINGTON,JUNE 1-(AP)-DEFENSE PLANT CORPORATION WILL BUY $20,000,000 WORTH OF TROOP SLEEPERS AND KITCHEN CARS TO BE USED IN MOVING TROOPS FROM THE EUROPEAN TO THE PACIFIC AREA.

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PURCHASE WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY JOHN W.SNYDER, FEDERAL LOAN ADMINISTRATOR. ACQUISITION OF THE EQUIPMENT WAS REQUESTED BY THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION.

DEFENSE PLANT CORPORATION WILL OWN THE CARS AND THE PULLMAN COMPANY OF CHICAGO WILL OPERATE THEM.

A DPC SPOKESMAN SAID THE ORDER INCLUDES 1,200 SLEEPERS, AT ABOUT $12,000 EACH, AND 400 KITCHEN CARS AT ABOUT $11,000 EACH.

THEY ARE YET TO BE MANUFACTURED. THE SLEEPERS WILL BE PRODUCED BY THE PILLMAN STANDARD CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND THE KITCHEN CARS BY THE AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

FR154PEW

ABSIE, AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE, SAID IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED IN ROME TODAY THAT "THE ALLIES HAVE NOTIFIED ITALY OF THEIR INTENTION TO LIBERATE ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR."
THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE OWI.
ME149PEW

JUN 2 1945

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MAJOR GENERAL CYRUS R.SMITH HAD RELINQUISHED HIS POST AS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND TO RETURN TO THE CIVILIAN AVIATION INDUSTRY.
SMITH, A NATIVE OF MINERVA, TEX., WAS PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN AIR LINES WHEN HE ENTERED THE ARMY IN 1942.
GENERAL H.H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF ARMY AIR FORCES, PRESENTED SMITH WITH THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR HIS WORK.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY JUNE 2)
1715PEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY WAS ASKED BY FIVE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TO STATE HIS POLICY ON LEND-LEASE. THE LEGISLATORS SAID SUCH GOODS SHOULD GO ONLY TO COUNTRIES "AT WAR WITH JAPAN."
THE LAW LIMITS LEND-LEASE TO ARTICLES INTENDED "FOR USE IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE PRESENT WAR," THE FIVE STATED IN A JOINT LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT, THEY ADDED THAT "SINCE MAY 8 THE ONLY 'PRESENT WAR' IS WITH JAPAN."
SIGNERS OF THE LETTER WERE REPS.MUNDT OF SOUTH DAKOTA, CHIPERFIELD OF ILLINOIS, VORYS OF OHIO, JONKMAN OF MICHIGAN AND SMITH OF WISCONSIN.
"IF, UNDER THE GUISE OF AID FOR THE JAPANESE WAR, YOU FURNISH POSTWAR HELP TO FRANCE, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, WE FIVE, AND MANY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WILL FEEL WE HAVE BEEN FOOLED," THE LETTER SAID.
"IF, ON THE OTHER HAND, YOU LIMIT LEND-LEASE TO THE PRESENT WAR AND COME TO CONGRESS WITH THE VAST AND COMPLICATED PROBLEMS WE STILL FACE, ASIDE FROM THE JAPANESE WAR, AFTER V-E DAY, WE PLEDGE YOU OUR LOYAL SUPPORT."
THE LETTER STATED THAT SINCE THE GERMAN WAR IS FINISHED THE FRENCH, BELGIAN AND DUTCH GOVERNMENTS SHOULD PAY IN DOLLARS FOR WAR SUPPLIES UNLESS THEY ARE "ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR FIGHTING THE JAPANESE."
"WE BELIEVE THE SAME PRINCIPLE SHOULD BE APPLIED TO ALL LEND-[illegible]E."
EG/LT541PEW

JUN 2 1945

30.24-27209

DE GAULLE BLAMES THE BRITISH.ASKS PARLEY ON PAN-ARAB ISSUES:HALSEY RETURNS TO PACIFIC FIGHT

BRITISH CREATED LEVANT UPRISING, DE GAULLE CLAIMS

French Leader Asserts Syrians Carried Arms Furnished by British.

READY TO NEGOTIATE

De Gaulle Suggests Four-Power Conference to Settle Arab Question.

By RELMAN MORIN

PARIS, June 2—(AP) General De Gaulle charged today that Syrians who fought the French "carried arms furnished by the British" and suggested that a four-power conference including Russia negotiate the question "of the whole Arab world"—an area where British interests predominate.

When asked to give the names of the "crowd" of British agents which he said precipitated the Syrian and Lebanese uprising, De Gaulle said "everyone knows their names, and I would blush to give them to you."

"We must finish with 'diktats' and crisis," said the French leader in outlining the French side of the Levant dispute which has found the Syrians and Lebanese refusing to negotiate with the French because of French wishes for concessions in their homelands.

"It would be a most monstrous absurdity," said De Gaulle, "if, having ended the war against Germany, we should find ourselves confronted by bloody incidents between the Allies."

Tells of Clashes

De Gaulle told of French-British political and economic clashes in the middle east dating from the last world war and clearly indicated his refusal to submit the middle east problem to a tripartite meeting of France, Britain and the United States, as proposed by Prime Minister Churchill three days ago.

He declared Churchill's message "will change nothing," adding 'I haven't thought it necessary to reply to this message."

Reminding his listeners at a press conference that Russia has interests in the middle east, De Gaulle said:

"There are many who are interested in this question. First of all there are the big four—France, Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia. And there are also the Arab states.

"These constitute a group. If they want to settle the question in a normal manner—and I hope peaceably—they must consider it all together and not from the point of view of stupid rivalry."

De Gaulle said France was entitled to military bases the same as Britain and the United States and charged that the "British attitude" in the middle east was one reason for France's inability to give full independence to Syria and Lebanon.

De Gaulle indicated his willingness to submit the explosive question to international discussion providing Russia was invited to participate and "the question of the whole Arab world, including Egypt, Iran, Palestine and others" was discussed.

(Most of the Arab countries, which have formed a pan-Arab league and have indicated their willingness to back Syrian-Lebanese demands for independence, form a rich reservoir of oil and also are in a militarily strategic position at the cross roads of the world.)

De Gaulle said he had invited the correspondents to the conference to give them a back ground on "an international crisis" about which "there have been spread such a great number of false or tendentious reports."

He told of France's "spiritual, moral and intellectual influence" in the middle east and spoke of Britain's "other interests, more especially commercial."

He said France and Britain had ben in difficulties with each other ever since the First World War when they received league of nations' mandates in the middle east. "And they are far from being ended," he added.

Cites Agreement

De Gaulle said that he had signed an agreement with the British July 23, 1941, in order to avoid friction in the Levant between the two nations.

"In this agreement it was particularly stipulated that France should exercise in Syria and Lebanon the same powers that she had always exercised x x x," De Gaulle said. "At the same time France proclaimed the independence of Syria and Lebanon . . . and declared herself ready to negotiate with them the practical conditions that these two states would exercise in this independence. . . ."

De Gaulle then declared that France, during the critical German drive in North Africa, had withdrawn all except 4,000 or 5,000 of her troops from the Levant and sent them to the new danger zone, while the British had kept 600,000 men in the Levant.

De Gaulle claimed that French government orders halted the recent fighting in Syria even before Churchill's statement May 31 announcing British intervention was delivered to the French leader.

In his answer to a question as to whether he was prepared to submit the Levant question to a conference of representatives of Britain, France and the United States in London, De Gaulle said:

"I love London very much. But nevertheless when we were invited to London, we wish it would have been given in a different way—and it would have been better also for the invitation itself."

During the questioning about British "agents" a French correspondent asked about the activities of Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Spears, former British minister to Syria and Lebanon. De Gaulle replied:

"I refrain from interpreting any intentions. The diplomat of whom you speak represented his country at Beyrouth for three years. It is difficult for me to imagine that

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NIGHT

he carried out a policy different from that of his government."

Paris Bars Syria Dispute Parley, Blames British

Paris, June 2 (AP)—General de Gaulle clearly indicated today that France will not submit the Syrian question to the proposed tripartite conference. He declared a number of British agents created the uprising in Lebanon and Syria.

Asked about submission of the problem to the conference of French, British and United States representatives, de Gaulle told a press conference he wished the invitation to London had been given in a different way.

Cites Sizes Of Armies There

France, he said, had withdrawn all but 4,000 to 5,000 troops from the Levant, but Britain had kept 600,000 men there, including the 9th Army.

De Gaulle said British agents in the Levant had created a situation contrary to the interests of France. France had tried to negotiate with the republics of Syria and Lebanon on pending questions, including France's material interests in the Levant, he said. France should have military bases in the world, just as Britain and America, he asserted.

The French Chief of State said a large measure of independence had been granted Syria and Lebanon.

Says Order Preceded Note

The French leader said the cease-fire order in Syria was executed by French commanders May 31 before Prime Minister Churchill's note to him, requesting this action, was delivered. Asked whether the British commander in the Middle East knew this, de Gaulle replied:

"I haven't any doubt that the British commander in Damascus didn't know that firing had ceased."

His point was that Churchill's statement to him was written and transmitted after the fighting had ceased in Damascus on orders of the French Government.

Pressed for a more precise answer whether he would accept Churchill's announcement that Britain was prepared to submit the question to a tripartite conference in London, de Gaulle stuck to his original words.

Text Of Statement

His full statement on that point was:

"I love London very much. But nevertheless, when we were invited to London, we wish it would have been given in a different way—and it would have been better also for the invitation itself."

This answer, along with what persons close to him have been saying in the last two days, can be taken to mean that in his present frame of mind de Gaulle will oppose French participation in the conference Churchill proposed.

Twice de Gaulle said that if Syrian questions were to be submitted to any international discussions, two changes should be made in Churchill's proposal: First, that "the question of the whole Arab world, Egypt, Iran, Palestine and others" should also be discussed there, and second, that not Britain, France and the United States alone, but "the entire Big Four" should attend the talks.

Doesn't Identify Agents

Asked to identify the British agents accused of having incited disturbances, de Gaulle replied: "Everybody knows their names and I would blush to give them to you."

A French correspondent then asked about the activities of Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Spears, British Minister to Syria and Lebanon. De Gaulle answered:

"I refrain from interpreting any intentions. The diplomat of whom you speak represented his country at Beirut for three years. It is difficult for me to imagine that he carried out a policy different from that of his Government."

Partial Text of General de Gaulle's Statement on Syria

PARIS, June 2 (AP)—A condensed text of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's opening statement at his press conference today:

If I have asked to see you it is because, in the events that have just arisen and that constitute also an international crisis, there have been spread such a great number of false or tendentious reports, considerations so far from reality, that I thought it worth while to ask you to come and listen to some explanations that, in the interests of all, might contribute to a clarification of these things.

The situation had for its immediate causes some incidents that happened in Syria. Syria is an old thing, as old as the world, and it has been talked about since the beginning of the world. In this Syria, and more exactly in this Orient, we find ourselves in the presence of a people who are generally Arabic and who for all their very generous characteristics, have always constituted for the world a particularly delicate problem. In this Orient for centuries France, by reason of its spiritual, moral and intellectual influence—and I say so because I think so—had special affinities with the Arab world and has had in this Orient for many centuries a prominent role.

Cites Early Conflict

England has had other interests, more especially commercial ones, and has also had in the oriental countries an important role which she still wishes to play. * * * After the (first world) war France was given mandates for Syria and Lebanon. Scarcely had France and Britain found themselves on the same ground than difficulties began. They are far from being ended.

The guiding policy of France, and it has never changed, was to bring Syria and Lebanon to independence and to the greatest possible economic development. The task was not easy. There were two reasons. The first was Syria's mixture of different religions, different territories, different nationalities. The second arose from difficulties derived from the British attitude. * * *

The British, although they often said and maybe they thought they wanted to let France steer the ship wherever she should steer it, in the manner she would judge best, it is too true they did not always do that.

To avoid friction and the difficulties that were almost certain to arise and that did begin from the very first moment I signed with Capt. Lyttelton (Oliver Lyttelton, former British Minister of State at Cairo) on July 23, 1941, an agreement that carried our two names.

Cites Recent Agreement

In this agreement it was particularly stipulated that France should exercise in Syria and Lebanon the same powers that she had always exercised. It was understood, moreover, that the whole Orient should constitute a single theatre of strategic operations against the Germans and Italians and that the French recognized that strategic command should be exercised by the British.

In the third place this agreement stipulated that the maintenance of order in Syria and Lebanon belonged solely to France. At the same time France proclaimed the independence of Syria and Lebanon, this being the goal of her mandate, and declared herself ready to negotiate with them the practical conditions (under which) these two states would exercise this independence * * *

When we were obliged to withdraw from Syria, almost all French troops to go to Bir Hachiem, Tunisia and to France, leaving only an infinitesimal number of French troops, 4,000 or 5,000 at the maximum, the British for their part preserved in the whole of the Orient a very considerable force, naval and air bases, an actual effective of 600,000 men and in Syria and Lebanon a whole army called the Ninth Army.

Blames British Agents

I will not hide from you the host of complications that arose for us from the attitude taken, either from the upper circles of the Government or from the lower circles of a crowd of agents who maintain even today a hostile attitude or at least a critical one * * *.

France wanted to put an end to this aggravated situation in Syria and Lebanon and attempted to negotiate with the two republics treaties that would regulate all our affairs, that is to say, our cultural and spiritual interests, which are considerable, French economic interests and finally to place for France certain bases in the Orient—as Britain places bases and as the United States is even now placing—with the view of preparing for international cooperation, at least for international strategic cooperation * * *.

On May 8 the two Governments told General Beynet it was useless to negotiate on the French proposals. At the same time incidents broke out everywhere, spreading to Syrian villages and to Damascus. These incidents were perpetrated by armed bands often assisted by police and the gendarmerie, who unfortunately carried arms furnished by the British in spite of warnings that had been given.

They also attacked French military and civil establishments. There were a certain number of deaths. This situation obliged our troops to reply. Order was restored everywhere except in Jebel Druze.

In Damascus certain French establishments were surrounded by Syrian gendarmerie and it was necessary to use artillery and even one airplane to remove them at lowest cost.

That was the situation on the evening of May 30.

On May 31 at 4:30 P. M. I received from Winston Churchill a message that you will have read and that had already been read by Mr. [Foreign Secretary Anthony] Eden in the House of Commons. * * *

This message changed nothing and will change nothing. I have not thought it necessary to reply to this message. It is not worth the trouble since it was made public and I think it is in the common interest that I do not reply. * * *

This situation obviously is the most regrettable since it was a question of a collision. It seemed that the situation could become dangerous and it would be a most monstrous absurdity if, having ended the war against Germany, we should find ourselves confronted by bloody incidents between the Allies.

It was principally to prevent such a collision that the French Government took the step of stopping operations of our troops in Syria and Lebanon. * * *

Would Discuss Whole Question

France is ready to negotiate, but one can only negotiate if it means negotiating on the whole question, which concerns not only Syria and Lebanon. That problem is already settled by an agreement between France and Britain—unless it be admitted that agreements do not mean anything from one day to another. * * *

It is not certain that this question interests only Britain and France. You know that the United States has stated its position in this matter. We have also just received official communications from Soviet Russia that indicate that Russia is also concerned with what is going on in those regions. * * *

It becomes a question of international cooperation. There are the Big Four and there are the Arab states. * * *

I must repeat in conclusion that on the part of France and particularly on the part of the Government there is not the least bitterness or rancor against the British people. We have for them the greatest possible esteem and affection, but there are interests that oppose us. We must finish with "diktats" and crises.

French Forces Retire to Their Barracks Under Noses of British Tanks—Damascus Happy Again.

London, June 2 (A. P.).—There were indications today that Gen. Charles de Gaulle was unwilling to take part at the present time in an international conference to settle France's dispute with Lebanon and battle-scarred Syria, as Moscow told other members of the Big Five the conflict which has arisen must be settled in a peaceful manner.

An Associated Press dispatch from Damascus reported that French forces there retired to their barracks late yesterday under the noses of British tanks. An official Paris statement had said merely that the troops had been ordered "to cease fire and hold their positions."

The Broadcast Soviet statement by the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, disclosing the Russian notes to Paris, Washington, London and Chungking, asked for speedy measures to stop military operations in Syria.

There was no indication whether the statement had been prepared or the notes transmitted before Paris announced partial compliance yesterday with Prime Minister Churchill's request that the French cease fire and withdraw from combat posts in Syria. The statement referred to armed clashes in progress in Syria.

Reds Offered No Solution.

Moscow's statement on the Soviet notes did not specify whether they had called for a parley or proposed any machinery for resolving the dispute. The statement concluded:

"The Soviet Government has addressed this suggestion to the French provisional government and also has addressed it to the governments of Great Britain, the United States of America and China to whom belongs the initiative in the creation of a post-war organization for peace and international security."

The statement did not mention Russia as one of the parties to such initiative and did not indicate any specific Soviet interests were involved in the Syrian dispute beyond a statement that:

"The events in Syria and Lebanon do not correspond to the spirit of the decisions adopted at Dumbarton Oaks or to the aims of the United Nations Conference for the creation of an organization to insure peace and security for the people's." The statement pointed out that France, Syria and Lebanon all were members of the San Francisco conference.

Moscow's announcement followed an official French statement yesterday that it would have been proper that the Soviet Government was at least informed of proposed conferences among France, Britain and the United States.

The French public statement was issued in the absence of a direct reply to Mr. Churchill's note on the ground that the latter had been made public in London before it was received by the French Government. The communique, announcing the cease-fire order in Syria "to give satisfaction to the request of the British Government," added:

"In the opinion of the French Government it was a question of creating, if possible, an atmosphere more favorable for conversations with the American and British governments and eventually with governments of the various Arab states—conversations concerning the whole situation in the Near East."

France Replied to U. S.

This proposal to extend the scope of such a conference was suggested without any indication of any immediate agreement to one. At the same time it was learned authoritatively in Paris that the French had replied to last Monday's United States note on Syria, and had told Washington France still wished to deal with the Levant without outside interference.

The London morning newspapers today voiced the hope that Gen. de Gaulle would come to London for talks with British and American representatives.

At Damascus President Shukri Quwatli of Syria was reported to have sent messages of thanksgiving to Mr. Churchill and President Truman for the cessation of fighting there. Quwatli told a neutral diplomat Syria would be willing to treat with France on these conditions:

All "Troupes Speciales," which are approximately 18,000 Syrian levees under French command, must be placed under Syrian control and the French command must be terminated.

All French troops to remain in their barracks and Senegalese troops to be evacuated speedily from Syria.

French controlled installations such as telephone and railroad lines in Syria must be turned over to Syrian ownership and

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control.

The French delegation must be replaced with a regularly established legation on a purely diplomatic basis such as maintained by other countries in Syria.

Quwatli said in summation that the Syrians were unwilling to grant the French any special position whatever in the country.

Syrians Lynch Two Senegalese In Damascus

British Trying to Protect French From Mobs as Tension Fails to Let Up

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 2 (AP).—Angry Syrian crowds caught and killed two Senegalese soldiers trying to reach French headquarters from their outpost today, while British troops strove to protect the French.

French troops are being taken from their barracks in the city by the British under cover of the curfew and barracks as yet not evacuated are guarded heavily by British armor. All Senegalese guards at the French headquarters are heavily armed.

Some French conscripts early today fired on passers-by from a barracks wall, wounding two. The wounded were rescued by British tanks.

Since noon Damascus has been quiet but there is angry tension as citizens inspect their costs in lives and property from the three-day battle here. Casualties still have not been assessed fully.

Meanwhile, it was announced that General Olivia-Roget, French officer who directed the bombing, shelling and machine gunning of Damascus which started Tuesday night, has been dismissed from his command by British request.

General Oliva-Roget's superior officer, General Humbolt, was taken on a British-conducted tour in an armored car through the shattered city. Humbolt had remained at Beyrouth until the British intervened to halt the French-Syrian fighting that stopped late yesterday.

The British commission this afternoon visited French barracks hunting for Syrian hostages which the Syrians declare the French took. The British also sought to recover loot taken from Damascus hotels during the fighting.

Syrians looted several French houses today while cheering crowds of townspeople looked on. They were halted by strong patrols of Syrian gendarmes.

British 9th Army forces continued to take over trouble spots throughout Syria. Though communications continue bad, it was believed the British had entered Homs, Hama and Aleppo. Hama was reported as badly or worse damaged than Damascus, particularly from shelling, with casualties believed high.

Buildings Are Damaged.

Damascus, June 2 (A. P.).—Every building in the center of the city excepting the French delegation edifice today bore the marks of gunfire from the French-Syrian fighting which ended late yesterday.

One entire block between the French barracks and the Serail (Government House) was totally wrecked by fire from French 75's, which poured mortar shells Wednesday and Thursday night.

The Parliament Building is riddled from shell and machine-gun fire, while the interior, sacked by Senegalese soldiers, is a shambles.

The heaviest shelling was directed against the center of town, the northern residential district and the Citadel. The Orient Palace Hotel, where most visiting foreign representatives stop, still is standing, but few of its riddled rooms are usable. Telephone, telegraph and overhead trolley lines are down everywhere. There is no electricity and food is scarce.

British and Syrian patrols, the latter almost too battle-weary to stand, were maintaining order in the streets, where crowds publicly burned two French cars yesterday, one of them reputedly that of the French military commander Oliva-Roget. The dead still were lying on the streets.

A bomb was dropped into the prison courtyard Tuesday from a low-flying Baltimore bomber in French service, presumably lend-leased to France.

The city, however, was in excited good spirits as the result of the cessation of hostilities.

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HALSEY'S PLANES ATTACK AIRFIELDS ON KYUSHU ISLAND

Tenth Army Speeds Drive Below Collapsed Naha-Yonabaru Lines.

GAIN SOUTH OF SHURI

Reeling Enemy Forces Being Hammered in Final Phases of Campaign.

GUAM, Sunday, June 3—(AP) Peppery Adm. William F. Halsey, just returned to action in the Pacific with the U. S. Third fleet, sent carrier planes against potential suicide plane bases of the Japanese homeland on Kyushu island Saturday while the 10th Army tore into disintegrating enemy forces on Okinawa.

Today's fleet communique reported carrier planes of Halsey's fleet, operating under Vice Adm. John S. McCain, shot down two enemy planes, destroyed 11 on the ground and damaged 23 more at Miyazaki, Kokubu, Tushira, Kagoshima and Chiran. Two enemy surface craft were destroyed off the coast.

Halsey was disclosed yesterday to have gone back into action against the Nipponese, boasting his fleet could move anywhere from the north to south pole and even, if need be, into Tokyo bay.

Tanks Lead Attack

In the Okinawa campaign, now in its closing phases, the 10th Army divisions ranged below the collapsed Naha-Yonabaru line Saturday for general gains up to 1,000 yards. They were backed by tanks and heavy artillery, due to a cessation of rainy weather which had deluged Okinawa with 13 inches of rain in 10 days.

Enemy resistance was moderate.

The Third fleet's assault on enemy suicide plane bases came at a time when Tokyo radio was trumpeting that huge successes had been scored by such attacks on shipping at Okinawa and that the attacks would be stepped up. But Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said today that enemy air action through Friday continued on a small scale as it had the past few days.

Aground on Okinawa, in the west coast sector southeast of fallen Naha, the First Marine division yesterday gained 1,000 yards below Shuri and crossed the Naha-Yonabaru east-west highway.

Doughboys Seize Village

Near the center, the 96th Infantry division captured Chan village which is two miles below Shuri and pushed on below Chan toward Tera village. The Yanks seized high ground near Kamizato.

On the east coast side, the Seventh Infantry division pushed southward in a move aimed at cutting off the Chinen peninsula and reopening the Nakagusuku harbor, once anchorage of the Japanese fleet.

The Seventh captured Ogusuku town, two and a half miles south of occupied Yonabaru and speared toward Shinazato.

Meanwhile, the 77th Infantry division mopped up Japanese stragglers around fortress Shuri.

Today's communique reported a strike by Army Thunderbolts at Kyushu Friday preparatory to the Third fleet assault.

Escort carrier planes Friday also blasted Sakishima, southernmost group of islands in the Ryukyus below Okinawa.

In addition to hitting Kyushu, Halsey's planes on Saturday struck Minami Daito island, 200 miles east of Okinawa.

Among the Kyushu targets of Halsey, Kagoshima has both land and seaplane bases for Navy planes. Miyazaki, on the southeast coast, has a three runway air base.

Wide-sweeping, if limited, air actions elsewhere were announced today by Admiral Nimitz:

Search planes sank a small cargo ship in the east China sea Saturday. Other search planes the same day hit small shipping off the main Japanese island of Honshu, whose cities of Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka are smoking from recent heavy B-29 fire bomb raids.

Seventh fighter Mustangs struck enemy airfields in the Bonins above captured Iwo Saturday. Seventh Air force Liberators hit by-passed Truk in the Carolines.

Fourth Marine aircraft wing fighters pounded enemy bases southwest of the Palau group Friday.

Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing fighters pounded enemy bases southwest of the Palau group Friday.

Emphasizing the slow mopup character of bypassing operations in the Pacific, Nimitz said 63 Japanese were killed and 63 captured between May 20 and May 26 on Iwo, Saipan, Tinian and Guam—the east base the headquarters of the admiral making the announcement.

Nimitz announced that Spruance and his carrier force commander, Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, who started their 5th Fleet cruise with the first carrier plane attack on Tokyo last February 16-17, would have temporary headquarters here. No new assignment was announced for Mitscher.

McCain Returns With Halsey

Vice Admiral McCain returned to sea with Halsey, resuming command of the 3d Fleet's carrier forces.

Nimitz also disclosed that the amphibious phase of the Okinawa campaign was over and this carried the implication that expanded operations against Japan could be expected.

The fleet admiral announced that, as commander in chief, Pacific Ocean areas, he was assuming direct control of all forces in the Ryukyus, including Lieut. Gen. Simon Boliver Buckner's 10th Army of soldiers and Marines on Okinawa.

Spruance previously had been the over-all commander in the Ryukyus.

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New Seaborne Thrusts at Japs Are Expected as American Command at Okinawa Is Changed.

Guam, June 2 (A. P.).—The return of Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey to Pacific action with his Third Fleet was announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in a significant report on the shuffling of commands to meet new phases of the Pacific war.

In the shift, by which Halsey's famous Third Fleet of Leyte Gulf took over the offensive in the Ryukyu and Okinawa waters on May 27, Admiral Raymond Ames Spruance, who directed the conquest of Iwo Jima and the Okinawa campaign up to the change, moved over to establish temporary shore headquarters on Guam.

when, as one of his first duties, he ordered several rounds of the fleet's heaviest shells laid against enemy positions.

In the last cruise of the Third Fleet, Halsey's forces supported Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Philippines landings, fought the battle of Leyte Gulf which crippled the Japanese fleet and steamed boldly through the south China Sea for damaging carrier strikes on Indo-China, Hong Kong and China coast ports.

Spruance and Mitscher started their Fifth Fleet cruise with the first carrier plane attack on Tokyo.

Nimitz also announced that the name of Vice Admiral John Hoover's command jurisdiction has been changed from the forward area to the Marianas area. Hoover retains command of the area. His assignment is responsible for logistics and supply at the vast base developed in Guam, Saipan and Tinian since the islands were won from the Japanese last summer.

Spruance's citation for the Navy Cross, signed by Nimitz, said:

"He prepared for and commanded operations for the capture of Iwo Jima and positions in the Ryukyu Islands including covering operations by the Pacific Fleet forces in connection therewith. His initiative, leadership and fighting spirit assured the success of our operations and prepared the way for further strikes against the enemy."

Shy and reticent off his job, Sprance is 58. He has played a major role in the Navy's trans-Pacific offensive since the battle of Midway in June, 1942. As task force commander in that decisive battle he won the Distinguished Service Medal.

Following Midway, Spruance became Nimitz's Chief of Staff and later Deputy Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

In August, 1943, he assumed command of the Central Pacific force and directed the capture of the Gilbert, Marshalls and Marianas islands.

Halsey and his chief of staff, Rear Admiral Robert B. Carney, toured Okinawa after assuming command, visiting Gen. Buckner and other officers of the Tenth Army.

New Phase at Okinawa

GUAM, Sunday, June 3 (AP)—Admiral Halsey's return to the Pacific as head of the Third Fleet coincided with indications that new far-reaching blows against Japan were in the making.

Admiral Nimitz announced that Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, Carrier Force Commander of the Fifth Fleet, as well as Admiral Spruance, would have temporary headquarters here. No new assignment was announced for Admiral Mitscher.

Admiral Nimitz also disclosed that the amphibious phase of the Okinawa campaign was over, and this carried the implication that expanded operations against Japan could be expected.

The Fleet Admiral announced that, as Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Areas, he was assuming direct control of all forces in the Ryukyus, including General Buckner's Tenth Army.

Admiral Spruance previously had been the over-all commander in the Ryukyus.

Heavy Casualties Cited

In a short talk here Admiral Spruance said the Okinawa campaign "has resulted in the greatest naval casualties encountered in any of our operations to this time." Navy losses through May 23 were previously announced as 4,270 killed and missing and 4,171 wounded.

Admiral Spraunce's command in its four months of operations softened up Japan with carrier raids for the Iwo Island invasion and, after supporting that campaign, turned to the Ryukyas and Okinawa. This operation, during which the fleet has been subject to continuous Japanese suicide air attacks, included repeated carrier raids on southern Japan airfields.

The Japanese can be assured that in his current assignment Admiral Spruance will be planning the greatest, most powerful assaults yet delivered against them, with either the home islands or key Chinese coastal areas as the objectives.

Underscoring the fact that the Okinawa campaign has passed from the amphibious operations phase, Admiral Nimitz said that the Tenth Army and other forces in the Ryukyus under Lieut.-Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., now are under his (Nimitz's) direct control as commander in chief.

Previously, all Okinawa forces were under the Fifth Fleet command of Admiral Spruance, who was awarded the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism in the two Iwo Jima and Okinawa operations.

McCain Back at Sea.

Vice Admiral John S. McCain

returns to sea, commanding the Third Fleet's fast carrier forces under Halsey, as vice. Admiral Marc A. Mitscher operated as carrier commander under Spruance.

Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, commander of amphibious forces of the Pacific Fleet, who recently was promoted from vice admiral to the full four stars, relinquished command of the fifth amphibious forces to Vice Admiral Harry W. Hill, who now directs all amphibious forces the Ryukus. Admiral Turner simultaneously has held both commands.

Besides losing Iwo Jima and most of Okinawa along with several other Ryukyu Islands during the Fifth Fleet operational period, the Japanese underwent the first carrier plane strikes against their home land.

In a message to all hands, afloat and ashore, on leaving Okinawa waters, Spruance asserted the Okinawa operation "has resulted in the greatest naval casualties in any of our operations up to this time."

Spruance particularly cited the performance of destroyers and other smaller ships which have borne the brunt of the sustained and heavy Japanese Kamikaze air attacks off Okinawa.

"Now we can go where we want to, from the North Pole to the South," Admiral Halsey said in a brief press conference aboard his flagship off Okinawa as he assumed command after a four-months respite ashore.

"I just wanted to leave my calling card," Halsey explained

East-Europe Plan Of Himmler Told

London, June 2 (AP)—The Luxembourg radio said today that a new secret document had been found in which Heinrich Himmler planned to reduce the people of eastern Europe to the status of uneducated brutes "available for road building and quarries and as mobile workers."

Jews would have been exterminated entirely under the Nazi plan and others would have been taught only to write their names, perform hard labor and learn that "it is the divine law to obey Germans," the radio said. It reported the document was intended only for eastern district leaders, Hitler and labor ministers.

"Everything must be done not to unite the Poles, Ukrainians, White Russians and others but to split them into as many fragments as possibe," the radio quoted the paper as saying. "It is unnecessary that they learn to read. There will be no schools, apart from elementary schools, in the East.

Choice For Education

"The higher SS and police officers will have to decide which child is racially high grade and Germanic enough to get a higher education. Such a child will be sent to Germany and educated in the German way. Parents have two choices: either to stay in the east, but they must have no more children, or they can go with the chosen child to Germany and be good Germans.

"If this plan is followed systematically for ten years there will be only an inferior population left for road buildings and quarries and as mobile workers. Thus they will contribute to our eternal creations."

Reds Report Fascist Crimes In Carinthia

London, June 2 (AP)—The Soviet Tass agency charged today that Fascists, operating under what it claimed was the protection of the British Military Administration in Carinthia, had committed crimes against the "Austrian and especially against the Slovene population" of the region.

In a dispatch from Belgrade the agency said that the "terror was especially intensified" when Marshal Tito withdrew his Yugoslav troops out of this southern Austrian region upon Allied demand.

Tass said the Regional National Liberation Committee of Carinthia had arrived in the Yugoslav city of Ljubljana asking protection for the population of the area.

The dispatch declared that "all sorts of Fascist scum" are given full freedom of action in Carinthia.

CRIMES GROUP NEEDS RUSS AID

Lack Of Co-Operation Termed A "Great Obstacle"

SINGLETON

London, June 2 (AP)—Lack of Russian co-operation was described by a Yugoslavian delegate tonight as a "great obstacle" in efforts of the United Nations war crimes commission to bring Axis war criminals to justice.

An American delegate told the commission at the same time that the United States already was taking care of the Japanese—"those vicious little apes"—who mistreated civilians and service personnel in the Philippines.

Soviet Russia is not a member of the international commission which now is in the third day of its meeting here seeking a plan to speed punishment of Axis war criminals.

Ways Of Barring Escape

"Absence of our Soviet ally is greatly felt," Dr. Rademir Zivkovic, of Yugoslavia, told the sixteen-nation conference.

"This has caused not only a gap in the fulfillment of the delegates' tasks, but also has been a great obstacle to their efforts to overcome difficulties of a practical nature."

The Yugoslav's complaint came as the conference studied ways of preventing the escape from the hangman's noose or firing squad of those who directly executed the policies of the Axis arch criminals. A conference spokesman described these as criminals who were "not quite at the top" in the Axis governments, but were responsible for carrying out the commands of their superiors.

Exchange With Russia

French Delegate René Cassin urged interchange of information with Russia, pointing out there would be crimes to investigate in areas occupied by the Soviets, where the Allies are yet unrepresented.

Crimes for which the commission hopes to bring punishment include such things as mass starvation, forced labor, compulsory migration, looting of art treasures, countrywide economic plundering, and the mistreatment of foreign women workers and their children.

There was some indication the commission might leave the trial and punishment of top-ranking enemy leaders, such as Hermann Goering and Rudolf Hess to an international tribunal likely to be composed of the four big powers, plus one or two representatives from smaller countries.

U.S. Steps Described

Col. Abe MacGregor Goff, one of the American delegates, told the commission of steps taken by the United States to deal with Japanese war criminals. He supported a demand by an Australian delegate for the immediate listing of Japanese offenders, and said the United States would like to help in tracking down the Japanese, once their inner island circle was broken.

Lieut. Col. J. Oldham, the Australian delegate, proposed the group's Chungking subcommission take the listing of "key" Japanese criminals a priority job.

A spokesman for the conference said it probably would end Monday

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U.S. Already Punishing Jap Criminals In Philippines

London, June 2 (AP)—An American Army colonel informed the United Nations War Crimes Commission today that the United States already was dealing with Japanese responsible for the mistreatment of civilians and service personnel in the Philippines.

Col. Abe MacGregor Goff, one of the United States delegates, made the statement in supporting Australia's request for immediate preparation of a list of key Japanese war criminals.

NIGHT

DAY

Asks For Help

Lieut. Col. J. Oldham, Australian delegate to the conference of the sixteen-member commission, called for immediate preparation of the list. He said it should be made the "priority task" of the commission's Chungking subcommission.

Goff said that, although the United States was dealing with the treatment of civilians and service personnel in the Philippines at the hands of those "vicious little apes," America would like help so that when the inner circle of the Japanese islands was reached no war criminal would be allowed to escape.

As the conference entered its third day the delegates concentrated on methods for preparing evidence and charges against enemy key men who have not yet been indicted. The commission has disclosed that nearly 3,000 have been listed.

Dutch Delegate General De Baer advocated increased attention to the task of apprehending those responsible for:

1. Forced labor or deportation.
2. Starvation as an instrument of policy.
3. Forced movement of populations.
4. Looting of art treasures.
5. Economic plunder of occupied countries.
6. Ill treatment of foreign women workers and their children.

De Baer contended there was "no risk" that men such as Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering would escape punishment, but said that the War Crimes Commission must concentrate on catching the officials "not quite at the top" who were at the "root of the evil."

Russ Difficulties In Berlin Indicated

London, June 2 (AP)—Indicating the appearance of anti-Russian activity in the area of the shattered German capital, Arthur Werner, the Soviet-appointed Mayor of Berlin, has warned Germans that 50 former Nazis would be shot for every attempt on the life of a Red Army soldier or Russian official.

Meanwhile, an Associated Press dispatch from Geneva quoted Emil E. Boesch, International Red Cross representative just back from Berlin, as saying some 500,000 displaced persons and 100,000 Allied prisoners of war were still milling about in the general area of Berlin and needed prompt inter-Allied aid to avoid starvation and epidemics.

Reprisals For Arson, Too

Werner told Berliners last night that reprisals would be carried out for each case of arson committed for political purposes and added that the death penalty would be imposed for any person failing to report foreknowledge of any intention to kill or burn.

[The FCC quoted Werner as saying an unspecified number of persons had died in Berlin as the result of violence against occupying Soviet forces, but he did not specify that any Red Army men had been killed.]

Swamped By Relief Problem

The Russians are energetically attempting to restore order in Berlin, Boesch was quoted in the Geneva dispatch. He added that the Russians were swamped by the magnitude of the relief problem and lacked sufficient food, medicines and transportation for the job.

Boesch suggested that relief could be facilitated if relief agents were permitted to pass freely back and forth across the line of demarcation between the Russian and British-American occupation zones.

De Gaulle And Etiquette

London, June 2 (AP)—On a point of etiquette, General de Gaulle is not replying to Prime Minister Churchill's message of Thursday on the Syrian situation.

De Gaulle said in a Paris statement he judged "it preferable not to address himself" to Churchill, since the Briton's message was delivered by a British diplomat 45 minutes after it had been read to the House of Commons in London.

A British Foreign Office commentator said the British Government could not await the ordinary amenities of diplomatic exchange. He said the bombardment of Damascus was going on and the note was in France at the time Foreign Secretary Eden disclosed its contents. He added that the timing of Eden's announcement was governed chiefly by parliamentary procedure, a Commons question period being in progress then.

German Saboteurs Wiped Out

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—The Soviet-controlled Berlin radio reported tonight that Red Army troops had wiped out a German gang engaged in sabotage in the vicinity of the Saxony city of Chemnitz.

London Not at Her Best, Paper Tells U. S. Troops

Article Bids Army Farewell, Says It Leaves Its Mark

LONDON, June 3 (Sunday) (AP).—"The Sunday Chronicle" bade a sentimental farewell to American troops today in an article which said, "It has been grand having you here."

"Please don't go back and tell the folks that Britain is a dingy and shabby country with untidy streets and shops that have little worth buying," the article said. "You have not seen us at our best, and perhaps never will."

"You have certainly placed your mark on us. We shall never be quite the same again. Centuries hence lying historians may write of the destruction you have wrought. The truth is that the city had been well bombed before you arrived and your only additions to the damage were a few thousand wads of gum on park benches and cinema seats and a few lampposts knocked over by your trucks, which some old fogies will go on calling lorries. Youngsters will call them trucks from now on—and call petrol gas."

Surrender Plan Heard.

London, June 2 (A. P.).—The Exchange Telegraph quoted the Luxembourg radio today as saying that Pierre Laval had committed suicide.

The Associated Press monitors listening to the Luxembourg broadcast, sair, however, they had heard nothing in the report indicating that the French chief of government under the Vichy regime had taken his own life.

The Associated Press monitor said that the only reference to Laval was that he had decided to surrender to French authorities, and that in such an event he probably would be taken from Barcelona to Paris by plane.

British Threat To Oust Farouk In '42 Reported

Egyptian King Said to Have Faced Ultimatum Over Choice of New Premier

Tucker

PARIS, June 2 (AP).—One of the thus far untold stories of the war concerns a crisis in British-Egyptian relations early in 1942 in which the British are reported to have given King Farouk his choice between abdication and naming a Premier favorable to the Allies, while British tanks rumbled up to the palace gates.

The story has been hinted at here and there but never been told fully because of the rigid political censorship which blanketed the Middle East at that time.

[This dispatch has been shown the British Foreign Office in London, which refused to confirm, deny or even comment on it.]

This is the story as it came from persons who should know, some of them British:

Late in January, 1942, a crisis forced the Egyptian government of Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha to resign. King Farouk's choice for the new Premier was Ali Maher Pasha, a former Premier and a friend of the monarch but a man whose anti-British sentiments were well advertised.

Early in February Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador to Egypt, saw the King and explained that Ali Maher was unacceptable because of his pro-Italian sentiments. As an alternative the British Ambassador suggested Mustafa Nahas Pasha.

Lampson is said to have put it very bluntly to the King.

"Here are two papers," he is reported to have said. "One calls for your immediate abdication. In that event a plane is waiting to take you to South Africa. The alternative is to name Nahas Pasha Prime Minister."

Meanwhile, New Zealand troops surrounded the palace grounds. Palace guards defending the gates were quickly overpowered and two light British tanks rumbled up to the doors, making Farouk virtually a prisoner in his own palace.

Those who witnessed the interview have been quoted as saying that the king remained frigidly silent. Then he is reported to have said: "You leave no alternative, since I have no intentions of abdicating." He added: "But I shall not forget."

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Paris Doubts Report Of Laval Suicide

Paris, June 2 (AP)—A London report that Pierre Laval had committed suicide was received with skepticism today in Paris circles where the former Vichy chief of government was well known.

[The Exchange Telegraph agency in London quoted the Luxembourg radio as saying Laval had committed suicide.]

These sources had no information concerning the radio statement, nor the earlier claim that Laval, last reported in Spain, had agreed to surrender himself to France.

"He is not the type to settle things so easily," said one person who had known Laval.

Millionth Freed Frenchman Home

Paris, June 2 (A. P.).—The one-millionth Frenchman repatriated after liberation from German prisons arrived at Le Bourget airport yesterday to be greeted by cheering crowds, blaring bands and officials of the French, British, United States and Russian governments.

Jules Carron, young French cavalry officer, was number 1,000,000. He was flown here in an American plane.

Devers Assumes Command

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 2 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers assumed temporary command of the United States 12th Army Group along with his 6th Army Group today in the absence of General Bradley.

Report Of Allied Chiefs' Meet Denied

Paris, June 2 (AP)—Supreme Allied headquarters today denied reports circulated in London that General Eisenhower, Field Marshal Montgomery, Marshal Zhukov and an unnamed French general would meet in Berlin this week end to organize an Allied military control commission.

A spokesman in contact with Eisenhower's advanced headquarters said the supreme Allied commander knew nothing of such a meeting scheduled for Berlin or any place else this week end.

Supreme Allied headquarters also was not yet prepared to announce the boundaries of final Allied occupation zones in Germany and quoted the public relations section of the 21st Army Group as saying that stories outlining the British zone were unauthorized and premature.

Air Groups Win Second Badges

PARIS, June 2 (AP)—Distinguished Unit Badges were awarded today to the 320th and the Seventeenth B-26 Marauder Groups of the United States Ninth Air Force, veterans of more than two years of operations in the Mediterranean and European theatres. It was the second citation for each group.

Lebrun Denies He Quit As President of France

Says Petain Put Him Aside After Refusal to Yield

PARIS, June 2 (AP).—Albert Lebrun said today in an interview given to the newspaper "France-Soir" that he never resigned as President of the French Republic, and declared he was "put aside" by Marshal Henri Petain, now awaiting trial on charges of acting against France.

"Emissaries of "Pierre" Laval were never able to obtain from me an act which I should have considered as desertion," Lebrun said. "I never resigned. I was put aside by Petain."

Political circles, commenting on the interview, noted that Lebrun saw General Charles de Gaulle when he first returned to Paris and reached an agreement with the French leader.

Lebrun, last President the Third French Republic, left Paris in 1940 and remained until after the armistice at a family estate near Grenoble. He was arrested by the Gestapo in August, 1943, and taken to Bavaria to join Edouard Daladier, Paul Reynaud and General Maurice Gustave Gamelin, but was repatriated after two months, owing to illness.

Asked if he intended to return to public life, Lebrun said, "I can only assure you of my admiration" for General de Gaulle.

D-Day Holiday Ike's Order

Paris, June 2 (AP)—In a message to all members of his command, General Eisenhower said today that the first anniversary of the Normandy landings last June 6 would be observed as a holiday for Allied forces.

He called for a brief pause June 6 to "pledge anew our full energies to the tasks before us" and suggested that "our celebrating of the day should be quiet and strengthen us spiritually and physically for the coming months."

Goering Employe Still Sending Boss Checks

Paris, June 2 (AP)—At Wimsbach, Austria, where Capt. Milton C. Wakefield, of Ravenna, Ohio, has Military Government headquarters, a portly German appeared recently and asked for a pass to visit near-by towns in order to resume work as overseer of various large farms.

Wakefield asked for more details.

"I work for Herman Goering," the man said.

This called for an investigation which yielded a number of facts:

Goering had been supplying all farms and estates in the vicinity with slave labor whose only recompense was two meals daily, and had staffed farms with Nazi overseers.

Crops were harvested and checks sent regularly to Goering in Berlin. This "overseer" was still sending checks after Berlin had fallen into the hands of the Russians.

Europa To Be Returned to Use

PARIS, June 2 (AP).—Army engineers today started dredging operations to release the former German luxury liner Europa, silted in a North German port, and use it in the Allied shipping pool. The Europa was captured intact with all officers and crew aboard.

GERMAN TRIAL EVIDENCE ENDS

Defendant Sobs As He Admits Clubbing Yank Flyer

Ahrweiler, Germany, June 2 (AP). Testimony ended today in the trial of three German civilians accused of killing an American airman last August, with one defendant, Peter Kohn, 32, breaking into sobs as he told his story of the fatal clubbing.

"I remember how many dead people we had in Speicher" as result of an air raid, he cried. "I forgot myself."

The airman, attacked when he parachuted to earth, has not been identified.

Lost Arm In Orel Battle

The shabbily dressed defendant, who lost his left arm in battle against the Russians near Orel in 1942, said he struck the flyer with a three-foot club "only on the arm or shoulder." But under cross-examination, he said "I might have hit him on the head. I don't know. I lost control of myself.

"It is possible I kept on hitting him after he was down on the ground. I don't know."

The defense called only three witnesses—Kohn, another defendant Matthias Krein, and the village priest.

Verdict To Be Withheld

After closing arguments by the prosecution and defense, the eight-man American military commission will give its verdict, which will not be announced for several days.

Signed statements by the three defendants were admitted as evidence today. In them Kohn said he beat the airman with a club, Krein said he made no movement to halt the clubbing even though he was a member of the German rural police, and Matthias Gierens, 37, said he hit the flyer with a hammer.

The Germans' lawyer, Franz Mehn, attempted to have Gierens excused on a plea of insanity. The commission rejected his request that Gierens be sent to a mental institution immediately.

Nazi Statements Admitted In Flyer Case

Ahrweiler, Germany, June 2 (AP). Signed, self-incriminating statements by three German civilians were admitted as evidence today at their trial on charges of killing an unidentified American airman last August.

In the statements, each largely admitted the acts with which he was charged, and furnished evidence against the other two. In substance, the statements said that Peter Kohn, 32, beat the flyer with a club, that Matthias Gierens, 37, beat him with a hammer, and that Matthias Krein, 44, did nothing to stop them although he was a member of the German rural police.

Protested By Lawyer

The German defense attorney, Fran. Mehn, protested admission of the statements, arguing that when the three gave their statements May 2 they believed they were going to be witnesses against Peter Back, a fugitive accused of starting the incident by shooting the airman twice with a pistol.

All three men pleaded innocent before an eight-man American military commission, the first trial of German civilians for a war crime in the Reich.

The prosecution finished its case today.

German Munitions Blast Hurts Britons

Emden, Germany, June 2 (AP)—A German ammunition dump exploded today, causing scores of injuries among British soldiers and marines guarding this area, and among German civilians in the immediate vicinity. Few deaths were beleved to have been caused.

British experts were checking for evidences of sabotage.

Bombs Missed V-Weapon Fuel

BAD LAUTERBURG, Germany, June 2 (AP).—A war plant here which made a secret fuel for propelling V-weapons, submarine torpedoes and jet planes never was bombed, Dr. Fritz Umbach, assistant manager, said today. But a coal shortage brought about by Allied air attacks on communications permitted production of only small supplies of the fuel intermittently, he added.

Lt. Murphy of Texas Wins Two New Honors, Tieing for Most Decorated Man in the Army

By The Associated Press.

WITH UNITED STATES THIRD DIVISION, in Austria, June 2—Double honors were conferred today on Lieut. Audie Murphy, 20 years old, of Farmersville and Greenville, Tex., when Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commanding the Seventh Army, pinned on him the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Legion of Merit decoration.

Nine United States Senators who had just landed at the Salzburg airport on a jaunt to Hitler's retreat at Berchtesgaden stood on the reviewing stand and each shook Lieutenant Murphy's hand. Five other members of the Third Division also received decorations for bravery.

Lieutenant Murphy's Legion of Merit decoration tied him with Capt. Maurice Britt of Arkansas as the most decorated man in the Army. The decoration was awarded for continued bravery in volunteering for dangerous missions between Jan. 22, 1944, and Feb. 18, 1945, during fighting at Anzio, Rome and southern France.

Italy Asks Freedom For War Prisoners

Rome, June 2 (AP)—The Italian Government has asked Allied headquarters to release Italian prisoners of war held in Italy as quickly as they can be absorbed into civilian occupations, but none has yet been set free.

About 35,000 such prisoners are held here, most employed in service units, called "co-operatives," at Allied airports and other installations.

The Allies asked the Italian Government to submit plans on how they expect to utilize any Italian prisoners held overseas who may be repatriated in the future. No date for repatriation has been set.

POPE OPPOSES NEW TYRANNY

Warns Ranks Of Revolution Threaten Harmony

Vatican City, June 2 (AP)—Pope Pius XII expressed the hope today that the German people, purged of Nazism, "can rise to new dignity and new life," but said that postwar Europe is menaced by a "tyranny no less despotic than those for whose overthrow men planned."

In a world broadcast on Saint Eugene's day—his name day—the pontiff reviewed the Vatican's pre-war German policy.

Rights Of Small Nations

The Holy Father defended the rights of the small nations "to take their destinies in their own hands" and said the future "harmonious relations between men" was threatened by mobs of "dispossessed, disillusioned, disappointed and hopeless men who are going to swell the ranks of revolution in the day of a tyranny no less despotic than those for whose overthrow men planned."

The Pope declared that the Vatican concluded the 1933 concordat with Germany "to set up a formidable barrier to the spread of ideas at once subversive and violent" and he asserted that Pius XI, his predecessor, denounced the Nazi regime in 1937 after the "solemn pact" had been deliberately violated by the Germans.

Exposed True Nature

"Nobody," he said, "could accuse the church of not having denounced and exposed in time the true nature of the National Socialist movement and the danger to which it exposed Christian civilization."

The Pope's outline of the church's stand on Germany was apparently in answer to criticism that the Vatican's attitude toward Nazi Germany had been ambiguous or favorable.

The Pope declared that during the years of nunciature in Berlin he had "occasion to learn the great qualities of the people and we were personally in close contact with its most representative men."

"For that reason," he added, "we cherish the hope that it can rise to new dignity and new life when once it has laid the satanic spectre raised by National Socialism and the guilty, as we have already at other times had occasion to expound, have expiated the crimes they have committed."

Calls Peace "Fragile"

The Pope described the peace in Europe today as "yet very fragile which cannot endure or be consolidated except by expending on it the most assiduous care . . ." and called on all the peoples of the world "to devote themselves to it, each in his own office and at his own place."

The Pontiff declared the "primary task of the peace framers is to put an end to the criminal war game and to safeguard vital rights and mutual obligations as between the great and small, the powerful and the weak."

"The medium and small nations," the Pontiff declared, "claim the right to take their destinies into their own hands. They can be led to assume, with their full and willing consent, in the interest of common progress, obligations which will modify their sovereign rights. But after having sustained their share—their large share—of suffering in order to overthrow a system of brutal violence, they are entitled to refuse to accept a new political or cultural system which is decisively rejected by the great majority of their people."

Refers To Conference

Pope Pius, apparently referring to the world security conference at San Francisco, said "the whole of mankind follows the progress" of a new peace organization.

"What a bitter disillusionment it would be if it were to fail," he said, "if so many years of suffering and self-sacrifice were to be made in vain by permitting again to prevail that spirit of oppression from which the world hoped to see itself at last freed once and for all.

"The poor world, to which then might be applied the words of Christ: 'Its new state is become worse than that from which it has with such labor extricated itself.'

Cites Slovenia And Croatia

"The present political and social situation suggests these words of warning to us. We have at last to deplore in more than one region the murder of priests, the deportations of civilians and the killing of citizens without trial or in personal vendetta. No less sad is the news that has reached us from Slovenia and Croatia."

However, the Pope said, "we will not lose heart" as "the speeches made by competent and responsible men in the last few weeks make it clear that they are aiming at the triumph of right. . . ."

The Pope in conclusion expressed a hope that "a peace worthy of the name" would finally be consummated.

"A peace," he said, "that can be approved by all right-minded men of every people and every nation; a peace which future generations may regard gratefully as the happy

outcome of a sad period; a peace that may stand out in the centuries as a resolute advance in the affirmation of human dignity and ordered liberty; a peace that may be like the Magna Carta which closed the dark age of violence; a peace that under the merciful guidance of God may let us pass through temporal prosperity that we may not lose eternal happiness."

Pope Pius Hopes Reich 'Can Rise To New Life'

Vatican City, June 2 (AP)—Pope Pius XII expressed hope in a world broadcast today that the German nation "can rise to new dignity and a new life once it has laid the satanic specter raised by National Socialism and the guilty have expiated the crimes they have committed."

The Pontiff reviewed Vatican policy toward Nazi Germany throughout the years preceding the war. He addressed the College of Cardinals, paying their respects on St. Eugene's Day, his name day.

Dealing briefly with the European situation immediately following the end of the war the 69-year-old Pontiff expressed concern for multitudes of "disappointed, hopeless men," who, he said, "are going to swell the ranks of revolution and disorder in the pay of tyranny no less despotic than those for whose overthrow men planned."

Cites Murder Of Priests

"We have had to deplore, alas, in more than one region the murder of priests, deportations of civilians and killing of citizens without trial or in personal vendetta," he said. "No less sad is the news that has reached us from Slovenia and Croatia (two provinces of Yugoslavia)."

Pope Pius said he had personally learned the "great qualities" of the German people during his nunciature in Berlin when, "in an atmosphere of liberty which political and social conditions at that time allowed, we worked for the consolidation of the status of the Catholic Church in Germany." As Archbishop Eugenio Pacelli, the Pope was sent as nuncio to the German Kaiser with a Vatican peace plan in 1917 and remained as envoy to the German Republic until 1929.

Tried To Stop Nazism

The Pope declared that by concluding its 1933 concordat with the Nazi Government the Vatican "did everything possible to set up a formidable barrier to the spread of ideas at once subversive and violent." Previous German-Vatican accords had not provided adequate guarantees of freedom of faith to Catholics, the Pope added.

"It was not that the church for her part had any illusions built on excessive optimism or that, in concluding the concordat, she had any intention of giving any form of approval to the teachings or tendencies of National Socialism," he stated.

The concordat, he said, provided Catholics "a juridical basis for their defense and a stronghold behind which to shield themselves in their opposition," in spite of "all violations to which it was subjected."

Nazis Condemned In 1937

Reviewing Nazi measures against the Catholic Church in Germany, the Pope said that his predecessor, Pius XI, "saw himself clearly faced with deliberate violations of a solemn pact" and had condemned the Nazi creed in his 1937 Passion Sunday encyclical entitled, in German, *Mit Brennender Sorge* ("With Burning Sorrow").

The papal document "startled the minds and hearts of men," the Pontiff declared. "Many—even beyond the frontiers of Germany—who up to then had closed their eyes to the incompatibility of the National Socialist viewpoint with the teachings of Christ, had to recognize and confess their error."

The Pope said it naturally could not be determined whether war could have been averted had the papal denunciation been heeded by all, but "in any case nobody could accuse the church of not having denounced and exposed on time the true nature of the National Socialist movement and the danger to which it exposed Christian civilization."

Set Forth Moral Laws

Speaking of his own policy during the war, the Pope said he "constantly set forth demands and the perennial laws of humanity and of the Christian faith in contrast with the ruinous, inexorable applications of National Socialist teachings which even went so far as to use the most exquisite scientific methods to torture or eliminate people who often were innocent.

"This was, for us, the most opportune and we might even say the only efficacious way of proclaiming before the world the immutable principles of moral law and of confirming, in the midst of so much error and violence, the minds and hearts of German Catholics in the higher ideals of truth and justice."

Speaking from his private library, Pope Pius described the peace established in Europe after six years of struggle as "very fragile." He declared that passions aroused by the conflict must cool before a peace founded on the rights of all peoples could be forged, in which the social and economic causes of a possible new war could be controlled.

"Right Must Triumph"

"Small and big nations want their liberty," he said. "After their share—their big share—in the victory they do not want a new system of oppression. Right must triumph.

"From the truce to real peace the way will be long—too long for humanity seeking peace and quiet. But it must be so. Hatred must first disappear and wiser councils must prevail.

"May God guide those who are trying to bring about real peace so much longed for by everyone."

The Pope said thousands "whose only fault had been their faith" had died in Nazi concentration camps.

"The war in Europe is over," the Pontiff said. "It is said that those who take the sword will perish by the sword. The entire world today is stupefied by the ruins."

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Text of Pope Pius XII's Address to the Sacred College of Cardinals

VATICAN CITY, June 2 (AP)—The text of the address by Pope Pius XII to the College of Cardinals follows:

As we very gratefully acknowledge, venerable brethren, the good wishes which the venerable and beloved dean of the Sacred College has offered to us on your behalf, our thoughts bring us back to this day six years ago when you offered your congratulations on our feast day for the first time after we, though unworthy, had been raised to the See of Peter.

The world was then still at peace: but what a peace and how very precarious!

With a heart full of anguish, perplexed, praying, we bent over that peace like one that assists a dying man and fights obstinately to save him from death even when all hope is gone.

The message which we then addressed to you reflected our sorrowful apprehension that the conflict which was ever growing more menacing would break out—a conflict whose extent and duration nobody could foresee. The subsequent march of events has not only justified all too clearly our saddest premonitions but has far surpassed them.

Today, after six years, the fratricidal struggle has ended, at least in one section of this war-torn world. It is a peace—if you can call it such—as yet very fragile, which cannot endure or be consolidated except by expending on it the most assiduous care; a peace whose maintenance imposes on the whole church, both pastor and faithful, grave and very delicate duties: patient prudence, courageous fidelity, the spirit of sacrifice!

All are called upon to devote themselves to it, each in his own office and at his own place. Nobody can bring to this task too much anxiety or zeal. As to us and our apostolic ministry, we well know, venerable brethren, that we can safely count on your sage collaboration, your unceasing prayers, your steadfast devotion.

I. THE CHURCH AND NATIONAL SOCIALISM

In Europe the war is over: but what wounds has it not inflicted! Our Divine Master has said: "All that take the sword shall perish with the sword" (Matthew 26, 52).

Now what do you see? You see what is the result of a concept of the State reduced to practice which takes no heed of the most sacred ideals of mankind, which overthrows the inviolable principles of the Christian faith. The whole world today contemplates with stupefaction the ruins that it has left behind it. These ruins we had seen when they were still in the distant future, and few, we believe, have followed with greater anxiety the process leading to the inevitable crash.

For over twelve years—twleve of the best years of our mature age—we had lived in the midst of the German people, fulfilling the duties of the office committed to us. During that time, in the atmosphere of liberty which the political and social conditions of that time allowed, we worked for consolidation of the status of the Catholic Church in Germany.

We thus had occasion to learn the great qualities of the people and we were personally in close contact with its most representative men. For that reason we cherish the hope that it can rise to the new dignity and new life when once it has laid the satanic specter raised by National Socialism and the guilty (as we have already at other times had occasion to expound) have expiated the crimes they have committed.

Germany Asked Concordat

While there was still some faint glimmer of hope that that movement could take another and less disastrous course either through the disillusionment of its more moderate members or through effective opposition from that section of the German people which opposed it, the church did everything possible to set up a formidable barrier to the spread of ideas at once subversive and violent.

In the spring of 1933 the German Government asked the Holy See to conclude a concordat with the Reich: the proposal had the approval of the Episcopate and of at least the greater number of the German Catholics.

In fact, they thought that neither the concordats up to then negotiated with some individual German states nor the Weimar Constitution gave adequate guarantee or assurance of respect for their convictions, for their faith, rights or liberty of action.

In such conditions the guarantees could not be secured except through a settlement having the solemn form of a concordat with the Central Government of the Reich.

It should be added that, since it was the Government that made the proposal, the responsibility for all regrettable consequences would have fallen on the Holy See if it had refused the proposed concordat.

Concordat Was Helpful

It was not that the church, for her part, had any illusions built on excessive optimism or that, in concluding the corcordat, she had the intention of giving any form of approval to the teachings or tendencies of National Socialism; this was expressly declared and explained at the time (Cfr L'Osservatore Romano, No. 174, July 2, 1933). It must, however, be recognized that the concordat in the years that followed brought some advantages or at least prevented worse evils.

In fact, in spite of all the violations to which it was subjected, it gave Catholics a juridical basis for their defense, a stronghold behind which to shield themselves in their opposition—as long as this was possible—to the ever growing campaign of religious persecution.

The struggle against the church did, in fact, become ever more bitter: there was the dissolution of Catholic organizations; the gradual suppression of the flourishing Catholic schools, both public and private; the enforced weaning of youth from family and church; the pressure brought to bear on the conscience of citizens and especially of civil servants; the systematic defamation, by means of a clever, closely organized propaganda, of the church, the clergy, the faithful, the church's institutions, teaching and history; the closing, dissolution and confiscation of religious houses and other ecclesiastical institutions; the complete suppression of the Catholic press and publishing houses.

Nazism Was Decried

To resist such attacks millions of courageous Catholics, men and women, closed their ranks around their Bishops, whose valiant and severe pronouncements never failed to resound even in these last years of war. These Catholics gathered around their priests to help them adapt their ministry to the ever changing needs and conditions. And right up to the end they set up against the forces of impiety and pride their forces of faith, prayer and openly Catholic behavior and education.

In the meantime, the Holy See itself multiplied its representations and protests to governing authorities in Germany, reminding them in clear and energetic language of their duty to respect and fulfill the obligations of the natural law itself that were confirmed by the concordat.

In those critical years, joining the alert vigilance of a pastor to the long suffering patience of a father, our great predecessor, Pius XI, fulfilled his mission as Supreme Pontiff with intrepid courage. But when, after he had tried all means of persuasion in vain, he saw himself clearly faced with deliberate violations of a solemn pact, with a religious persecution masked or open but always rigorously organized, he proclaimed to the world on Passion Sunday, 1937, in his encyclical "Mit Brennender Sorge" what national socialism really was: the arrogant apostasy from Jesus Christ, the denial of His doctrine and of His work of redemption, the cult of violence, the idolatry of race and blood, the overthrow of human liberty and dignity.

Papal Call Awoke Many

Like a clarion call that sounds the alarm, the Papal document with its vigorous terms—too vigorous, thought more than one at the time—startled the minds and hearts of men. Many—even beyond the frontiers of Germany—who up to then had closed their eyes to the incompatibility of the national socialist viewpoint with the teachings of Christ had to recognize and confess their mistake. Many—but not all! Some even among the faithful themselves were too blinded by their prejudices or allured by political advantage.

The evidence of the facts brought forward by our predecessor did not convince them, much less induce them to change their ways. Is it mere chance that some regions, which later suffered more from the national socialist system, were precisely those where the encyclical "Mit Brennender Sorge" was less or not at all heeded?

Would it then have been possible, by opportune and timely political action, to block once and for all the outbreak of brutal violence and to put the German people in the position to shake off the tenacles that were strangling it? Would it have been possible thus to have saved Europe and the world from this immense inundation of blood? Nobody would dare to give an unqualified judgment.

But in any case nobody could accuse the church of not having denounced and exposed in time the true nature of the National Socialist movement and the danger to which it exposed Christian civilization.

Nazi Hostility Summed Up

"Whoever sets up race or the people or the state or a particular form of state or the depositaries' power or any other fundamental value of the human community to be the supreme norm of all, even of religious values, and divinizes them to an idolatrous level distorts and perverts an order of the world planned and created by God." (Cfr Acta Apostolica Sedis, Vol. XXIX, 1937, pages 149 and 171.)

The radical opposition of the National Socialist State to the Catholic Church is summed up in this declaration of the encyclical. When things had reached this point the church could not without foregoing her mission any longer refuse to take her stand before the whole world.

But by doing so she became once again "a sign which shall be contradicted" (Luke ii, 34), in the presence of which contrasting opinions divided off into two opposed camps.

German Catholics were, one may say, at one in recognizing that the encyclical "Mit Brennender Sorge" had brought light, direction, consolation and comfort to all those who seriously meditated and conscientiously practiced the religion of Christ. But the reaction of those who had been inculpated was inevitable, and, in fact, that very year, 1937, was for the Catholic Church in Germany a year of indescribable bitterness and terrible outbreaks.

Opposition Was Intensified

The important political events which marked the two following years and then the war did not bring and attenuation to the hostility of National Socialism toward the church, a hostility which was manifest up to these last months, when National Socialists still flattered themselves with the idea that once they had secured victory in arms they could do away with the church forever.

Authoritative and absolutely trustworthy witnesses kept us informed of these plans—they unfolded themselves actually in the reiterated and ever more intense activity against the church in Austria, Alsace Lorraine and, above all, in those parts of Poland which had already been incorporated in the old Reich during the war: there everything was attacked and destroyed; that is, everything that could be reached by external violence.

Continuing the work of our predecessor, we ourselves have during the war and especially in our radio messages constantly set forth the demands and perennial laws of humanity and of the Christian faith in contrast with the ruinous and inexorable applications of national socialist teachings, which even went so far as to use the most exquisite scientific methods to torture or eliminate people who were often innocent.

End of the Persecution

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This was for us the most opportune—and we might even say the only—efficacious way of proclaiming before the world the immutable principles of the moral law and of confirming, in the midst of so much error and violence, the minds and hearts of German Catholics in the higher ideals of truth and justice. And our solicitude was not without its effect. Indeed, we know that our messages and especially that of Christmas, 1942, despite every prohibition and obstacle, were studied in the diocesan clergy conferences in Germany and then expounded and explained to the Catholic population.

If the rulers of Germany had decided to destroy the Catholic Church even in the old Reich, Providence had decided otherwise. The tribulations inflicted on the church by national socialism have been brought to an end through the sudden and tragic end of the persecution! From the prisons, concentration camps and fortresses are now pouring out, together with the political prisoners, also the crowds of those, whether clergy or laymen, whose only crime was their fidelity to Christ and to the faith of their fathers or the dauntless fulfillment of their duties as priests.

For them all of us have prayed and have seized every opportunity, whenever the occasion offered, to send them a word of comfort and blessing from our paternal heart.

Polish Priests Fared Worst

Indeed, the more the veils are drawn which up to now hid the sorrowful passion of the church under the national socialist regime, the more apparent becomes the strength, often steadfast unto death, of numberless Catholics and the glorious share in that noble contest which belonged to the clergy.

Although as yet not in possession of the complete statistics, we cannot refrain from recalling here, by way of example, some details from the abundant accounts which have reached us from priests and laymen who were interned in the concentration camp of Dachau and were accounted worthy to suffer reproach for the name of Jesus. (Acts V, 41.)

In the forefront, for the number and harshness of the treatment meted out to them, are the Polish priests. From 1940 to 1945 2,800 Polish ecclesiastics and religious were imprisoned in that camp; among them was a Polish auxiliary bishop who died there of typhus. In April last there were left only 816, all the others being dead except for two or three transferred to another camp.

In the summer of 1942 480 German-speaking ministers of religion were known to be gathered there; of these, forty-five were Protestants, all the others Catholic priests. In spite of the continuous inflow of new internees, especially from some dioceses of Bavaria, the Rhineland and Westphalia, their number, as a result of the high rate of mortality, at the beginning of this year did not surpass 350.

Nor should we pass over in silence those belonging to occupied territories, Holland, Belgium, France (among whom the Bishop of Clermont), Luxembourg, Slovenia, Italy.

Sufferings "Indescribable"

Many of those priests and laymen endured indescribable sufferings for their faith and for their vocation.

In one case the hatred of the impious against Christ reached the point of parodying on the person of an interned priest, with barbed wire, the scourging and the crowning with thorns of our Redeemer.

The generous victims who during the twelve years since 1933 have in Germany sacrificed for Christ and his church their possessions, their freedom, their lives, are raising their hands to God in expiatory sacrifice. May the just Judge accept it in reparation for the many crimes committed against mankind no less than against the present and future generation and especially against the unfortunate youth of Germany, and may he at last stay the arm of the exterminating angel!

With ever-increasing persistence National Socialism strove to denounce the church as the enemy of the German people. The manifest injustice of the accusation would have deeply offended the sentiment of German Catholics and our own if it had come from other lips. But on the lips of such accusers, so far from being a grievance, the accusation is the clearest and most honorable testimony to the strong, incessant opposition maintained by the church to such disastrous doctrines and methods in the interest of true civilization and of the German people; to that people we offer the wish that, freed now from the error which plunged it into chaos, it may find again its own salvation at the pure fountains of true peace and true happiness, at the fountains of truth, humility and charity flowing with the church from the heart of Christ.

II. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

A hard-learnt lesson surely, that of these past years! God grant at least that it may have been understood and be profitable to other nations!

"Receive instruction, you that judge the earth!" (Psalm Two, Ten.)

That is the most ardent wish of all who sincerely love mankind. For mankind, now the victim of an impious process of exhaustion, of cynical disregard for the life and rights of men, has but one aspiration: to lead a tranquil and pacific life in dignity and honest toil. And to this purpose it hopes that an end will be put to that insolence with which the family and the domestic hearth have been abused and profaned during the war years.

For that insolence cries to heaven and has evolved into one of the gravest perils not only for religion and morality but also for harmonious relations between men. It has, above all, created those mobs of dispossessed, disillusioned, disappointed and hopeless men who are going to swell the ranks of revolution and disorder, in the pay of a tyranny no less despotic than those for whose overthrow men planned.

The nations, and notably the medium and small nations, claim the right to take their destinies into their own hands. They can be led to assume, with their full and willing consent, in the interest of common progress, obligations which will modify their sovereign rights.

Goal Is to End War Game

But after having sustained their share—their large share—of suffering in order to overthrow a system of brutal violence, they are entitled to refuse to accept a new political or cultural system which is decisively rejected by the great majority of their people. They maintain, and with reason, that the primary task of the peace-framers is to put an end to the criminal war game and to safeguard vital rights and mutual obligations as between the great and small, powerful and weak.

Deep in their hearts the peoples feel that their rule would be discredited if they did not succeed in supplanting the mad folly of the rule of violence by the victory of the right.

The thought of a new peace organization is inspired—nobody could doubt it—by the most sincere and loyal good will. The whole of mankind follows the progress of this noble enterprise with anxious interest. What a bitter disillusionment it would be if it were to fail, if so many years of suffering and self-sacrifice were to be made vain, by permitting again to prevail that spirit of oppression from which the world hoped to see itself at last freed once and for all!

Poor world, to which then might be applied the words of Christ: "And the last state of that man becomes worse than the first." (Luke 11, 24-26):

Issues Appeal for Prayer

The present political and social situation suggests these words of warning to us. We have had, alas, to deplore in more than one region the murder of priests, deportations of civilians, the killing of citizens without trial or in personal vendetta. No less sad is the news that has reached us from Slovenia and Croatia.

But we will not lose heart. The speeches made by competent and responsible men in the course of the last few weeks made it clear that they are aiming at the triumph of right, not merely as a political goal but even more as a moral duty.

Accordingly, we confidently issue an ardent appeal for prayers to our sons and daughters of the whole world. May it reach all those who recognize in God the beloved Father of all men created to his image and likeness, to all who know that in the breast of Christ there beats a divine heart rich in mercy, deep and inexhaustible fountain of all good and all love, of all peace and all reconciliation.

From the cessation of hostilities to true and genuine peace, as we warned not long ago, the road will be long and arduous, too long for the pent-up aspiration of mankind starving for order and calm. But it is inevitable that it should be so.

Call for Peaceful Designs

It is even perhaps better thus. It is essential that the tempest of overexcited passions be first let subside: Motos praestat componere fluctus (Virgil, Aeneid 1, 135).

It is essential that the hate, the diffidence, the stimuli of an extreme nationalism should give way to the growth of wise counsels, the flowering of peaceful designs, to serenity in the interchange of views and to mutual brotherly comprehension.

May the holy spirit, light of intellects, gentle ruler of hearts, deign to hear the prayers of His church and guide in their arduous work those who in accordance with their mandate are striving sincerely despite obstacles and contradictions to reach the goal so universally, so ardently, desired: peace, a peace worthy of the name; a peace built and consolidated in sincerity and loyalty, in justice and reality; a peace of loyal and resolute force to overcome or preclude those economic and social conditions which might, as they did in the past, easily lead to new conflicts; a peace that can be approved by all right-minded men of every people and every nation; a peace which future generations may regard gratefully as the happy outcome of a sad period; a peace that may stand out in the centuries as a resolute advance in the affirmation of human dignity and of ordered liberty; a peace that may be like the Magna Charta which closed the dark age of violence; a peace that under the merciful guidance of God may let us so pass through temporal prosperity that we may not lose eternal happiness (cfr collect third Sunday after Pentecost).

But before reaching this peace it still remains true that millions of men at their own fireside or in battle, in prison or in exile must still drink their bitter chalice. How we long to see the end of their sufferings and anguish, the realization of their hopes! For them, too, and for all mankind that suffers with them and in them may our humble and ardent prayer ascend to Almighty God.

Meanwhile, venerable brethren, we are immensely comforted by the thought that you share our anxieties, our prayers, our hopes; and that throughout the world Bishops, priests and faithful are joining their supplications to ours in the great chorus of the universal church.

In testimony of our deep gratitude and as a pledge of infinite mercies and Divine favors, with sincere affection we impart to you, to them, to all who join us in desiring and working for peace our apostolic benediction.

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LEVANT SEEN HOPKINS JOB

Presidential Emissary Takes Up New Assignment

GILMORE

Moscow, June 2 (AP)—Harry Hopkins, President Truman's personal representative, delayed his departure for Washington today to take up what well-informed source said was "new work"—possibly the situation in the Levant.

Soviet willingness to take part in any international discussion to end the Levant controversy was seen in Russia's note to other members of the "big five," urging a speedy settlement of the dispute.

Hopkins, who had made ready to return to the United States for a report to the White House on his four talks with Premier Stalin, postponed his departure for at least another short period.

Stalin Host At Kremlin

Hopkins had officially wound up his visit to the Soviet Union last night when a sumptuous dinner was spread for him and his wife at the Kremlin. Stalin was the host.

The health of President Truman was drunk at the Kremlin. Present were nine other Americans and the dinner marked the first time since the war that two American women—Mrs. Hopkins and Kathleen Harriman, daughter of the United States Ambassador—had taken part in a Kremlin ceremony.

Stalin was said to have been in rare form. He proposed a toast to the new President of the United States, whom he has yet to meet.

Toasts also were drunk to Prime Minister Churchill of Britain.

Those present at the Kremlin dinner included United States Ambassador W. Averill Harriman, British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, United States Minister George Kennan and Maj. Gen. J. R. Deane, chief of the United States military mission; Maj. Gen. Sidney Spalding, chief of the United States lend-lease mission; Brig. Gen. Frank Roberts, chief of staff of the military mission; Rear Admiral Houston L. Maples, chief of the naval section of the military mission, and Charles Bohlen, an assistant to the Secretary of State.

Foreign Commissar Vlacheslav Molotov and A. I. Mikoyan, Commissar of Foreign Trade, were among the Russians present.

'New Job' Holds Harry Hopkins In Moscow

Moscow, June 2 (AP)—Harry Hopkins today delayed his departure for Washington, turning his attention to what a well-informed source said was "new work." There was speculation that the Levant situation might have something to do with the delay.

Hopkins was Premier Stalin's guest at a sumptuous dinner in the Kremlin last night.

Stalin was said to have been in rare form at the dinner; he particularly pleased the Americans when he proposed a toast to President Truman. Prime Minister Churchill was also toasted and there were toasts to continued Allied collaboration in peace.

Other Dinner Guests

Other dinner guests included Mrs. Hopkins, United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, his daughter, Kathleen; British Ambassador Clark Kerr, United States Minister George Kennan, Maj. Gen. J. R. Deane, chief of the United States military mission to Russia; Maj. Gen. Sidney Spalding, chief of the United States lend-lease mission; Brig. Gen. Frank Roberts, chief of staff of the United States military mission, and Rear Admiral Houston I. Maples, chief of the naval section of the United States military mission.

Mrs. Hopkins and Miss Harriman were the first American women to be Stalin's guests since the beginning of the war.

Russians Present

Russians attending the dinner included Foreign Commissar Molotov, A. I. Mikoyan, commissar of foreign trade; N. A. Voznessensky, chairman of the state planning commission, and N. E. Bulganin, vice chairman of people's commissars.

Charles Bohlen, United States State Department assistant, served as interpreter for the Americans.

FOOD FOR PRAGUE IS URGED

Hunger Threatens, Says Chief of Czechoslovak Mission to Russia

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP)—Food supplies are running low in Prague, and "hunger will visit the city if help from all of Czechoslovakia's allies does not come soon," Gen. Heliodar Pika, chief of the Czechoslovak military mission to Russia, has reported.

General Pika, in an interview yesterday, said Prague had been stripped of virtually everything by the Germans, the stores are almost empty and many of the shops have been wrecked.

One of the great tragedies, he said, was the destruction by the Germans of the famous Carl IV clock in the center of the city, the only timepiece of its kind in the world.

Turkish Ambassador Returns To Moscow

Moscow, June 2 (AP)—Selim Sarper, Turkish Ambassador to Russia, arrived today from Ankara. Sarper has been away from his post conferring with Turkish officials since shortly after the Soviet denunciation of the twenty-year Russian-Turkish treaty of December 17, 1925.

Foreign Commissar Molotov said March 3 the treaty "on longer corresponds to the new situation and needs serious improvement."

Sarper's return indicates the Turks plan to seek new discussions.

Dnieper Dam Work Progress Revealed

Moscow, June 2 (AP)—The Russian public got a progress report today on the great Dnieper dam, destroyed by the Germans and under reconstruction for a year.

The newspaper *Pravda* devoted a page to the dam. Photographs showed the work appeared to be going well, although there is much more to do before it starts turning out electricity for the Ukraine.

Silk Stockings Made By Moscow Factory

Moscow, June 2 (AP)—The Dzerzhinsky factory in Moscow has turned out its first batch of women's high-grade silk stockings, A. F. Shcegolev, Commissar of Light Industry, said today.

By the year's end, 30,000,000 pairs of stockings in ten different colors will be produced, although not all of them will be silk, he said. The commissar also estimated more than 3,500,000 women's and girls' knitted sweaters, as many children's suits, and about 4,000,000 pairs of knitted underwear also would be made during the year.

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Report Not Confirmed

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP).—No information has become available here to support Washington-voiced reports that the Russians were "liquidating" professional people in Berlin and other occupied German areas they control. Senator Owen Brewster said on his return to Washington from Europe yesterday that high London and Paris authorities had heard such reports.

Haakon To Return Thursday

Oslo, June 2 (AP)—King Haakon will return to Norway Thursday and the day will be declared a national holiday. The King left five years ago to the day to continue the fight against Germany from London. In addition, June 7 is the day Norway won independence from Sweden in 1905.

Quisling Trial Delay Criticized

OSLO, June 2 (AP).—Carl Hambro, president of the Norwegian Parliament, has warned his country that American good will might be lost through a slow, deliberate trial of Vidkun Quisling, Norway's former puppet premier.

Back in his homeland after five years abroad, Hambro said yesterday that Norway has the "genuine good will of America."

"But," he added, "slowness and governmental red tape involved in the trial of Quisling might destroy that good will. The American does not understand this deliberate treatment of a man recognized as the world's most notorious traitor, and neither do I."

Quisling's trial is due to start on or before Aug. 25.

Gestapo Officer Traced Through Dog

Oslo, June 2 (AP)—Siegfried Fehmer, Gestapo officer who Norwegians say was more responsible than any other Nazi for torture of patriots, was in the hands of authorities today—because of his dog.

He was apprehended in a disarming area, posing as a member of the German air force.

Fehmer left Oslo so hurriedly just before the German capitulation that he was unable to take his dog, Schock. The pet was turned over to a friend, who in turn gave it to one of Fehmer's girl friends.

This much the Norwegian and British security officials learned, and knowing Fehmer's affection for the dog, they kept watch on the girl friend's home and tapped her telephone line.

Eventually the call for which they were waiting came through.

Fehmer called to ask about Schock, and the call was traced to the disarming area.

Arrest Of Lindemann In Denmark Reported

Copenhagen, June 2 (AP)—The newspaper *Social Demokraten* reported today that a police detachment of the Allied command had arrested Col. Georg Lindemann, former German commander in Denmark, on the island of Fyn.

Lindemann was responsible for a terror wave in Denmark last year.

There was no official confirmation of his arrest.

Demand DeGrelle Death.

Brussels, June 2 (A. P.).—The people of the town of Bouillon, home of Leon DeGrelle, Belgian Rexist leader accused of aiding the Nazis, demanded today that he be executed and that his body be placed on the town's refuse dump.

DeGrelle last was reported held in custody in Spain.

Combat Dogs Working As Guards In Belgium

Charleroi, Belgium, June 2 (AP)—Twenty-three growling members of the K-9 Corps are guarding a large warehouse of PX supplies—cigarettes, candy, soap and other things for which the average European civilian would almost sell his soul.

Trained for mine detection, the dogs were brought over in the Normandy push. However, snow and mud on the ground kept the dogs from getting the scent of the explosives and they were put on watchdog duty.

Some day they will probably come back home with their GI masters, since all the soldier-handlers say they want to keep their dogs, and nearly half have already obtained the necessary permission from the owners.

B-29's Evade Jap Trickery; Cylinders Dropped At Planes

Guam, *Sunday*, June 3 (AP)—The Japanese tried new defense tricks against the 450 Superfortresses in Friday's 3,200-ton fire-bomb raid on Osaka, but the assault set huge fires burning in the heart of the Nipponese city, American airmen said today.

Intense anti-aircraft fire at Osaka and bad flying weather en route to the target contributed to the toll of ten Superfortresses missing from the attack.

High fuel consumption necessary to climb above a storm caused 36 of the big planes to land at Iwo Jima, unable to make it back to their Tinian Island base.

Gasoline Bombs On Docks

Smoke pillars towered thousands of feet above Osaka while the Superfortresses, covered by 150 Iwo-based Mustang fighters, deluged docks and industrial plants with gasoline bombs in the two-hour daylight raid on Japan's second largest city.

Japanese interceptor pilots, while reluctant to close with the heavily armed Superfortresses and the hard-hitting Mustangs, employed a new chain-and-bucket defense contrivance without success, army sources said.

The device, two cylinders the size of paint buckets linked by a nine-foot chain, was dropped by the enemy airmen with the apparent intention that it should explode on contact with the bombers or foul their propellers.

Crude Weapon Fails

Lieut. James M. Pearson, Manchester, Tenn., said one of these crude weapons was released from a Japanese plane about 700 feet above his bomber.

But due to the enemy's poor aim "the thing dropped several hundred feet behind us," Pearson reported.

Sergts. Charles E. Fitch, Tampa, Fla., and James W. Morgan, Stockdale, Pa., each shot down a Nipponese fighter, Morgan chalking up his first kill.

Americans Gain On Okinawa Up To 1,000 Yards

Guam, *Sunday*, June 3 (AP)—Backed by heavy artillery and tanks, the United States 10th Army ripped into disintegrating Japanese forces on Okinawa Saturday in the closing phases of the campaign.

The 10th Army divisions ranged below the collapsed Naha-Yonabaru line Saturday for general gains up to 1,000 yards. They were backed by tanks and heavy artillery, due ot a cessation of rainy weather which had deluged Okinawa with thirteen inches of rain in ten days.

Marines Gain 1,000 Yards

In the west coast sector southeast of fallen Naha, the 1st Marine Division yesterday gained 1,000 yards below Shuri and crossed the Naha-Yonabaru east-west highway.

Near the center, the 96th Infantry Division captured Chan village which is 2 miles below captured Shuri and pushed on below Chan toward Tera village. The Yanks seized high ground near Kamizato.

On the east coast side, the 7th Infantry Division pushed southward in a move aimed at cutting off the Chinen Peninsula and reopening the Nakagusuku harbor, once anchorage of the Japanese fleet.

Reports Carriers Raid Kyushu

Tokyo Says Navy Fighters Resume Blows—Admits 'Shocking' Damage by B-29s.

Guam, June 2 (A. P.).—Carrier raids on Japan were renewed today, the Tokyo radio reported, in the wake of B-29 fire raids which have inflicted "shockingly great" damage on Nippon's major industrial cities.

Tokyo reported that approximately 200 seaborne fighter planes and an unannounced number of flying boats from bases in the Kerama Islands bombed and strafed airdromes on Kyushu Island for two hours this morning. Some raiders also strafed trains in their attack on the most southerly island of Nippon, Tokyo said.

The report followed other enemy broadcasts saying Superfort fire raids on Tokyo had forced the capital's residents to dig subterranean homes and predicting martial law might be declared to meet devastation inflicted by B-29s.

Osaka Burned Out.

A Jap domestic broadcast quoted an editorial in the Tokyo Mainichi saying that "because of the fact that the number of war victims has increased to such a tremendous amount, we certainly would not be surprised even if we see a necessity of adopting martial law."

Airmen reutrning to their Marianas Islands bases from the latest incendiary attack, made on Japan's second largest city by more than 450 Superforts yesterday, reported it was so effective that the "heart of Osaka seemed to be burning out."

All agreed results were excellent. Some veteran fire raiders placed it among the most successful B-29 raids on Japan. The entire city was covered by a cloud of smoke so huge that the last waves had trouble finding their targets.

Ten Superforts failed to return. About thirty-six Tinian-based B-29s landed on Iwo Jima because they were short of gas. They burned up all their fuel climbing to get out of bad weather on the way to Osaka.

Losses were attributed largely to intense anti-aircraft fire. Japanese interceptors that weren't routed by 150 escorting American Mustang fighters were timid. Japanese airmen did try a new but crude chain and bucket weapon in an attempt to bring down the big bombers.

Lieut. James M. Pearson of Manchester, Tenn., commander of a Saipan-based plane, said a Japanese fighter dropped a device made of two cylinders about the size of paint buckets linked together by a nine-foot chain. The Nipponese released the device about 700 feet above Pearson's plane.

"The pilot's aim was bad," Pearson said, "and the thing dropped several hundred feet behind us."

Pearson said that the containers may have held explosive, but they dropped out of sight.

Capt. Philip M. Greene, 50 Kane avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., veteran of thirty missions, described the Osaka raid as the most exciting he had flown. He came home with two flak holes in his ship. It was his last trip before going home on leave.

Okinawa Yanks Driving For Airfield

Guam, June 2 (AP)—The United States 10th Army, after completing erasure of Japan's main defense line on southern Okinawa by capturing all of Shuri, sprang forking drives today aimed at obtaining use of the island's best airfield and harbor.

A front-line dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Alva Dopking said another ten days may see the end of organized enemy resistance.

An Okinawa dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland noted, however, that the west coast peninsula below the fallen capital of Naha is "alive with troops" in position to defend the big Naha airfield.

Backbone Broken

An official Navy spokesman said yesterday in Washington he was convinced the backbone of Japan's Okinawa defenses has been broken.

Tokyo radio found little to say about the ground operations, but sought to bolster the homeland with extensive claims of American shipping sunk by suicide planes and assurances that more such attacks are in the offing.

The complete occupation Friday of heavily fortified Shuri, in the center of the once formidable Naha-Yonabaru line, was announced in today's fleet communiqué which reported general advances yesterday up to 2,000 yards.

Kokuba River Crossed

On the west coast below fallen Naha, Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd's 6th Marine Division crossed the Kokuba River yesterday. That put it in position to cut across a peninsula containing the largest and best enemy airfield on Okinawa.

On the west coast, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Infantry Division speared south in a drive apparently aimed at cutting off Chinen Peninsula forming the southern arm of Nakagusuku harbor. That major anchorage, once used by the Japanese fleet, thus could be opened to American warships.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué today spoke of "diminishing resistance" and mopping-up operations in "newly captured areas behind the lines," suggesting strongly the acceleration of the drive.

Some Stiff Fighting

The Nipponese still offered a stiff fight in spots. They battled fiercely at Kokuba village, southeast of Naha, as the 6th Marine Division set up a 1,000-yard line along the Kokuba River.

The enemy put forth his best effort of the day yesterday near the east coast against the 7th Infantry Division as it scored advances of 400 to 1,000 yards into the southern Ozato Mura hills.

The estimated 25,000 Nipponese survivors of a garrison that once numbered 85,000 were confronted with a hard choice.

They could elect to defend both the Naha airfield on the west coast and the south shore of vital Nakagusuku harbor on the east coast. If they do, they split their forces against the overwhelming might of Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.'s five divisions.

Another Possibility

Or they could choose to consolidate in hills at the southwestern corner of Okinawa. If they do, they must withdraw across relatively flat country under ground, air and naval attack.

It is too early to determine which choice the enemy will make.

Haugland's account of many enemy troops around the Naha airfield and today's communiqué report of "the most stubborn resistance" on the east coast below Yonabaru suggest a scattered defense.

In Washington, the Navy spokesman predicted a determined enemy last stand on the southern tip.

Japanese resistance was diminishing and the character of opposition met on both flanks was nothing like the fight the enemy put up at Shuri.

Bad Weather Impedes Drive

Bad weather impeded the American forces somewhat yesterday. Marine planes parachuted supplies to forward elements.

One of the most significant achievements yesterday was the seizure by Maj. Gen. Pedro Del Valle's 1st Marine Division of heights south of Shuri dominating the open country to the south. Driving ahead for more than a mile, the Leathernecks won the Shichina Hill mass overlooking the Naha-Yonabaru east-west highway. This highway has been cut at both ends.

The fall of Shuri, with its sixteen century moated castle, not only permitted the 24th Army Corps to reorganize for new tasks but also straightened out the American line where a bulge existed after the capture of Naha and Yonabaru.

Despite Tokyo radio claims that suicide plane attacks would be stepped up, Admiral Nimitz was able to report "limited" enemy raids for Thursday, during which three planes were shot down. No mention was made of any damage to American shipping.

Navy Casualties At Okinawa Set Record

Guam, June 2 (AP)—United States Fleet casualties at Okinawa have been the "greatest naval casualties encountered in any of our operations to this time," Vice Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, commander of the 5th Fleet, said in departing from sea duty to plan new operations ashore.

In a short talk made after he received the Navy Cross for his part in the Okinawa operations, Spruance said:

"The Okinawa operation in which we have been engaged has been distinctly the most extensive and protracted of all operations by the 5th Fleet.

Praises Destroyers

"Warfare conducted by ships of the fleet has been characterized by great determination and courage.

"It has resulted in the greatest naval casualties encountered in any of our operations to this time. Special mention should be made of destroyers and other small types of craft which have been so successful in their mission of screening transports and beaches used for unloading. In this task they have set us superb examples of heroism in actions so numerous they cannot be mentioned individually.

"Our air force has shown again its unmistakable superiority over the enemy's forces.

"To All Hands—Well Done"

"To have been associated with so fine a body of fighting men is a matter of great pride to me and I regret that I must leave you before our job is finished. To all hands—Well done."

Admiral Spruance was born in Baltimore, but calls Indianapolis, Ind., his permanent home. His wife, Margaret, now is living in Monrovia, Cal.

A son, Lieut. Com. Edward Spruance, is in the submarine service.

Academy Graduate In 1907

Admiral Spruance was born in Baltimore, 58 years ago, but spent most of his early life in New Jersey. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Indiana and was graduated with the class of 1907.

Sixth Landing Is Made By Yanks on Mindanao

Doughboys Quickly Secure Beachhead with Aerial, Naval Support.

MANILA, Sunday, June 3—(AP) American forces made their sixth amphibious landing on Mindanao island Friday in a move designed to encircle and exterminate isolated Japanese garrisons.

The landing was made at Lauyon 75 miles south of Mindanao's capital city, Davao, and on the western shore of Davao gulf.

Doughboys rushed ashore against light opposition, quickly secured their beachhead and moved inland in search of the enemy. The landing was made under cover of strong aerial and Naval support.

Japs Retreat from Beach

The Japanese pulled back from the beach under shelling by a destroyer force commanded by Rear Adm. A. D. Struble.

The maneuver was a shore-to-shore operation, shifting some American forces, probably from Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff's 24th Infantry division in the Davao sector.

It was not immediately indicated how many Japanese were in the Lauyon sector, an important area for that city guards the entrance to Davao gulf. Heavy guns set up along the coast of Lauyon or to the north could harass any shipping entering the gulf.

Japanese in the Lauyon area probably were cut off on southern Mindanao as Woodruff's outfit bisected the island in their recent sweep through the center to attack strong enemy forces guarding Davao.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur recently estimated 50,000 Nipponese troops remained on Mindanao, the bulk of them in centrally located Bukidnon province. However, Woodruff's division has encountered stiff resistance and been forced to repulse strong counterattacks northwest of Davao. Another strong force may be in the Lauyon area.

Four Divisions in Action

In all, four U. S. Infantry divisions are engaged in the Mindanao campaign. The 21st, 40th and Americal all are in the north-central sector, where the bulk of the enemy forces are believed cut off in Bukidnon's rugged terrain but will have to be wiped out before the island is secured.

Moving northwest from Davao, the 24th Infantry division has liberated numerous towns in its drive inland on enemy forces pocketed between the Davao and Talomo rivers.

On Luzon island, the 25th Infantry division continued its advance into the Cagayan valley from Santa Fe, while to the east the 33rd Infantry division occupied positions on Highway 11, seven and a half miles northeast of Baguio. These operations were supported by medium, attack and fighter bombers which dropped 220 tons and fired many thousands of rounds in assaulting Japanese supply dumps and concentrations.

Bombers Hit Borneo

The U. S. 13th and Australian Air forces carried their neutralizing attacks on Borneo into a fifth successive day with more than 140 tons of bombs, attacking air facilities, personnel and supply areas and supporting Australian ground forces mopping up operations on nearby Tarakan island.

MacArthur said rocket firing planes caused many fires and personnel casualties north of Jesselton while light naval units shelled shore installations near Lahud Datu.

Air patrols sank a freighter off the west coast of Borneo and damaged a river boat while other aerial units attacked Japanese outposts in the Celebes, Halmaheras and Lesser Sundas.

Heavy bombers dropped 370 tons of explosives on Japanese headquarters areas at Taihoku on northern Formosa as they continued their daily pounding of that big island. They destroyed many buildings and caused such large fires that smoke rose 4,000 feet.

Medium bombers attacked warehouse areas at Giran on the eastern Formosa coast. Strafing fighters attacked targets throughout the island, destroying much transportation equipment, including 14 locomotives, and military installations. Four American planes were lost.

Jap Resistance East Of Manila Stiffens

Manila, June 2 (AP)—Americans of the 38th Division ran into strong opposition yesterday while attacking Japanese forced out of the old Shimbu Line east of Manila.

Jap resistance also stiffened again on Mindanao.

On Luzon Americans pushed into the head of the Cagayan Valley, prospective last stand for the Japanese on that island.

A survey showed that Allied air forces in this area had sunk or damaged 2,117,482 tons of Japanese shipping since January 1.

Japs Saved Many Men

Despite the beating given the Shimbu Line by the Americans after the Japanese were driven into that sector from Manila in February the enemy managed to conserve important forces there. From these the 38th recently wrested Wawa Dam and the Marikina gorge. This breached the Shimbu Line, but did not prevent withdrawal of considerable Jap forces to new positions.

In yesterday's attack 150 or more Japanese were killed at a river-bend position, but when the Yanks stabbed into hill positions nearby the new Jap line put up fierce resistance.

Gain East Of Malaybalay

On Mindanao the 31st Division drove the enemy back about half a mile east of Malabalay, but reported heavy opposition Wednesday from hill caves east of Managok.

The 32nd Division blasted the last Japs from the Villa Verde trail, historic route between the central Luzon plains and the Cagayan Valley.

The 32d joined the 25th Division north of the trail recently, but had to backtrack and clear several road blocks and hill positions to make the road safe for traffic. The trail has been widened to highway dimensions. The 32d built the road with armored bulldozers and, in the course of the job, killed more than 9,000 Japanese.

200 Dead Japs In Tunnels

From the new road the Yanks can drive into the Cagayan Valley, where the Japanese are concentrating for a final stand. It is their last major hold on the Philippines.

West of Villa Verde trail, doughboys of the 33d Division entered tunnels of the Balatoc mine and found the bodies of about 200 Japanese who apparently were killed by fellow soldiers or left to die because they could not move.

Philippine President Sergio Osmena announced that one division of the commonwealth army had been accepted by General MacArthur for "the campaign against Japan" and would be equipped with American arms. It is being formed at two centers on Luzon.

Other Air Achievements

MacArthur's communiqué today reported that the South Sea air blockade, in addition to sinking the more than 2,000,000 tons of enemy shipping, had destroyed 1,220 Japanese planes and dropped more than 70,000 tons of bombs in support of ground operations. In these operations 113,627 sorties were flown.

MacArthur reported that 135 heavy bombers and 60 fighters lashed at Formosa Wednesday and that the United States 13th air force and the Australian airforce sent 170 bombers and fighters against Japanese targets on Borneo on Tuesday.

JAP BORNEO GUNS SILENCED BY RAID

Manila, June 2 (A. P.).—The Thirteenth Air Force reported today that its May 28 raid on Balikpapan, Borneo, knocked out many anti-aircraft and shore guns and blasted a huge pier there.

The hits on the pier were scored by an element led by Flight Officer William Hale of Boston.

Important hits on shore guns were made by an element led by Capt. George C. Schumucker of Brock, Neb., and First Lieut. Paul W. Kelly of Stoughton, Mass. Another hit on guns at Balikpapan was scored by planes led by Flight Officer Robert E. McCarthy of Bedford, Mass.

CRIPPLED SUBMARINE ON 3,200-MILE RUN

UNITED STATES SUBMARINE BASE, Philippines, May 30 (Delayed) (AP)—The 3,200-mile cruise of Johnny Hyde's crippled underseas warship is a classic in the stories of valor of submarine crews.

The submarine met two Japanese cruisers and saw one break in two and sink after a torpedo had connected. Another torpedo damaged the second enemy ship but she was still capable of fighting back. She scored a shell hit on the American submersible.

Skipper Hyde, deep in Japanese waters, found that he could not submerge his craft because of the shell damage. Advised of the situation, base headquarters radioed to him to rendezvous with a rescue submarine and abandon the damaged craft.

That did not appeal to Hyde. Instead, he risked detection and started the long run to a friendly port. It was risky, but the crippled submarine made its way slowly out of the dangerous waters.

Hyde apologized for not having carried out orders, but explained: "She is too much of a ship to throw away for so small a hole."

When the crew hit port for liberty after the 3,200-mile cruise, "every night was Saturday night and Saturday night was New Year's Eve."

Sub Held Hours To Sea Floor Foils Japs

A Submarine Base in Western Pacific, June 2 (AP)—Pinned on the bottom of the ocean, oil trailing to the surface, an American submarine survived several hours of constant attack by Japanese destroyers, her skipper has disclosed.

The submarine now is being used for training activities in the United States. But her skipper still is in the thick of action, campaigning against Japanese shipping with a new boat.

Figures on his last two runs in Japanese home waters can't be disclosed yet, but fellow officers say "we've got to give him lots of credit."

Crew Members Elated

He is Commander Robert Kefauver, of Vallejo, Cal., just back to this base after a run on which crew members said "we really gave 'em something to worry about."

Kefauver's big thrill came many months ago when he was operating well within Japanese controlled waters.

"Cans attacked all night," he related, "and then they got me on the bottom. The depth charges shook us up and damaged us considerably. The smoking lamp was out; fumes filled the boat. He (the Jap destroyer) was up there dropping eggs on the fuel slick for hours."

Shrugs Off Incident

Then Kefauver dismissed the whole incident with a shrug—"But, we got fixed up all right. and got one more (Jap ship) before we went back to the States."

He didn't consider the efficient work, the worry and the frank fear of men aboard a hounded submarine as worth discussing. But others have said that in a pinch "we all have to trust each other, everybody has to go ahead with his own job. Sure, we're scared, but we've got to keep going."

Remembers Wake Island

Kefauver, though young, is a veteran of submarine service.

On December 7, he was aboard one of four submarines on patrol. The boat on which he was assigned was operating off Wake, and he tells of inability to help the Marine defenders of that little island when overwhelming Japanese forces attacked.

"We asked them if we could do anything," Kefauver says, "and they replied 'No, thanks.' Then two days later the Japs got them all."

Kefauver showed by his tone that he hasn't forgotten Wake Island.

Maybe those memories have had something to do with the score he built up or helped to build before getting command of his own boat.

Figures In 21 "Kills"

While serving either as an officer aboard the Tambor, later as her commanding officer and subsequently as skipper of two other boats, he has helped destroy 21 Japanese ships, including some warcraft and some of the enemy's largest merchant vessels.

He'll probably pile up a sizable addition to that score with his new command. "She's a good boat and we've a good crew," he says.

100 Bombers Hit Formosa

WITH UNITED STATES FIFTH AIR FORCE, Philippines, May 31 (Delayed by Censorship) (AP)—More than 100 bombers today made their first attack on the main Japanese Government building at Taihoku, capital of Formosa, where most of the key enemy civilian officials and possibly high-ranking militarists were believed to have headquarters.

Bombers from four groups blasted the five-story concrete building with a total of 339 tons. The building, which is 450 yards long, is Formosa's Pentagon and the largest edifice Pacific bombers have attacked outside the Japanese homeland.

The planes fought through heavy anti-aircraft fire to reach their target and encountered six Japanese fighters, but all returned. The bombs started explosions and fires. Smoke rose 8,000 feet and was visible twenty miles.

THREAT RISES AT SHAOYANG

Japanese Troops Falling Back As Chinese Approach

Chungking, *Sunday*, June 3 (AP)—Chinese troops today imperiled Shaoyang (Poaching) in south-central China after smashing enemy fortifications on the town's approaches, the Chinese High Command said in a special communiqué.

Shaoyang is now held by Japanese and was a former American airbase.

The command said Japanese troops were falling back to Shaoyang's outskirts after Chinese veterans seized three outer bastions—Yenkowpu, 8 miles west; Tankow, 19 miles northwest, and Chukowpu, 23 miles northwest.

Gap Torn In Corridor

The Chinese burst through Shaoyang's outer defenses after launching fierce attacks in which the Japanese suffered heavy casualties, the communiqué said.

Shaoyang is one of the most important strongholds in Hunan province guarding the west flank of the ruptured Japanese corridor to Indo-China, and its capture would cut the inner line of Japanese defense stretching from Hankow to Hong Kong.

A 150-mile gap already has been torn in the southern end of Japan's overland corridor.

Near Indo-China Border

At opposite ends of the breach, Chinese troops slogged 15 miles

across South China's bleak plateau lands to within 22 miles of the Indo-China border and posed a new threat from the south to the big, former United States 14th Air Force base at Liuchow.

The rupture in Japan's land bridge grew in South China as the Japanese reportedly withdrew northward toward Liuchow and beyond and southwestward into Indo-China under pressure of Chinese blows that may presage a general counteroffensive against the enemy.

Battle Is Indecisive

The Japanese, however, were putting up bitter resistance all along a 900-mile front from the Indo-China border area northward to the Yellow River. At many points along the line, Chinese forces were locked in swaying, indecisive battle.

The Chinese High Command belatedly said the Japanese launched a drive May 2 in south-central China from the area north of the big Japanese-held city of Hengyang. The thrust was apparently held but fighting still was going on.

In maritime Chekiang province, also, the Japanese were thrusting southward along the east coast and had reached a point 30 miles south of their base at Wenchow.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces carved out a 15-mile gain in Kwangsi province near the Indo-China frontier when they pushed bitterly fighting enemy rear guards from Suilo along the Indo-China highway and reached the vicinity of Szelo, 65 miles southwest of liberated Yungning (Nanning).

The Chinese advance carried troops under Gen. Chang Fah-kwei within 115 miles of the Indo-Chinese capital of Hanoi.

Press Toward Shaoyang

Eighty-five miles northeast of Yungning, Chinese forces which had advanced to the area of Tsinkong (Chienkiang) began to attack the enemy garrison "entrenched in the city," an important highway-junction town, the High Command said.

The capture of Tsinkong would pose a direct threat to the great railroad-junction city of Liuchow, 50 miles to the northeast. Liuchow also was threatened by troops of another Chinese force battling for possession of Ishan, 43 miles to the west. The two Chinese battle groups were some 63 miles from a junction.

Tsinkong also commands a highway leading eastward across Kwangsi province to the Si (West) River region from which, an army spokesman predicted over the week end, the Japanese might withdraw toward Canton.

Two Airbases Recovered

United States 14th Air Force headquarters revealed that eleven American airbases in China were evacuated between July, 1944, and January of this year. Two of these —Yuhgning and Suichwan, the latter in Kiangsi province—have been recovered while Shaoyang and Liuchow appeared near recapture.

The Japanese thrust north of the Hengyang area probably was intended to divert Chinese pressure in the Shaoyang direction.

The enemy drive was launched from Siangsiang, 72 miles northeast of Shaoyang. The Chinese communiqué said that the enemy was halted 19 miles west of Siangsiang, where fighting still was going on during May 30.

Siangsiang is one of the strong holds guarding the west flank of the Hunan stretch of the Canton-Hankow north-south railroad, and it was believed possible the Japanese wish to nip in the bud any incipient Chinese threat to the vital line.

Chinese Units Near Szelo

Chungking, June 2 (AP)—Chinese troops driving southwestward along the highway leading to French Indo-China are approaching Szelo, 70 miles southwest of liberated Yungning (Nanning), the Chinese high command announced today.

Severe fighting is progressing at the important highway junction town of Tsinkiang (Chienkiang), 85 miles northeast of Yungning, where Chinese attacked the enemy entrenched in the city, the bulletin added.

Enemy positions southwest and northeast of Yungning indicated the gap in the ruptured Japanese corridor to Indo-China is now more than 150 miles long.

1,221 Japs Killed In Burma

Calcutta, June 2 (AP) — British empire troops have killed 1,221 Japanese soldiers attempting to flee eastward in the Kama "escape bridgehead" east of the Irrawaddy, 17 miles north of Prome, a Southeast Asia Command communiqué announced today.

Enemy stragglers were being hunted down as Allied troops continued mopping up in Burma.

Northwest of Kalaw on the Toungoo-Mawchi route British troops have captured a staircase that zigzags up a 3,000-foot mountain, it was announced. This was one of the last major escape routes toward Thailand for the Japanese.

Heavy bombers sank a submarine depot ship and a merchant ship in the naval anchorage of Satahib in the Gulf of Siam, the communiqué said. Other planes bombed and strafed enemy transport on the Bangkot-Singapore line.

Enemy Defeated In Central Burma

Calcutta, June 2 (AP) — British troops have inflicted a "heavy defeat" on Japanese troops in central Burma above Prome, where trapped enemy forces are battling to cross the Irrawaddy River, Admiral Lord Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

In the Kama "escape" bridgehead 17 miles north of Prome and 170 miles northwest of Rangoon, 1,221 enemy troops have been killed, Japanese stragglers attempting to escape eastward toward the Irrawaddy were hunted down and killed.

Naval Anchorage Bombed

One hundred and forty miles north of Prome, troops advanced along the Japanese escape road from Toungoo to Thailand, while in the Kalaw area, British soldiers captured the "staircase" which zigzags up the 3,000-foot mountains northwest of Kalaw.

Allied heavy bombers attacked the naval anchorage on Satahib in the Gulf of Siam yesterday, sinking a submarine depot ship and a merchant vessel. Other aircraft attacked the Rajburi rail yards on the Bangkok-Singapore line. Bangpong rail junction and troop concentrations at Moulmein and the jetty areas of Martaban also were bombed.

Japanese Imitate Truman's Terms

San Francisco, June 2 (AP) — Tokyo said today Japan would soon be in a position to "open the way for the unconditional surender of the United States" along the "same lines" as those proposed for Japan by President Truman.

The Tokyo propagandist, Isamu Inouye, declared in the broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission that Papan does not want to "enslave the American people or exterminate them."

This was a play on President Truman's assurances to the Japanese people that unconditional surrender would not mean their enslavement o rextermination.

Inouye added that "the unconditional surrender Japan demands of the United States" merely calls for the "immediate return" of the American armed forces to their homes.

"And then," he added, "we would like to join hands mutually in constructing an international machinery that will strive toward world peace and the good of humanity."

Japs to Live in Dugouts.

San Francisco, June 2 (A. P.).—Homeless residents of Tokyo will exist for the duration in dugout homes provided to take the place of dwellings destroyed by Superfortress fire raids, Radio Tokyo reported today.

The broadcast, recorded by the FCC, said "thousands" of the dugouts were being constructed and added that Tokyo still was busy clearing debris left by the fire attacks May 24 and 26.

U. S. Sub Shells Marcus Island

San Francisco, June 2 (A. P.).—An American submarine shelled Tiny, Japanese-held Marcus Island, about 1,100 miles northeast of Guam, Thursday night (Japanese time), Radio Tokyo said today in a broadcast heard by the FCC.

Japs Make Big Claims.

San Francisco, June 2 (A. P.).—Japanese Domei News Agency claimed today 303 American ships had been sunk and 263 heavily damaged in Okinawan waters since March 23, eight days before the invasion of the island began.

The breakdown of the claims, as heard by the FCC was: Aircraft carriers, fifteen sunk, sixteen damaged; battleships, fourteen sunk, fourteen damaged; battleships or cruisers, four sunk, nineteen damaged; cruisers, fifty-two sunk, twenty-six damaged; destroyers, forty-one sunk, twenty-nine damaged; transports, forty sunk, forty-one damaged; submarines, one sunk.

Claims against other warcraft of which identity was uncertain, but ranging from tankers, possible carriers or transports down to motor torpedo boats, were 136 sunk and 118 damaged.

'Crack Assault Group' Of Japan Minimized

San Francisco, June 2 (AP)—The Japanese "crack assault troops" which a Nipponese report May 24 declared were invading Morotai Island in the southwest Pacific were probably no more than one barge load, Aneta, Netherlands news agency, said today.

An Aneta dispatch from Morotai, in the Netherlands East Indies south of the Philippines, quoted the Australian Army commander there as saying the island was still safely in Allied hands.

The Japanese "invasion" barge was discovered beached by an Allied patrol. Seven Japanese at the scene fled.

ZIONISTS OFFER NEW PLAN

Palestine Proposal Would Give Arabs Full Rights

JERUSALEM, June 2 (AP)—The Inner Zionist Council, in a resolution accepted yesterday, set forth a plan for a Jewish homeland in Palestine with full rights for Arabs.

Opposition by Arabs, frequently reaching violence, has been a stumbling block to the Zionist movement. The council declared the Jewish State in Palestine would be based on full equality of rights for all inhabitants "without distinction as to religion, race or politics and without domination or subjugation."

The resolution expressed regret that the Jews were not represented at the San Francisco World Security Conference.

Corporal Devises New Bridge System

Ahwaz, Iran (Delayed) (A. P.).—Corporal Michael A. Kirk, 276 Riverside avenue, Newark, N. J., who formerly taught at Arlington, N. J., Catholic Protectory, devised a new contract bridge system while recovering from sand fly fever at the 113th Army General Hospital at Khorramshahr.

Using the "Kirk" system, the corporal teamed up with a sergeant and they've never been beaten. Kirk, who entered the Army in August, 1942, came to the Persian Gulf Command in June, 1943, and in February, 1944, married a Polish refugee, Barbara Klosek, here.

New Zealand Cuts Rations.

Wellington, June 2 (A. P.).—New Zealand's Minister of Supply, D. G. Sullivan, today announced reductions in butter and meat rations, effective June 11, in order to increase export contributions to Britain and liberated Europe.

The butter ration will be cut from eight to six ounces a week and the meat ration by three pence worth weekly.

Sullivan said that the meat export should be increased by 15,000 tons to a total of approximately 35,000 tons a year. He estimated butter export would total 15,000 tons.

New Zealand will still have sufficient, he added, to maintain its high standards of health.

RULE TIGHTENS IN ARGENTINA

Exiles Report Arrests and Strict Censorship.

Montevideo, June 2 (A. P.).—Even on the streets of free Montevideo most exiles from Argentina are wary of criticizing the Argentine Government of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell.

However, many of them—political refugees and expelled persons—are sources for much information about Argentina, where a strict press censorship has been re-established.

Informants reaching Montevideo are skeptical regarding the announced willingness of the Farrell regime to hold a general election, and say that even if it was held it would be carefully engineered. They point out that since Argentina declared war on Germany and Japan, the Argentine Government armed itself with a set of decrees, purportedly assuring secrecy of the national defense, but actually usable to suppress any criticism.

Numerous prominent citizens have been arrested, several newspapers have been closed and arrests of newspaper men were reported as continuous.

Newspaper readers in Argentina know almost nothing of the criticism from abroad against the Farrell Government. All news from outside must filter through the hands of Government representatives. Items critical to Argentine seldom get into the newspapers.

Censorship in Force.

After proclaiming that foreign correspondents enjoyed full freedom, the Government dropped all pretense on April 28, when a decree declared all dispatches must be sent at the sender's risk, and be subject to delay, retention or suppression without notice.

Large daily newspapers such as La Prensa, La Nacion and El Mundo constantly are under pressure to remain quiet on subjects deemed unfavorable to the military regime. It is estimate that the Argentine jails still hold some 3,000 political prisoners, only 10 per cent of whom opponents of Farrell say, were Axis sympathizers.

A retired Argentine Navy officer, reported that on the day Berlin fell traffic was halted completely on many Buenos Aires streets and that pederstrians were searched violently. He said that he and his wife were searched by sixteen policemen armed with pistols, sub-machine-guns and carbines.

14 ARGENTINE PAPERS REPORTED SUSPENDED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 2 (AP)—The Argentine opposition group Patria Libre [Free Fatherland] charged today that the Argentine government had closed fourteen newspapers recently and arrested at least ten editors in suppression of a free press.

A report issued through a group of former Argentine Government officials in exile here asserted that the Argentine Undersecretariat of Press Information devoted part of its annual budget of 6,000,000 pesos ($1,500,000) to subsidize newspapers "published irregularly."

The report charged that two Nazi newspapers, "which systematically insulted the late President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and eulogized Hitler and Mussolini now owe more than 125,000 pesos ($31,250) to the Government."

Greater Producing Oil Fields Sought In Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, June 2 (AP)—Brazil is combing the big state of Bahia, north of here, in search of greater producing oil fields. With ambitious postwar plans, Brazil finds itself extremely poor in petroleum.

American firms operating in Bahia have met with a certain amount of success and four wells there are now producing 800 barrels daily, according to Col. Joao Carlos Barreto, of the National Council of Petroleum.

Brazil To Expand Its Fishing Industry

Recife, Brazil (AP)—The *jangada*, a picturesque raftlike sailing vessel which for generations has sailed along the northern Brazilian coast, may disappear in favor of large, co-operative fishing vessels capable of runs far out to sea.

Rafael Xavier, representative of the Government's Executive Fishing Commission, says the commission's aim is to replace the *jangada* with craft capable of developing and increasing the area's fishing industry.

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Colombia Mutiny Quickly Put Down

Bogota, Colombia, June 2 (A. P.).—A Government communique said last night that police had put down a mutiny inside the centraly penitentiary where several military leaders who had been imprisoned on charges of participating in the unsuccessful revolt of July, 1944, had seized control for several hours yesterday morning.

The Government had rejected a proposal by Gen. Eduardo Bonitto, whom it named as one of the leaders, that the accused revolutionaries be released in exchange for returning control of the jail.

WOULD CURB ARMY COURTS

Kilday Urges Cut In Powers Under Peacetime Training

Washington, June 2 (AP)—A move to cut deeply into the Army's court-martial powers over peacetime trainees conscripted under proposed universal military training legislation is being pushed by Representative Kilday (D., Taxes).

As to just how far he proposed to go in curbing the military's powers in taking punitive action against its own personnel, Kilday was uncertain when he gave his views at a committee meeting yesterday.

But he indicated that he favored removal of court-martial powers in peacetime except in cases involving minor infractions of regulations. Certainly, the Texan said, in time of peace military personnel accused of major crimes should be dealt with by civil courts.

To Submit Amendment

A member of the Military Committee, Kilday said he will submit his proposal as an amendment to legislation providing for compulsory peacetime military training.

The administration of military justice, Kilday declared, "lies fallen in ill repute" because of recent reversals of court-martial sentences after publicity had been given to them.

As a result, he added, the public is losing confidence "in the administration of military justice" and "the people think that nothing can be done for courts-martial cases unless they can bring outside pressure."

Hearings To Start

Kilday stated his views as the House Committee on postwar Military Policy set the stage for the opening of hearings on peacetime draft proposals.

The committee, headed by Representative Woodrum (D., Va.), will start its public sessions Monday with Joseph C. Grew, Under Secretary of State, as the first witness.

Veterans To Testify

Woodrum said several score of witnesses will be heard during the two weeks allotted for public sessions, with proponents and opponents being given opportunity to present their cases.

Witnesses already listed include spokesmen for veterans' groups, religious and educational organizations and discharged service men.

While the Woodrum committee cannot send legislation to the House floor, it is expected to recommend that the Military Affairs Committee give favorable consideration to legislation which would make every able-bodied youth liable for one year of military training after the war.

The legislation is expected to touch off one of the most bitter fights of the present session of Congress.

15,000 NEEDED TO FIX SHIPS

Damaged Craft Waiting In Line On Pacific For Repair

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Repair of battle-damaged Navy ships is the most urgent Pacific Coast war job, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, said today in appealing for 15,000 more shipyard workers.

Damaged naval craft are waiting in line at West Coast harbors for vital repair work which is lagging to such an extent, McNutt asserted, that the end of the war against Japan may be seriously delayed.

Travel Expenses Paid

So urgent is the need for ship repair workers, he reported, that the Navy has agreed to pay travel expenses to the job. Ship repair yards are in the Los Angeles, San Francisco Bay and Seattle-Puget Sound areas.

In adidtion to the recruiting drive, WMC and the Navy are compaigning to persuade present ship repair workers to stick to their jobs.

McNutt reported that although employment in West Coast yards rose to 100,000 in April, by mid-May it had dropped to 98,500. He described as "alarming" a tendency of some shipyard workers to quit since Germany's defeat.

Highly Skilled Men Sought

Employment in the Seattle-Puget Sound area was reported to have declined to 29,930, almost 1,000 less than the number of workers six months ago. In the San Francisco Bay area, employment was reported to be 53,800, little more than January's figures.

However, the number of ship workers in the Los Angeles area has increased to 15,200, an addition of about 900 since April, WMC said.

Most important need, McNutt said, is for highly skilled craftsmen such as electricians, machinists, sheet-metal workers, coppersmiths, instrument makers, riggers and ordnance men. Unskilled workers also are being sought.

Yank Gunboats Supply Guerrillas On Mindanao

Washington, June 2 (AP)—A force of gunboats is keeping Filipino guerrillas on Mindanao regularly supplied with arms and ammunition for the mopup of Japanese on the island, the Navy disclosed today.

The force, part of the 7th Fleet, brings weapons, clothing, shoes and helmets offshore and from there the equipment is ferried ashore by fleets of native canoes.

The guerrillas are led by Col. Wendell W. Fertig, of Golden, Col., who has been fighting from the hills of Mindanao since Pearl Harbor.

99, HE MEETS TRUMAN

Howell, Head of Confederate Veterans, Visits White House

WASHINGTON, June 2—Gen. Julius Howell of Bristol, Va., 99-year-old commander of the United Confederate Veterans, was photographed with President Truman today during a call in which he talked about the Presidential campaign of 1856 when James Buchanan was elected. He was then ten years old.

The veteran was presented by Representative Rankin of Mississippi and was accompanied by his wife and Miss Maude B. Sneed, head of the Daughters of the Confederacy in the District of Columbia.

4 Different Fire Bombs

Washington, June 2 (AP)—The Chemical Warfare Service disclosed today that Superfortresses are dropping at least four kinds of incendiary bombs on Japan and that research is under way to develop still more.

Two of the bombs spread flaming synthetic lava formed by jellied gasoline, powdered magnesium, liquid asphalt and other ingredients.

One is the M-76 or "goop" bomb, a 500-pounder, which scatters lava into corners and other out-of-the-way places. The other is the 10-pound M-74, equipped with a mechanism that throws gobs of burning lava for distances of 25 yards.

The two other bombs are the 100-pound M-47 and the 6-pound M-69 cluster. The M-47, packed with jellied gasoline in a thin wall, is capable of scattering chunks of fire for distances of 40 yards. The M-69 is made up of bomb clusters scattered by a time fuse, releasing a shower of fire sticks.

Slugged It Out on Surface.

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—High on the navy's prideful list of exploits in smashing Japanese sea power is the saga of the submarine Salmon.

She surged under water to finish off with torpedoes a once-hit Japanese tanker. Then, forced by depth charges to surface, she whipped the tanker's four-vessel escort with her deck guns.

The Calmon's daring feat was told by the Navy with a general relaxation of secrecy on activities of American undersea craft. Secretary Forrestal said that they have conquered Japanese shipping to such an extent that security rules can be partially lifted.

In line with its new policies the Navy at Pearl Harbor permitted disclosure of the sinking of an entire Japanese convoy by the submarine Wahoo. Her torpedoes sent to the bottom four large troop ships steaming toward New Britain.

Recent submarine activity, the Navy announced, resulted in sinking fourteen more Japanese ships, including a destroyer and four other combat vessels. The list brings the total Japanese ships sunk by submarines to 1,142, including 1,006 merchantmen.

D-DAY DOCUMENTS

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—The original German unconditional surrender documents will be placed on public exhibition at the National Archives June 6, first anniversary of D day, Solon J. Buck, Archivist, announced today.

The dozen documents include those signed at Reims and at Berlin.

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War Costs Up In May Despite Europe Victory

$8,155,892,930 Is Second Only to March Outlay; No Drop Seen Until Autumn

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—Despite the end of hostilities in Europe, United States expenditures for the war in May were the second highest on record.

The Treasury's daily statement showed today that the government spent $8,155,892,930.80 on war activities last month, not including the expenditures of government corporations.

This figure compares with the record outlay of $8,246,000,000 in March and is the second time war expenditures have passed the $8,000,000,000 mark in any calendar month.

The figures bear out Treasury Department statements that, although the European war is over, it is not yet paid for, and there remains the Japanese war to finance. No real drop in war spending can be looked for until autumn, the Treasury says.

May's war expenditures raised to $38,039,000,000 the total spent on the war during the first five months of 1945. This compares with $37,607,000,000 for like period of 1944. Similarly, war expenditures for the first eleven months of the 1945 fiscal year were $81,191,000,000, compared with $79,471,000,000 during the corresponding period in 1944.

TRUMAN ASKS DRIVE FOR FOOD

Calls On People To Produce, Preserve And Conserve

Washington, June 2 (AP)—President Truman called on the American people today to produce, preserve and conserve all food possible as a "real contribution to the final victory and the peace."

He issued this statement:

"In this fourth year of war the need for every ounce of food which the American people can produce and preserve is greater than ever before.

"The supply lines to feed our troops and the millions fighting and working with them are the longest in the history of warfare. Along the thousands of miles of these lines, food must be kept moving.

Change From Combat Rations

"Our soldiers in Europe are eating more canned fruits and vegetables because they are changing from combat rations to regular meals.

"Beyond our tremendous military requirements lies the task of working with other nations to help liberated peoples regain their strength and rebuild their countries. There can be no lasting peace in a hungry world.

"We Americans must do our part to help swell the nation's food supply.

"In Every Way Possible"

"I call upon every American to help discharge this obligation in every way possible:

"By growing a Victory garden—whether it be in the back yard, in a community or company-employé plot, or on the farm. There is still plenty of time to plant in most parts of the country.

"By dedicating ourselves to growing larger and better gardens and seeing them through to the harvest.

"By preserving our food at home or in a community canning center. Civilian supplies of commercially canned fruits and vegetables are now at the lowest point of the war, and next winter will be one fourth less than last year.

"By conserving food in every possible way—wasting not an ounce.

"In anything so hazardous and difficult as growing food, we cannot afford to take chances. We must always reckon with the weather, which in some parts of the country delayed plantings and damaged some fruit crops. We must plan for maximum production.

"With millions of American men and women dedicated to this task, our food will make a real contribution to the final victory and the peace."

Government Moves

Government moves took shape today to hasten the agriculutral rehabilitation of war-swept areas, now largely dependent on the United States for food, and to improve distribution of short meat supplies here at home.

1. Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.), who will take over July 1 as Secretary of Agriculture and national food boss, proposed that civilian food experts follow the armies and speed plantings. He told reporters he had talked it over with President Truman. Since Anderson was drafted from Congress to try to improve the food situation there appears to be no question but that his ideas will be heeded.

With a world shortage of sugar, Anderson said every Pacific island clear to the China coast is a potential sugar producer. And every ounce of extra food that can be produced in liberated Europe, he commented, will ease by that much the drain on this country.

Meat Distribution Order

2. Chester Bowles, price administrator, directed that commercial slaughterers, beginning June 17, distribute their meat in the same pattern they followed in the first three months of 1944. At present, meat is extremely scarce in some areas, more plentiful in others, although none has all it could use. Bowles said the new order should go "a long way toward the goal of fair and even distribution of the supply that we do have."

These developments came at the end of a week of better weather, particularly in the important mid-Western producing area.

The need has been for warmer, drier weather suitable for field work. Although much planting has been delayed by cold and rain, the general situation is not much different from a year ago when heavy rains and floods late in May and early in June hindered farm operations.

Handicaps Overcome Last Year

Farmers overcame the handicaps and went on to produce a near-record supply of food and feed crops.

The advent of this June found little improvement, however, in the immediately available food supplies for consumers in this country or abroad.

An Associated Press survey brought reports from most major American cities of an unchanged situation—meat supplies very tight, poultry and sugar scarce, but more fresh vegetables and fruits becoming available.

With seafood counted on to help fill the gap left by the meat shortage, OPA officials in New Orleans were gathering data on the question of placing fish under price controls.

Truman's Invitation Accepted By Dewey

Washington, June 2 (AP)—President Truman has received a handwritten letter from Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York accepting an invitation to drop in at the White House for a talk.

Former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, the 1936 Republican Presidential candidate, also has announced his acceptance of a similar invitation. No date has been set for either call.

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Frisco Talks Won't End June 6, Truman Told

Washington, June 2 (AP)—President Truman has been advised that the San Francisco conference will not close on June 6, as at first believed possible, but will continue for some days thereafter.

The White House said today the President will go to San Francisco for the final session, however, whenever that may be.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said he did not know whether the President would change his plan and go first to Olympia, Wash. for a brief visit with his friend, Gov. Mon C. Wallgren, or wait until after his San Francisco speech.

"The whole thing is up in the air," Ross said with respect to that part of the trip.

DISCOUNTS MALARIA FEAR

Gen. Kirk Says Soldiers' Return Is No Cause for Worry

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk said today the prospective return of thousands of soldiers from malaria regions should cause no alarm.

Appealing for a "better understanding" of the problem, the Army's Surgeon General stressed that the malaria-infected man was "no menace" to his family or community and that, with proper care, he would have little difficulty himself.

In the majority of cases, General Kirk said, the disease ran its course after the victim had suffered a few relapses, and no permanent damage was done. In 1,000 cases, about one-third will have one attack; forty out of the 1,000 may suffer ten relapses and only about one will have as many as twenty. Each succeeding relapse, he said, was less severe.

General Kirk emphasized that the disease could be spread only by the anopheles mosquito and that the mosquito could not transmit the disease unless it had bitten an infected person during a relapse and before medical treatment had been obtained.

Col. Boettiger Honored For Occupation Planning

Second Legion of Merit Award Cites Aid on German Policy

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger, son-in-law of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, has received a second award of the Legion of Merit in recognition of "outstanding service" in helping draft post-surrender policy toward Germany.

The War Department announced today that Major General James A. Ulio, the adjutant general, read the citation, and Major General John H. Hilldring, director of the Civilian Affairs Division, made the presentation in the presence of officers of the dvision here. Colonel Boettiger's wife, the former Ann Roosevelt, and their son, John, attended.

Colonel Boettiger's previous Legion of Merit award was for services in Italy, where he went ashore with the first Allied troops landing on the Italian mainland. The citation for the second award said his field investigations "resulted in far-reaching public relations changes and laid the groundwork for control of public information in Germany."

"As an additional duty," it added, "he formulated policy covering education and religious affairs in Germany."

The Army announced that Colonel Boettiger, former publisher of "The Seattle Post Intelligencer," will go on inactive duty in August.

Good Neighbor Policy Reaffirmed by Truman

He Asserts He Is 'Unhappy' About Argentina

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—The White House affirmed today that President Truman is "not happy" over the situation in Argentina.

It also was announced that the President told a group of visiting Latin-American journalists yesterday that he was in "complete and unqualified" accord with the good-neighbor policy of his predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, was asked if the President had been correctly quoted by the Latin-American reporters in saying that he was not happy over the situation in Argentina. Mr. Ross replied in the affirmative, adding:

"The President is not happy over Argentina. He was correctly quoted.

"The President, incidentally, spoke about a minute to the Latin-American jornalists on the good-neighbor policy and expressed his complete and unqualified approval of that policy. He then was asked about Argentina and made the reply as quoted. He did not discuss the subject further."

May 12 Is Dividing Line In Army Point Discharges

Scores Gained Since Then to Await New Analysis

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—A soldier who has acquired sufficient points since May 12 to gain his discharge from the Army won't be able to get out at once, the War Department explained today.

The men who have been discharged from the service since May 12 had eighty-five points or more as of that date. This figure, known as the "interim" score, was chosen to permit the release of eligible soldiers until the "critical" score can be determined after analysis of service rating records from every military theater.

The "critical" score will govern release from the service in the future. At a future time the Army will fix a new point revaluation time. Points accumulated between May 12 and the new date then will be figured and those who have the proper score discharged.

Calculation of the critical score was expected to take about six weeks. The general expectation in military circles is that the critical score will be lower than the eighty-five points originally established as the interim score.

Army Enlistment Bill Signed

Authorizes Regular Army to Sign Volunteers for 3-Year Service

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—President Truman has signed legislation authorizing the War Department to resume the acceptance of enlistments in the regular Army.

Requested by the Army as part of its post-war program, the legislation permits enlistments for three years or for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

Many earlier enlistments for three-year periods have expired, and the ban on enlistments while personnel was being recruited through selective service had prevented enlistments.

Allies To Establish Control Unit Soon

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Robert Murphy, political adviser to General Eisenhower, expressed confidence today that the Allied Control Council for Germany will be established "in the very near future."

Murphy, emerging from a White House conference with President Truman, told reporters that the United States and her Allies were waiting for a few details to be worked out before the control council begins functioning in Berlin.

Acting Secretary of State Grew, who sat in on the conference, said earlier that in the absence of American representation in Berlin "adequate consideration cannot be given," to a report yesterday by Senator Brewster (R., Me.) that he had been informed the Russians were liquidating Germany's professional men.

Prospects Favorable

Murphy, who said he discussed the "general situation" in Germany with the President, told newsmen that prospects for operation of the control council look "extremely favorable and I think we are making progress."

Murphy said he returned to this country for a "refresher" to ascertain current thinking here and to make a brief report. He will leave tomorrow to return to Frankfurt, Germany.

Questioned about the Brewster reports, Grew said in a statement that he had covered the situation Thursday in discussing the Renner Cabinet in Austria.

Each Force Responsible

"At that time I said that there had not yet been time since the cessation of acting hostilities to establish the projected inter-Allied administration in either Germany or Austria and that in the interim each military force was responsible individually for matters within the area it has occupied," Grew said.

"The United States has no representatives functioning in Berlin or other areas under the control of the Russian armies and, therefore, adequate consideration cannot be given to such questions as those raised by Senator Brewster's statement."

Congressmen Press For Amity With Reds

Washington, June 2 (AP)—A group of congressmen undertook today an informal campaign to cement United States ties with Russia.

One of their spokesman, Representative Coffee (D., Wash.), outlined this as their objective:

"To keep a close exchange of ideas and to bring pressure to bear to avoid friction with the Soviet Union."

Spearheading the group are Coffee and Representatives Delacy (D., Wash.), Bailey (D., W.Va.) and Patterson (D., Cal.).

Promised Assistance

They said Acting Secretary of State Grew had assured them that the State Department would "lean over backward" to avoid friction with Russia and told them there has been no change in the United States' position toward Russia on the Polish question."

Coffee quoted Grew as having declared there is "no conflicting interest in any part of the world" between this country and Russia.

Collaboration with Russia in the world peace setup, Coffee said, is essential and "we should try to promote amity with the Russians and not do anything to offend them."

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Profit-Tax End After V-J Day Is Proposed

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Legislation definitely ending the 95 per cent excess-profits tax on January 1 of the year following the end of the Japanese war was urged today by Representative Robertson (D., Virginia).

He wants it in the $5,000,000,000 business "cash position" tax-aid program soon to come before Congress.

The Virginian, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, said he would offer an amendment to the tax bill stipulating the date.

Meanwhile, Committee Chairman Doughton (D., N.C.) let it be known he is having legislation drawn embodying the joint Congressional-Treasury Department plan to improve the cash position of business in the reconversion period.

Cash For Reconversion

The legislation, without the excess-profits repealer, would have little effect on the ultimate tax liability of businesses, but would increase their ready cash for reconversion by speeding up payment of credits on excess-profits taxes and various postwar refunds provided in present law.

The bill to be introduced by Doughton is expected to provide:

1. An increase in the excess-profits tax specific exemption from $10,000 to $25,000, effective with the tax year 1946. This would improve the cash balances of corporations by $160,000,000.

2. Permission to take the post-war credit of ten per cent of the excess profits tax currently with respect to tax liability of 1944 and subsequent years, increasing corporation cash balances by $830,000,000 in 1945 and $710,000,000 in 1946.

3. Advance to January 1, 1946, in the maturity date of outstanding postwar refund bonds. This involves payment of $1,300,000,000 that otherwise would be distributed over a four-year period following the war.

4. Speedup of refunds resulting from carry-backs of net operating losses and of unused excess-profits credits. This affects about $1,000,000,000 otherwise due over an indefinite period from 1947 to 1950.

5. Speedier refunds from the recomputation of deductions for amortization of emergency facilities. This involves $1,700,000,000 due under present law from 1947 to 1950.

Prague Embassy Being Set Up

Washington, June 2 (AP)—An American diplomatic mission has reached Prague to establish an embassy in Czechoslovakia, the State Department announced.

Efforts to send such a mission to the Czech Government have been going on since the administration of President Edouard Benes returned to Czech soil some months ago. Arrangements had to be made with Soviet military authorities.

Headed By Klieforth

The American mission is headed by Alfred W. Klieforth, who will be counselor of embassy; John Brewins, secretary; Lieut. Col. Aage Woldike, military attache, and other secretaries and assistants.

Ambassador-designate Laurence A. Steinhardt, who recently returned after a long period as Ambassador to Turkey, was still in this country at last report. He is expected to leave soon for his new post.

SUICIDE BOATS SINK U.S. SHIP

LCS Craft Down After Cool Performance By Crew

Washington, June 2 (AP)—The Navy told today how two explosive-laden Japanese suicide boats rammed and sank a large support landing craft in operations in the Philippines.

The vessel, the LCS (L) (3)-49 was screening a task force in Mariveles Bay, Bataan.

Of the ship's complement of 63, 24 were reported missing and presumed dead. Survivors included the commanding officer, Lieut. Harold W. Smith, Decatur, Ala., who was wounded in the action.

No Warning Of Attack

Lieut. (jg) Charles Trezona, of Ely, Minn., the ship's executive officer, said "we had no warning of the attack. The ship was hit twice in a minute and a half and didn't have a chance, but every man aboard from the skipper on down did his job against the unknown enemy.

"At 3 A.M. something whizzed out of the darkness, holed into the after end of the ship, and our port side shot into flames. None of us had ever seen anything like it before. The low-slung pointed boat just disintegrated against the side of the ship. We had organized a party to fight the fire caused by the first ramming, when something struck us forward on the starboard side and the ship heaved. I was thrown into the water.

Sikpper Seriously Hurt

"Some of our rafts and gas drums floated by in the wreckage. The officers were swimming about rounding up groups of the men and assigned the badly hurt to rafts.

"It was one of the coolest performances I've ever seen and all hands deserve the credit.

"The skipper, Lieutenant Smith, was seriously injured himself, but gave his lifebelt to one of the weaker men and held another in his arms for two hours while clinging to a drum.

"One of the wounded men had a lifebelt and couldn't inflate it. Though part of my upper teeth had been knocked out in the explosion, somehow I managed to blow his belt up. I still don't know where the necessary air came from.

"Next time—and there will be a next time for most of us—we'll be ready for those 'devil boats' or anything else the Japs decide to throw at us."

GEN. EISENHOWER DUE HOME JUNE 18

WASHINGTON, June 2 — (AP) General Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary force, is coming back to the United States for a visit, the War department announced today.

He is expected to arrive in Washington on June 18. A tentative schedule of visits to other cities includes New York on June 19, Kansas City on June 21, and Abilene, Kansas on June 21.

The capitol is arranging a ceremonious reception for the General but details have not yet been completed.

The War department said the hour of his arrival and the programs in each city he will visit will be announced later by the mayors of those cities.

Mayor LaGuardia announced that the day of Gen. Eisenhower's visit in New York would be proclaimed "Eisenhower day" and that the General would go to West Point from the metropolis.

ABILENE, Kas., June 2—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is coming here June 21 for a reunion with his family and fellow townspeople.

Notification of the date of the

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General's arrival, received today by Mayor H. F. Strowig, was the signal for completion of plans for a big homecoming celebration for the man who led the Allied forces to victory in Europe.

Committees already have been set up to make arrangements for the reception, which will include a parade and a speaking program at the fair grounds. Governors of several states and commandants of military installations in Kansas will be invited. Stores will close.

The entire Eisenhower family will have a reunion at the home of Mrs. D. J. Eisenhower, the General's 83-year-old mother.

U.S. INDORSES ARAB LEAGUE

State Department Aide Expresses View At Meeting

New York, June 2 (AP)—United States approval of the development of the Arab League—dedicated to helping Arab states toward independence—was expressed tonight by William Phillips, special assistant to the Secretary of State.

His statement was in a speech prepared for a dinner meeting of the Institute of Arab-American Affairs, honoring the visiting regent of Iraq, Prince Abdul Ilah.

It introduced a new element into the tense Levantine situation where the smoke of French-Arab fighting still eddied and French troops had ceased firing only after British forces had been directed to stop further bloodshed.

More Than An Echo

The first official American blessing for the recently formed league closely followed a note which Soviet Russia sent to others of the Big Five powers urging that "timely measures" be taken to end the Levantine strike.

But Phillips's statement appeared to be more than an echo of the Soviet call for measures to stop the outbreak that already has complicated the work of United Nations delegates trying at San Francisco to set up a world peace-keeping organization.

Phillips declared that "the determination of the Arab people to re-establish their independence and to play a role in world affairs to which they feel themselves entitled by reason of their brilliant past and their talents and industry, undoubtedly was one of the factors which motivated them during the first World War to fight for their freedom (from Turkey).

Development Welcomed

"Unquestionably the same determination contributed to their decision recently to form the league of Arab states.

"We welcome the development of Arab co-operation, and are confident that the strengthening of the ties between the various Arab countries will not only be to their common benefit but will also enable them to make important and constructive contributions to the great tasks awaiting the United Nations."

Most of the Levant states retain at least vestiges of colonial or mandate status in the form of special rights accorded to Britain or France. It was the working out the elimination of mandate status under France that Syria and Lebanon got into their present difficulties with French forces.

Air Plans Cited

Phillips also announced plans to put American airlines and direct radio-telegraphic communications into every eastern country in the near future if those countries agree.

"If certain proposals which we have made to various governments of the Near East lead to agreements," he said, "it will be possible in the near future for civilians to travel comfortably and economically between the United States and the more important cities of the Arab world in less than 48 hours."

"We hope eventually to be able to establish direct radio-telegraph connections with each country in the Near East," he declared, asserting that Americans "place great importance upon the strengthening of our cultural relations with the Near Eastern people."

4 Converted Liberty Ships Return 775 Vets

New York, June 2 (AP)—Four rusty Liberty ships, converted into troop transports, docked today with 775 veterans of the European war.

Many of the men were members of the famed 45th (Thunderbird) Division of the 7th Army, who took part in the invasions of Salerno, Anzio and southern France and are being brought back for a 45-day furlough and reassignment.

The ships, which arrived from southern France, were the Moses Austin, the John Fiske, the John Sullivan and the Walter Forward.

The men were sent to Camp Shanks, N.Y., for processing.

Gen. [illegible] Bradley Due To Reach U.S. Today

New York, June 2 (AP)—Gen. Omar Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group, will arrive at LaGuardia Field tomorrow from Europe, the Army disclosed today.

Bradley and a group of officers and enlisted men accompanying him will remain in New York several hours before proceeding to Philadelphia.

The General is scheduled to speak at United States Military Academy graduation exercises at West Point Tuesday.

TWO VESSELS CRASH IN CONVOY AT SEA

Freighter Limps into Port with 323 Veterans from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 2—(AP) A battered freighter, the Paine Wingate, bringing home 323 veterans from Europe, limped into port tonight with 18 feet of water in its hold as the result of a collision with a tanker in a fog-shrouded convoy at sea.

Five other troop-crammed Liberty ships arrived earlier today. In all the six ships carried 1,436 soldiers. One ship brought a report of perilous voyage through stormy seas and a field of huge icebergs.

Capt. L. I. Beasley, commanding officer of the Wingate, said the accident to his ship occurred about 1,200 miles out of New York. A two-foot hold was torn below the Wingate's water line.

Everyone aboard the freighter felt a jar when the ship was hit but there was no panic and the vessel left its convoy in order to get home as quickly as possible, the captain said.

The report of icebergs, which lacked confirmation by authorities, came from Sgt. Albert Kyle, 34, of Charleston, West Va., one of 338 liberated war prisoners on the Charles Brantley Aycock.

FREEDOM IS ASKED FOR 984 REFUGEES

Oswego Group Wants Truman and Congress to Permit These to Stay Here

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 2 (AP)—Asserting that the Fort Ontario refugee shelter had taken on "the psychological aspect of a prison," the Oswego Citizens' Advisory Committee asked President Truman and Congress today to "give our guests their freedom."

The committee, formed at the request of the War Relocation Authority after establishment of the shelter in August to house 984 European refugees as "duration guests," submitted these recommendations:

"1. The refugees who would, except for their present peculiar circumstances, be eligible under our existing immigration quotas should be permitted, should they so desire, to become citizens of the United States."

"2. Those who desire to return to their homeland, or any portion of the world, should be given the opportunity as soon as conditions permit."

Acknowledging that the refugees had agreed to return to their native countries after the war, the committee said, "it does not seem fair to enforce commitments which are inhumane and which are accepted only in desperation."

"Regardless of what they signed," the committee continued, "they cannot all go back to their homelands, for, in some cases, these have been destroyed and approximately one-third have been deprived of citizenship in the countries of their origin.

"We cannot keep them confined for an indefinitely longer period, inactive and desperate (to the point, in some cases, of insanity and suicide) as they see life slipping by with no opportunity to make a place for themselves and families in an on-rushing world."

In Washington, Dillon Myer of the War Relocation Authority, when asked to comment on the statement that some refugees had been driven to insanity and suicide replied:

"I have nothing to say other than that records show that one person committed suicide and four were placed in mental institutions since establishment of the shelter last August."

Congressional sources said that the memorial probably would be presented when the House and Senate convened Monday.

Thirteen Yugoslavs, the first group of refugees to be returned to Europe, sailed Thursday aboard the exchange ship Gripsholm. All of these, according to Malcolm P. Pitts, acting director of the shelter, had expressed a desire to return to their homeland.

Mr. Pitts added that none would be sent against their will pending the end of a Congressional inquiry into their status which will open at the shelter June 11.

Kent Cooper Gets Degree

WORCESTER, Mass., June 2 (AP).—Kent Cooper, executive director of The Associated Press, received a Doctor of Letters degree at Clark University's fifty-eighth commencement exercises tonight. Five others receiving honorary degrees were George F. Booth, editor and publisher of "The Worcester Telegram" and "The Evening Gazette," Doctor of Civic Leadership; Harry G. Stoddard, president of the same newspapers and president of the Wyman-Gordon Company, Doctor of Civic Leadership; Dr. Robert H. Goddard, Clark professor and noted rocket researcher now in the naval service, Doctor of Science; Dr. Malcolm M. Willey, vice-president of the University of Minnesota, Doctor of Humane Letters, and William D. Hassett, one of President Truman's secretaries, Master of Arts.

'U.S. Imperialism' Feared By Thomas

Philadelphia, June 2 (AP)—Japanese unconditional surrender may "minister to an American imperialism," Norman Thomas, five times Socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, said today.

"Unconditional surrender is more likely to provide fertile soil for intrigue among the United Nations than to end the possibility that a colored race may achieve imperial power," Thomas told the graduating class of Haveford College.

"Strongly as I hope that some lasting good may come out of the San Francisco Conference," Thomas stated, "it is already obvious that it will not and cannot remove the vast threat to peace inherent in the wrong sort of arrangements which the victors are making in Europe and Asia."

Wars can be won by alliances, but "peace can never be thus preserved," Thomas declared.

ARMY SEIZES COTTON MILLS

Georgia Workers Who Left Are To Return Tuesday

Greensboro, Ga., June 2 (AP)—The Army took over the Mary-Leila Cotton Mills, Inc., today under presidential order and a War Department spokesman said workers who left their jobs eight weeks ago would return Tuesday.

"We have been assured that the employés will return to work on the first shift Tuesday," said Capt. James D. Hammett.

President Truman's seizure order, issued late yesterday, said the war effort was being impeded by the work stoppage which resulted from a labor dispute. The action affected 300 workers.

Terms Orders Bypassed

At Atlanta, the Regional War Labor Board said the company had refused to abide by two WLB orders involving the company and the Textile Union Workers of America (CIO), representing the employés.

The mill manufactures cotton sheeting used in fire-bomb containers and Captain Hammett said 2,500,000 yards of this sheeting had been lost because of the work stoppage April 2.

Asserting "we are glad to know that the Army has taken over operation of the mill," Horace White, Georgia director of the TWUA, said the president of the local union at Greensboro had advised him that "the workers are ready to go back to work whenever the Army calls them."

Strikes Called Lawful

"Such strikes as there have been lately in the southeastern states in textile mills organized by the TWUA are lawful strikes," White said in a statement issued at Atlanta. "They have been taken after the companies have failed to comply with and even flouted War Labor Board orders.

"Before a strike takes place the union petitions the National Labor Relations Board to take a strike vote, in accordance with the Smith-Connally Act.

"The strike which has been in progress at the Mary-Leila Cotton Mills for the past eight weeks is a perfect example of the union sticking to the law and the company thumbing its nose at the War Labor Board."

Certified In September

White said the dispute case was certified to the Regional War Labor Board last September 27, eleven days after a contract between the company and the union was due to expire. On October 6 the RWLB ordered the terms of the contract continued until a new one could be negotiated.

The company appealed to the national WLB but on April 9 was directed to continue the old contract in operation. Both White and the regional WLB said the order was ignored.

"Many weeks ago the union saw that the company intended to sit tight and not comply with WLB orders, so it petitioned the NLRB to hold a strike vote," White said. "The present strike is the result of that vote.

"The day before the strike vote was taken, each employé received a letter from the company repeating its defiance of the WLB order for a checkoff of union dues and calling on the people not to stop production.

"It is the company which has scorned Government machinery for keeping industrial peace—not the union. It is the company which is interfering with war production—not the union."

John Wesley Weekes, Decatur attorney who has represented the company, was not immediately available for comment.

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U-Boats Sank 27 U. S. Ships Off Hatteras in 177-Day Battle

ELIZABETH CITY, June 2 — (AP) A 177-day long battle with German U-boats within sight of Cape Hatteras, off the North Carolina coast, cost the United Nations 27 ships with a gross tonnage of 109,785 tons, and possibly thousands of lives.

For more than three years after Pearl Harbor there officially was no war off Hatteras. No communiques were issued about it, and there were no announcements from any quarter. But while most shore dwellers along the coast slept, a grim battle roared above the shallows of the outer diamonds.

The Battle of Hatteras—a small segment of the battle of the Atlantic—began on the 43rd night after Pearl Harbor.

Freighter Sunk

The American freighter City of Atlanta steamed northward off Chicamicomico Coast Guard station, her lights out and her radio silent. Before nightfall she had been sighted from Cape Hatteras. Her position and course was relayed to stations along the beach. Men scanned the dark from towers at Chicamicomico and Oregon inlet for signs of her passing.

From his post on a tower a mile below the inlet Warrant Officer Palmer Midgett saw an explosion, and before its thudding roar had reached shore he was tumbling down the ladder to alert the station's crew. The war had come, a second time within a generation, to the graveyard of the Atlantic.

The city of Atlanta was the first victim to go down in that area after Pearl Harbor, but night after night the skies above the great light at Cape Hatteras were red with flames of doomed and sinking ships, and day after day the horizon was dim with smoke from burning vessels.

Five days after the Atlanta went down, and not 20 miles from the scene of her sinking, the raiding [illegible] gged its biggest prize.

(Cont'd) tanker Empire Gem, 10,600 tons of gasoline, exploded into the night [illegible] a flash that was visible for 50 miles and a roar that was heard in Elizabeth City.

The 177-days battle caught the nation unprepared for defense. Only the air forces were prepared to deal, offensively and defensively, with the war when it broke over the outer diamonds.

Army in Action

The Army had concluded the greatest maneuvers in its history three days before Pearl Harbor. There was concentrated at Pope

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field, 204 miles west of Cape Hatteras, a good half of the effective striking strength of the air arm.

The air forces went into action.

Within a few days after the war began the Civil Air Patrol, with planes based at the Dare County Airport, were thrown into the breach. Later Army ground forces were deployed along the outer banks from Virginia Beach southward. Coast Guard installations were augmented and radar stations were set up.

The Navy built a lighter than air station at Weeksville and blimps joined in the hunt.

By the end of March they were beginning to win the battle of the outer Diamonds, and by mid-summer the tide of battle ebbed eastward.

General Hodges Greets Veterans Of His Army

Birmingham, Ala., June 2 (AP)—Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, commander of the famed 1st Army, delayed by a few minutes the formal ceremonies of his visit here today to shake the hands of 40 wounded 1st Army veterans, brought here from Northington General Hospital at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The wounded veterans met their old commander at the Army Air base.

Genarl Hodges, in a brief press conference, said he has been besieged by letters from wives and mothers of 1st Army soldiers, all wanting to know when certain units would come home.

"I wish I could tell them," he said, "but I don'e know myself."

Donald Nelson To Take N.Y. Merchandising Post

Chicago, June 2 (AP)—The Chicago *Tribune* in a special dispatch from New York said today that Donald M. Nelson, former chairman of the War Production Board, soon will accept a position with one of the largest merchandising organizations in the New York area.

Nelson, the *Tribune* said, has been in New York recently discussing his future with potential new associates. He was a former executive of Sears Roebuck and Company in Chicago.

RUSSIA DEADLOCKS CONFERENCE AGAIN

Moscow Dictates 'No Retreat' Attitude on Veto-Voting Issue.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2—(AP) Russia was reported tonight to have taken an emphatic "no retreat" attitude on a veto-voting issue which once again has deadlocked the Big Five and the United Nations conference.

This stand was dictated straight from Moscow.

Because of the impasse, a disposition appeared to be developing among some delegates, the Americans particularly, to tell the conference the Big Five couldn't agree on one interpretation and to let the two versions stand side by side.

That would leave it up to the conference to accept or reject a veto-voting formula whose meaning was not agreed on even by the great powers which drafted it.

Unless they can break their deadlock, some delegates suggested, the best the Big Five can do is inform the conference that in practical operation there might never be a ban on security council discussion of a dispute, that this represented the Russian viewpoint, too, but that the Soviets want to retain and use veto rights over discussions if they ever consider it necessary. Some delegates talked of skipping the veto plan at San Francisco and calling another conference later on to work on that one issue.

Discloses Differences

Overnight study of a Russian paper on the proposed security council voting procedure, disclosed wide differences between the Soviet on one side and the United States, Great Britain, China and France, on the other.

These four powers were in practical agreement on what they considered a "liberal" interpretation of the veto provision agreed upon by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at Yalta.

The Russians were represented, however, as demanding that any of the Big Five be permitted to exercise a veto against even bringing any dispute before the security council on which they would have permanent seats. The other four nations had agreed to an interpretation permitting the council to discuss international disputes, but requiring unanimity on any positive action.

The Russians were reported to hold that the Yalta agreement must be interpreted to give the Big Five a veto over any discussions even of peaceful settlements of international disputes.

They also were said to have made it clear that in practical operation of the proposed league they thought the veto would not often be exercised to prevent the council from talking about disputes which had arisen.

But other Big Five delegates said the Soviets wanted to retain the veto authority for use if they ever felt it was needed.

Presentation of the Russian viewpoint left the Big Five knotted again in efforts to obtain agreement on an interpretation which had been asked by the smaller nations. The little powers had propounded 22 questions on specific application of the veto power.

As the situation stood today, it appeared possible that no agreement would be reached by the Big Five on a single joint interpretation although work was continuing in this direction.

If two interpretations are permitted to stand, there will be confusion among the smaller powers as to where the veto applies. This confusion could carry over into consideration of a list of other points on which the Big Five have not yet reached complete agreement.

One highly placed delegate among the Big Five who would not permit use of his name, said the Russian position has given rise to an explosive situation of the "utmost seriousness" because:

Small nations have been insisting that no single power should have the authority to prevent investigation of disputes or attempts to adjust them peacefully. And now Russia demands that any of the Big Five should be empowered to block the mere airing of both sides of a controversy before the security council.

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RED NOTE ASKS RIGID CONTROL OF VETO POWER

Stands Firm Against Any Relaxation of Plan Made by Big 5.

CONFERENCE IS SPEEDED UP

Subcommittee on Charter Submits Draft of United Nations' Preamble.

San Francisco, June 2 (A. P.).—Russia is standing firm on a rigid interpretation of Big-Five veto controls over United Nations machinery designed to keep world peace. Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, Soviet delegation chief, handed a new note on the Russian attitude last night to Secretary of State Stettinius and the chiefs of the British, French and Chinese delegations at the United Nations conference.

Contents of the note were not immediately made known outside the top official circle of the Big-Five. It was learned today that when Mr. Gromyko rapidly summarized its contents others present gathered that Moscow firmly opposes any relaxation of the veto power and may be objecting even to receipt of a complaint by the Security Council of the projected world organization except when there is unanimous agreement among the big Powers.

The veto power stands as an overriding right of any of the Big Five nations to forbid any decisive step it may disapprove.

Differences Intensified.

While this appeared to intensify differences among the Big Five over how the veto should be applied—Britain pressed for a less rigid interpretation—Mr. Stettinius went ahead nevertheless with plans for trying to speed the conference to conclusion early this month.

It was agreed tentatively that the Big Five should meet at least once a day from now on until the log-jam of conference committee work—which has been blocked principally by the veto issue—is completely broken and all remaining problems are cleared up.

The first committee to complete its assigned task was one charged with drafting the preamble, purposes and principles of the projected world organization.

Under the committee statement, armed force could only be used by any member nation in accordance with United Nations principles for international peace and security.

Russia Takes a Hand.

The text of this document, destined for inclusion in the peace charter after going through other committees to the full conference, became known as Russia entered the situation in Syria with a strong note to France and the other Allies calling for speedy measures to end the trouble which has caused bloodshed in the Levant.

"Events in Syria and Lebanon," Moscow declared "do not correspond to the United Nations Conference taking place in San Francisco, for the creation of an organization to insure peace and security."

Most speculation among delegates is concerned with whether any effective measures would have been possible had the United Nations League been functioning with France, as one of the big Powers, in possession of a veto vote in the Security Council.

The general assumption is that France would have vetoed use of intervention troops, such as the British are employing in Syria, but the counter-argument of those who defend the veto is that the council would have prevented the dispute from reaching the shooting stage.

Preamble Drafted At World Parley

Washington, June 2 (AP)—President Truman has been advised that the San Francisco conference will not close June 6, as at first believed possible, but will continue for some days thereafter. The White House said today the President will go to San Francisco for the final session, however, whenever that may be.

San Francisco, June 2 (AP)—Highlights of preamble, purposes and principles of a United Nations subcommittee draft for a world organization charter:

PREAMBLE

We the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, . . . reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and value of every human being. . . .

PURPOSES

(1) To maintain international peace and security . . . (2) to develop friendly relations among nations . . . (3) to achieve international co-operation in the solution of international problems of an economic, cultural or humanitarian character . . . (4) to afford a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of those common ends.

PRINCIPLES

(1) The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members. (2) All members shall fulfill the obligations assumed by them. . . . (3) All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means. . . . (4) members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force. . . . (5) All members shall give every assistance to the organization in any action undertaken by it. . . . (6) All members shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which preventive or enforcement action is being undertaken. . . . (7) The organization shall/should insure that states not members of the organization act in accordance with these principles. . . .

SECURITY-TROOP PLAN SUPPORTED

San Francisco, June 2 (A. P.).—An alternative plan for the supply of troops with which a world league would suppress aggression has won the support of the Big Five technical experts at the United Nations conference.

It may emerge as the final mobilization arrangement. The alternatives are:

1. An Australian proposal by which each member country shall work out an arrangement with the security council of the world league as to what forces the council may expect from it.

2. An American plan whereby member nations shall make treaties among themselves on the forces they will provide. This approach is based on the thought that the United States Senate would prefer agreements with other nations rather than with a world league agency.

Living-Standard Pledge Agreed Upon

San Francisco, June 2 (AP)—A United Nations committee agreed today to a pledge of "joint and separate action" to promote such things as "a higher standard of living and full employment."

The vote was 34 to 1. South Africa cast the negative vote. Her delegates explained that she was not opposed to the principle involved, but felt that it was covered in other sections of the charter.

The vote came after a week of debate in which Australia and the United States drew closer. The final wording was suggested by a Russian delegate. The clause reads:

"All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the organization for achievement of their purposes." Another section of the charter draft names higher living standards and full employment as purposes of the United Nations' economic plans for the future.

This conference committee on economic and social problems, which has almost completed its work, has agreed:

That intergovernmental agencies, such as the world bank, or the United Nations food organization, can work with the economic council after the general world assembly has approved.

That it also can work with such nongovernmental groups as the World Trade Union Congress—a matter which was the subject of long debate, with the Western Allies on one side and Russia on the other.

That the economic council can set up specific commissions to handle economic and social matters, and human rights—and any other commissions for which need may arise.

Stassen Will Return To Post With Halsey

San Francisco, June 2 (AP)—Com. Harold E. Stassen, an American delegate at the United Nations conference, said today he will return to his post with Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey as soon as the conference ends.

He has the assignment of Assistant Chief of Staff to Halsey, commander of the 3d Fleet.

War Alters Plans For Troop Ships

San Francisco, June 2 (A. P.).—Two troopships contracted for by the United States Maritime Commission at the Bethlehem-Alameda shipyards are to be turned into luxury liners before their completion next year and assigned to the American Presi-

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dent Lines for trans-Pacific service, it was announced yesterday.

The company said that the vessels will replace the President Hoover, wrecked off Formosa in December, 1937, and the President Coolidge, which struck an American mine in the New Hebrides in the fall of 1942. The Maritime Commission explained that changing war conditions caused the switch in plans.

MAY GO TO PACIFIC

San Francisco, June 2 (A. P.). —Britain's seasoned paratroop commandos, the Special Air Service (S. A. S.) that disrupted enemy communications and morale in Europe, soon may go into action in the Pacific, it was disclosed yesterday.

Major O. B. Rooney, one of the leaders of the 3,000 picked adventures, predicted at a press conference that after rest and reorganization they will be employed in "either Malay or China —possibly even some of the Japanese home islands." The S. A. S. already has been trained for jungle fighting.

So secret were S. A. S. movements that during the final battle of Germany many were arrested by Gen. Patton's Third Army when they were discovered far up in the front.

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-RAILWAYS FROM BERLIN TO STETTIN AND FRANKFURT ON THE ODER HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO FULL WORKING ORDER, MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. THERE IS ENOUGH FLOUR NOW ON HAND TO SUPPLY BREAD FOR ALL BERLIN, IT ADDED.

RB1222AEW

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE SUNDAY TIMES ESTIMATED THAT BRITISH PLANTS WILL PRODUCE 175,000 NEW CARS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER V-E DAY -- ABOUT HALF A NORMAL YEAR'S OUTPUT.

THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY HAS PERMITTED MANUFACTURERS TO RESUME OPERATIONS BUT A LABOR SHORTAGE AND BOMB DAMAGE WILL RETARD THE OUTPUT WHICH WILL BE ALMOST ENTIRELY PRE-WAR MODELS WITH A FEW MODIFICATIONS.

SALES ARE STILL CONTROLLED, WITH THE BUYER REQUIRED TO SHOW THAT THE PURCHASE IS ESSENTIAL, THE PAPER SAID, "BUT THE LIST OF ESSENTIAL USERS WILL NO DOUBT BE EXTENDED AS MORE CARS BECOME AVAILABLE."

MD122AEW

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION ANNOUNCED TONIGHT ITS EUROPEAN SERVICE WOULD BEGIN A SERIES OF BROADCASTS TOMORROW TELLING GERMANS THE REAL STORY OF THE LAST FEW YEARS, AND HOW FACTS HAD BEEN MISREPRESENTED BY NAZI PROPAGANDISTS.

MD1017PEW

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-U.S.ARMY TRANSPORTATION CORPS PERSONNEL AT SOUTHAMPTON UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LT.COL.GEORGE C.COX, CHARLESTON, W.VA., RECENTLY DEVISED AN UNDERWATER ELECTROPLATING PROCESS FOR REMOVING RUST.

A UNITED KINGDOM BASE ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID THE NEW PROCESS WAS USED TO SCALE AN EIGHTH OF AN INCH LAYER OF RUST FROM INSIDE COMPARTMENTS OF A GASOLINE TANKER WHICH THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY WISHED TO USE TO CARRY DRINKING WATER TO THE FIGHTING FORCES. FIVE MEN WORKING SIX DAYS COMPLETED THE JOB, WHICH NORMALLY WOULD HAVE REQUIRED 20 MEN SIX WEEKS.

COX, WHO HAD BEEN EXPERIMENTING FOR EIGHT MONTHS, DEVELOPED A SIMILAR PROCESS AS A MEANS OF COMBATTING FOULING GROWTHS AND CORROSION OF SHIP HULLS WHICH HE ESTIMATED WAS 90 PER CENT EFFECTIVE.

MT922AEW

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE U.S. HOUSE MILITARY SUBCOMMITTEE WAS ARRIVED HERE FOR A FOUR-WEEKS INSPECTION TOUR OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER DURING WHICH IT WILL STUDY THE QUESTION OF DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS ARMY EQUIPMENT.

THE MEMBERS ARE REPS.CARL T.DURHAM (D-NC), JAMES A.ROE (D-NY), ROBERT SIKES (D-FLA), CHET HOLIFIELD (D-CALIF), MELVIN PRICE (D-ILL), THOMAS E.MARTIN (R-IA), CHARLES R.CLASON (R-MASS) AND J.LEROY JOHNSON (R-CALIF.)

WITH THEM ARE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES E.L.BARTLETT, ALASKA, AND JESUS T.PINERO, PUERTO RIC

AND JESUS T.PINERO, PUERTO RICO.

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BZ73AEW

THE 320TH COMMANDED BY COL.ASHLEY E.WOLLBRIDGE OF 319 WEST MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA., WAS CITED FOR ATTACKS ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE EAST OF ZWEIBRUCKEN LAST MARCH 15TH. THE 17TH GROUP WAS CITED FOR ATTACKS AGAINST THE ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS AT SCHWEINFURT APRIL 10.

JJ615PEW

PARIS, JUNE 2-(AP)-THREE THOUSAND FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR, MOST WEARING THE RAGGED UNIFORMS IN WHICH THEY LEFT FOR THE FRONT IN 1940, SNARLED TRAFFIC IN THE PLACE DE CONCORDE AND CHAMPS ELYSEES TODAY MARCHING WITH BANNERS READING:

"THREE MONTHS VACATION WITH PAY," "DECENT CLOTHES AND BOOTS," "THREE THOUSAND FRANCS A HEAD FOR EACH YEAR OF CAPTIVITY," AND "PURGE THE BLACK MARKET AND WAR PROFITEERS."

THE DEMONSTRATION WAS ORDERLY.

MD952PEW

PARIS, JUNE 2-(AP)-MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE 4,200,000 DISPLACED PERSONS FOUND IN GERMANY BY AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED, AND ALL THE REST PROBABLY WILL BE HOME BY THE END OF SUMMER, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF GETTING DISPLACED PERSONS OUT OF GERMANY SAID 1,700,000 HAD BEEN TRANSPORTED TO THEIR HOMELANDS BY PLANE, TRAIN, RIVER BOAT AND TRUCK, EXCEEDING EVEN THE MOST OPTIMISTIC HOPES.

THESE INCLUDED MORE THAN 1,000,000 FRENCH, 400,000 RUSSIANS, 170,000 BELGIANS, 130,000 DUTCH, AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER NATIONALS OF UNITED NATIONS.

MD1021PEW

PARIS, JUNE 2-(AP)-A NUMBER OF VOLKSWAGONS-- THE GERMAN EQUIVALENT OF THE JEEP -- HAVE BEEN PRODUCED AT WOLFSBERG OVER A 10-DAY PERIOD UNDER DIRECTION OF COL. GRAFTON S. KENNEDY OF THE U.S NINTH ARMY ORDNANCE TO HELP RELIEVE THE TRANSPORTATION SHORTAGE IN THE GERMAN AREA OCCUPIED BY THE NINTH ARMY.

KENNEDY SAID PRODUCTION SHOULD NOT BE RESUMED AND THAT VEHICLES WERE TURNED OUT WERE GIVEN TO THE ARMY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THE NINTH ARMY NO LONGER OPERATES THE WOLFSBERG FACTORY, SINCE A RECENT TROOP SHIFT PUT IT UNDER CONTROL OF THE BRITISH.

MD1019PEW

PARIS, JUNE 2-(AP)-OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID TONIGHT THEY HAD NO INFORMATION ON A REPORT THAT THE ARRIVAL OF PIERRE LAVAL IN PARIS FROM BARCELONA WAS IMMINENT. THE SURETE, HOWEVER, ALERTED A SPECIAL SECTION WHICH HAD BEEN DESIGNATED TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE FORMER VICHY CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT WHEN HE ARRIVES.

LAVAL HAS BEEN IN CUSTODY OF SPANISH AUTHORITIES, THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO REPORTED LAST NIGHT THAT HE HAD AGREED TO RETURN TO FRANCE TO FACE TRIAL.

MD1016PEW

PARIS, JUNE 2-(AP)-FIVE ARMIES COMPOSED OF ALL AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS WHO FOUGHT ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND STILL REMAIN IN EUROPE WERE PLACED UNDER TEMPORARY COMMAND OF LT. GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS TODAY.

DEVERS, WHO COMMANDED THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS BEFORE GENERAL EISENHOWER WAS GIVEN THE INVASION ASSIGNMENT, TOOK OVER GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY'S 12TH ARMY GROUP, IN ADDITION TO HIS OWN SIXTH ARMY GROUP, IN BRADLEY'S ABSENCE. BRADLEY IS DUE IN NEW YORK TOMORROW FOR A VISIT.

DEVERS WILL COMMAND BOTH ARMY GROUPS FROM BRADLEY'S HEADQUARTERS. UNDER HIS COMMAND ARE TROOPS OF THE U.S. THIRD, SEVENTH, NINTH, AND 15TH ARMIES AND FRENCH FIRST ARMY.

MD924PEW

[redacted] BUDGET."

FAROUK MAINTAINED HIS ICY DEMEANOR UNTIL LAMPSON AND STONE HAD LEFT. THEN HE IS SAID TO HAVE RAGED THROUGH THE PALACE FOR AN HOUR BANGING TABLES AND KICKING PICTURES OFF THE WALLS.

SUBSEQUENTLY THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS WERE ABLE TO FIGHT A SUCCESSFUL WAR FROM CAIRO AND EGYPT EVENTUALLY CAME IN ON THE ALLIED SIDE. BUT A CASUAL EXAMINATION OF FAROUK'S UTTERANCES SINCE THEN SHOWS NUMEROUS BARBED JIBES AT THE BRITISH INDICATING, AS HE PROMISED, THAT HE HAS NOT FORGOTTEN.

FA1214PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

PARIS, SUNDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE FOUR-POWER ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL FOR GERMANY WILL MEET IN BERLIN LATE TODAY FOR ITS INITIAL SESSION, IT WAS LEARNED.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS CALLED UPON THE AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS' COMMITTEE TO SUPPLY FIVE MEN ON A POOL BASIS TO COVER THE FIRST MEETING.

TWELVE HOURS X X X ETC., SECOND GRAPH PVS.

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MD101AEW

TWELVE HOURS EARLIER THE SHAEF PRESS RELATIONS INFORMATION OFFICE, ANSWERING A QUERY ON WHETHER THE MEETING WAS TO TAKE PLACE THIS WEEK-END, SAID: "SUPREME HEADQUARTERS HAS NO INFORMATION ABOUT THE REPORTED MEETING. IT IS NOT DENYING THE MEETING MAY TAKE PLACE LATER, BUT NOT THIS WEEK END."

GEN. EISENHOWER IS THE U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COUNCIL. THE OTHER MEMBERS ARE SOVIET MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV, BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY, AND THE FRENCH LT. GEN. PIERRE JOSEPH KOENIG.

FROM COMPETENT SOURCES IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE BOUNDARIES FOR THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY HAD BEEN AGREED UPON FOR SOME TIME, EXCEPT FOR MINOR DETAILS. NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT WAS FORTHCOMING, HOWEVER.

IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THE FOUR MILITARY MEN WOULD WORK OUT A PLAN TO MOVE THEIR RESPECTIVE TROOPS INTO THE RIGHT OCCUPATION AREAS ON A TIME SCHEDULE, AND AT THE SAME TIME SET UP A FRAMEWORK FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL.

THE MEETING WAS EXPECTED TO LAST TWO TO THREE DAYS. WHEN THE NEXT MEETING WILL TAKE PLACE WAS NOT KNOWN. IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED IN THE UNITED STATES THAT GEN.EISENHOWER IS EXPECTED THERE BY JUNE 15, AND IT WAS CONSIDERED UNLIKELY THAT THERE WOULD BE A FURTHER MEETING UNTIL HE RETURNS TO EUROPE.

THE JOB OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL IS TO SET UP A CONTROL POLICY, THE CARRYING OUT OF WHICH WILL BE LEFT TO THE OCCUPATION ARMIES. THE MOVE INTO THE RESPECTIVE OCCUPATION AREAS WILL TAKE SOME TIME.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ARBITRARILY SET THE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS TO COVERE THE MEETING AT FIVE, SAYING THERE WERE NO PLACES FOR MORE. THE PLACES WERE DIVIDED ONE FOR THE AMERICAN NEWS SERVICES, ONE FOR SPECIAL NEWSPAPERS, ONE FOR RADIO COMMENTATORS, ONE FOR STILL PICTURES AND ONE FOR MOTION PICTURES.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF HOW MANY BRITISH AND FRENCH CORRESPONDENTS WOULD BE TAKEN. AMERICAN PRESS RELATIONS OFFICERS SAID THEY DID NOT KNOW. THE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS' COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS REPEATEDLY URGED FULL PRESS REPRESENTATION AT SUCH EVENTS, ACCEPTED THE POOLING ARRANGEMENT UNDER PROTEST.

RQ104AEW

OSLO, JUNE 2-(AP)-BERNHARD ASKVIG, PRESIDENT OF THE OSLO POLICE UNDER QUISLING, AND HENRI ENDSJOE, GERMAN-PROMOTED CHIEF EDITOR OF THE NEWSPAPER AFTENPOSTEN, WERE CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON AT A PRELIMINARY HEARING TODAY.

ASKVIG PLEADED GUILTY ON ONLY ONE COUNT, CONFESSING HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ARREST OF UNDERGROUND PATRIOTS, WHILE ENDSJOE PLEADED INNOCENT. THEY WERE REMANDED TO PRISON FOR FOUR MONTHS TO AWAIT TRIAL.(

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RQ1219AEW

BUCHAREST, JUNE 2-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT DEATH SENTENCES IMPOSED ON 29 CONVICTED ROMANIAN WAR CRIMINALS HAVE BEEN COMMUTED BY KING MIHAI TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

THE KING ACTING AT THE REQUEST OF PREMIER PETRU GROZA AND MINISTER OF JUSTICE LUCRETIU PATRASCANU, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. THEY CONTENDED THAT WHILE THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLES' TRIBUNAL WAS JUSTIFIED, THE PERSONS SENTENCED WERE ONLY THE TOOLS OF THE REAL WAR CRIMINALS NOT YET BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

RQ121BAEW

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER OF BORNHOLM, GENERAL KOROTKOV, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT RUSSIAN FORCES WOULD STAY ON THAT DANISH ISLAND AS LONG AS PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN, PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL FIND IT NECESSARY.

"THEY ARE THE ONLY ONES WHO WILL DECIDE THAT QUESTION," HE SAID, "AND THEY WILL DO IT AMONG THEMSELVES."

THIS WAS THE SECOND DAY OF A FORMAL VISIT BY THE RUSSIAN MILITARY DELEGATION TO COPENHAGEN.

MD951PEW

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESSEN TODAY REPORTED RESIGNATION OF VAINO TANNER, A STORM CENTER OF FINNISH POLITICS BECAUSE OF HIS ANTI-RUSSIAN VIEWS, AS PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVES ALLIANCE WHICH HE LONG HAD HEADED. HE FORMERLY WAS FINANCE MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER.

TANNER'S MAIN POLITICAL STRENGTH IN FINLAND LAY IN THE FACT THAT HE RAN ITS COOPERATIVE SYSTEM. THE NEWSPAPER SAID AN ENGLISHMAN WAS SLATED TO REPLACE TANNER WHEN THE COOPERATIVES' INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLES IN SEPTEMBER IN LONDON.

RQ1222AEW

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 2-(AP)-SWEDEN'S FOOD DELIVERIES TO NORWAY AND FINLAND HAVE FORCED REDUCTIONS IN RATIONS TO A POINT WHERE SWEDEN HAS "THE LOWEST RATIONS OF ANY COMPARABLE COUNTY IN EUROPE," COMMERCE MINISTER BERTIL OHLIN DECLARED TODAY.

RQ1216AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 2-(AP)-SOVIET COMMENTATOR IGOR ZVAVICH, REVIEWING THE FORTHCOMING GENERAL ELECTION IN BRITAIN, TODAY RECALLED BRITAIN'S MUNICH APPEASEMENT POLICY AND SAID:

"THE FUTURE WILL SHOW WHETHER THE OPINION IS JUSTIFIED THAT THE ENGLISH VOTER POSSESSES A FAIRLY GOOD POLITICAL MEMORY."

WRITING IN RED STAR, ZVAVICH CAREFULLY REFRAINED FROM LAUDING ANY POLITICAL PARTY -- INCLUDING THE BRITISH COMMUNISTS -- AND REFERRED FAVORABLY TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S ENERGY AND INITIATIVE WHICH "BROUGHT HIM GREAT POPULARITY DURING THE WAR YEARS."

THE ARTICLE GAVE THE IMPRESSION IT WAS THE WRITER'S OPINION THAT IT WOULD BE A GOOD THING TO TURN OUT THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD HAD A HAND IN MUNICH APPEASEMENT.

MD1025PEW

30.24 27225

MOSCOW, JUNE 2-(AP)-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA AT THE MOMENT IS TRYING TO IMPLANT "A TASTE FOR COLONIAL POLICY" AND POSSESSION OF COLONIES IZVESTIA CORRESPONDENT EVGENI ZHUKOV SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE TODAY.

THE PROPOSAL THAT PACIFIC ISLANDS SHOULD BECOME "THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES" IS ADVANCED IN NUMEROUS QUARTERS "FROM NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, AND PAMPHLETS MEANT FOR SPECIAL MILITARY READERS RIGHT ON UP TO HIGH POLITICIANS," HE SAID. "SENATORS, ADMIRALS, AND JOURNALISTS DO NOT EVEN ADMIT OF THE EXISTENCE OF ANY OTHER SOLUTION."

ZHUKOV SAID THAT WHILE FROM THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL VIEWPOINT U.S. OCCUPATION OF THESE ISLANDS IS FAIRLY UNDERSTANDABLE ON STRATEGICAL CONSIDERATIONS, "THE AVERAGE MAN IS FAIRLY CAPTIVATED BY THE IDEA."

THE HEARST PRESS, HE CONTINUED, IS IN THE FIRST RANKS IN THIS CASE AND "SINGS ABOUT THE YANKS AS NEW PROGRESSIVE, VIRTUOUS COLONIZERS."

"IT ALSO SEEKS TO ENCHANT YOUNG LIEUTENANTS WITH PICTURES OF LUXURIOUS LIFE ON PACIFIC ISLANDS SURROUNDED BY NATIVE GIRLS CROWNED WITH FRAGRANT FLOWERS," THE WRITER SAID.

W1023AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 2-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM SOFIA SAID TODAY BULGARIAN AUTHORITIES WERE INSISTING THAT MAYNARD B.BARNES, U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE, HAND OVER G.M.DIMITROV ON A CHARGE OF SPREADING DEFEATIST PROPAGANDA DURING BULGARIAN MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST GERMANY.

THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY STATEMENT SAID THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION HAD BEEN TOLD THAT DIMITROV WAS HIDING IN BARNES' SUMMER HOUSE. THE STATEMENT ADDED THAT DIMITROV WAS UNDER TECHNICAL ARREST WHEN HE SOUGHT SANCTUARY.

DIMITROV WAS REMOVED IN JANUARY AS LEADER OF THE AGRARIAN ALLIANCE AND ON MAY 21 HE WAS EJECTED FROM THE ORGANIZATION FOR TRYING TO UNDERMINE UNITY IN BULGARIA, IT SAID.

FDG51AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 2-(AP)--NO INFORMATION HAS BECOME AVAILABLE

HERE TO SUPPORT WASHINGTON-VOICED REPORTS THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE

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"LIQUIDATING" PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE IN BERLIN AND OTHER OCCUPIED

GERMAN AREAS THEY CONTROL. SENATOR BREWSTER (R-ME) SAID ON HIS

RETURN TO WASHINGTON FROM EUROPE YESTERDAY THAT HIGH LONDON AND PARIS AUTHORITIES

HAD HEARD SUCH REPORTS.

BB155P...GILMORE

MOSCOW, JUNE 2-(AP)-RUSSIA'S NOTE TO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE "BIG FIVE" URGING SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF THE LEVANT DISPUTE WAS VIEWED HERE TODAY AS SIGNIFYING SOVIET WILLINGNESS TO TAKE PART IN ANY INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSION TO END THE CONTROVERSY.

FAILURE OF THE FOUR GOVERNMENTS ADDRESSED TO ACT QUICKLY IN THE LEVANT WOULD BE MOST SERIOUSLY REGARDED HERE, DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS SAID.

THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NOTE TO FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND CHINA WAS MADE IN A LATE NIGHT RADIO BROADCAST. IT WAS NOT REPEATED IN THE MORNING NEWS BROADCAST TO THE NATION. THE STATEMENT APPEARED IN ALL NEWSPAPERS THIS MORNING ON INSIDE PAGES.

THE NOTE CONSTITUTED THE FIRST OFFICIAL COMMENT HERE ON THE LEVANT SITUATION. THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING EVERY TURN OF EVENTS IN THE LEVANT, HOWEVER.

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON LEVANTINE, IF DESIRED).

MD722PEW

JUN 3 1945

HALSEY SEPARATE (280)

GUAM, SUNDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-ADM.WILLIAM F. (BULL) HALSEY, BACK IN ACTION IN THE PACIFIC WITH A FLEET HE BOASTS HAS THE POWER TO PENETRATE TOKYO BAY, POURED CARRIER AIRCRAFT SATURDAY AT KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) PLANE BASES ON THE SOUTHERN JAPANESE ISLAND OF KYUSHU.

HELLCATS FROM FLATTOPS OF VICE ADM.JOHN S.MCCAIN, OPERATING AS PART OF HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET, DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 36 NIPPONESE PLANES AS THEY TORE INTO FIVE KYUSHU AIRFIELDS IN SUPPORT OF THE GROUND CAMPAIGN MORE THAN 300 MILES SOUTHWARD ON OKINAWA.

TODAY'S FLEET COMMUNIQUE, DISCLOSING THE ATTACK, LISTED TWO ENEMY PLANES SHOT OUT OF THE AIR, 11 DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND 23 DAMAGED IN ATTACKS ON MIYAZAKI, KOKUBU, KUSHIRA, KAGOSHIMA AND CHIRAN.

TOKYO RADIO, MAKING THE FIRST REPORT OF THE ATTACK, SAID APPROXIMATELY 200 RAIDERS WERE IN ACTION FOR TWO HOURS. TOKYO'S ACCOUNTS OF SUCH RAIDS INVARIABLY ARE ON THE CONSERVATIVE SIDE. IN PREVIOUS CARRIER ATTACKS ON JAPAN, THE PACIFIC FLEET HAS SENT OVER AS MANY AS 1,500 PLANES.

THE LOW PLANE SCORE OBTAINED IN SATURDAY'S ACTION SUGGESTED THE EFFECT OF AIR ATTRITION IN KAMIKAZE ASSAULTS

THE LOW PLANE SCORE OBTAINED IN SATURDAY'S ACTION SUGGESTED THE EFFECT OF AIR ATTRITION IN KAMIKAZE ASSAULTS ON THE OKINAWA FORCES IN THE LAST PREVIOUS CARRIER STRIKE AT KYUSHU MAY 13 AND 14, 175 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND 108 DAMAGED.

THE LAST HEAVY KAMIKAZE ATTACKS ON OKINAWA THE LATTER PART OF MAY RESULTED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF MORE THAN 300 ENEMY PLANES OVER AND NEAR THE EMBATTLED ISLAND IN TWO DAYS.

ONLY YESTERDAY, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED A NAVAL REGROUPING FOR THE NEXT PHASE OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN WHICH PUT HALSEY BACK IN ACTION IN PLACE OF ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE AND HIS FIFTH FLEET. THE ANNOUNCEMENT COINCIDED WITH INDICATIONS THAT NEW FAR-REACHING BLOWS AGAINST NIPPON ARE IMPENDING.

(EDITORS: IF DESIRED, THE ABOVE MAY SERVE AS A SECOND NIGHT LEAD HALSEY PICKING UP IN SIXTH GRAF OF THE NIGHT LEAD: NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT SPRUANCE, ETC.)

JQ913PCW NM

VICE ADM.HARRY W.HILL, IN ANOTHER CHANGE OF COMMAND, REPLACED ADM.RICHMOND KELLY TURNER AS IMMEDIATE HEAD OF THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCES IN THE RYUKYUS. TURNER IS COMMANDER OF ALL THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCES OF THE PACIFIC FLEET.

A161JX

NIMITZ DISCLOSED THAT SPRUANCE HAD BEEN AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM" IN THE IWO JIMA AND OKINAWA OPERATIONS AND THAT HE WOULD BE ENGAGED IN PLANNING MIGHTIER CAMPAIGNS. THESE MIGHT INCLUDE INVASION OF JAPAN'S MAINLAND OR STRIKES AGAINST THE CHINA COAST.

HALSEY AND MC CAIN, IN THEIR PREVIOUS CRUISE, SUPPORTED THE U.S.SEVENTH FLEET'S PHILIP COVERAGE; HELPED CRIPPLE THE JAPANESE FLEET IN LE[illegible] OF FORMOSA AND

THEN RAIDED THE CHINA AND INDO-CHINA COASTS.
ONE OF HALSEY'S FIRST ACTS ON REASSUMING COMMAND WAS TO ORDER HIS BATTLESHIPS TO FIRE SEVERAL ROUNDS AT JAPANESE POSITIONS ON OKINAWA.
"I JUST WANTED TO LEAVE MY CALLING CARD," SAID THE OUTSPOKEN ADMIRAL, WHOSE VICTORY FORMULA IS "KILL MORE JAPS AND SINK MORE SHIPS."
NIMITZ FURTHER ANNOUNCED THAT THE NAVY'S "FORWARD AREA," INCLUDING GUAM, SAIPAN AND TINIAN, HAD BEEN CHANGED TO THE "MARIANAS AREA." VICE ADM.JOHN HOOVER CONTINUES IN COMMAND OF THE AREA.
GG139PCW

BY LEIF ERICKSON
GUAM, SUNDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-TENTH ARMY TROOPS SPEARED SOUTHWARD FOR MATERIAL GAINS ON OKINAWA YESTERDAY, VIRTUALLY CUTTING OFF CHINEN PENINSULA GUARDING NAKAGUSUKU HARBOR AND MOVING WITHIN SIGHT OF THE SOUTHEASTERN COAST.
GROUND GAINS AVERAGED ABOUT 1,000 YARDS.
WITH EVERYONE SPECULATING ON THE JAPANESE PLAN OF DE

GROUND GAINS AVERAGED ABOUT 1,000 YARDS.
WITH EVERYONE SPECULATING ON THE JAPANESE PLAN OF DEFENSE, NOW THAT THEY HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR ONCE-HEAVILY FORTIFIED NAHA-SHURI-YONABARU LINE, LT.COL.JAMES WEAVER, COLUMBUS, GA., A STAFF OFFICER O

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SHURI-YONABARU LINE, LT.COL.JAMES WEAVER, COLUMBUS, GA., A STAFF OFFICER OF THE TENTH ARMY, TOLD ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AL DOPKING ON OKINAWA:
"REMNANTS OF THE JAPANESE FORCES (POSSIBLY NUMBERING 20,000 TROOPS) ARE LIKELY TO REVERT TO POCKET TYPE WARFARE."
HOWEVER, HE SAID THEY MIGHT TRY TO REGROUP FOR A STRONG STAND SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA'S RUGGED HILLS.
IT WAS MAJ.GEN.ARCHIBALD V.ARNOLD'S 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH CAPTURED HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING THE SOUTHEAST OKINAWA COAST, ONLY ABOUT SIX MILES AWAY. THE HEIGHTS WERE ABOVE KAMIZATO, IN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND AND ABOUT FOUR MILES DIRECTLY SOUTH OF SHURI.

CENTER OF THE ISLAND AND ABOUT FOUR MILES DIRECTLY SOUTH OF SHURI.
WITH MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN WEATHER, LT.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR.'S TROOPS AGAIN WERE ABLE TO EMPLOY ARMOR, ALTHOUGH MUD STILL WAS BOTHERSOME. IMPROVED VISIBILITY PERMITTED INCREASED ARTILLERY SUPPORT AS RAINS, WHICH HAD TOTALED 13 INCHES IN THE LAST 10 DAYS OF MAY, LET UP.
IN THE 24TH ARMY CORPS SECTOR, MAJ.GEN.JAMES L.BRADLEY'S 96TH DIVISION WHEELED SOUTHWARD, JOINING THE 7TH DIVISION IN A DRIVE FOR THE SOUTHEAST COAST.
THEIR OBJECTIVE PLAINLY WAS TO CUT THE BASE OF CHINEN PENINSULA, WHICH FORMS THE SOUTH ARM OF NAKAGUSUKU HARBOR, FORMERLY USED AS AN ANCHORAGE FOR THE JAPANESE FLEET.
CAPTURE OF OGUSUKU TOWN AND HILLS SOUTH OF SHINZATO TOWN PUT FORWARD ELEMENTS OF THE 7TH DIVISION WITHIN ABOUT 3,000 YARDS OF THE SOUTHERN COAST OF THE PENINSULA.
ARNOLD'S DIVISION WAS FINDING A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF OKINAWA CIVILIANS HIDING OUT IN CAVES FOR PROTECTION FROM ARTILLERY FIRE.
JAPANESE RESISTANCE, MODERATE ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT, WAS STIFFEST IN THE 7TH DIVISION'S SECTOR.

A125KX
THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION, UNDER MAJ.GEN.PEDRO A.DEL VALLE, WHICH DROVE 1,000 YARDS SOUTH TO CUT THE NAHA-YONABARU HIGHWAY AND THE PARALLELING EAST-WEST RAIL ROAD LINE, REPORTED LARGE NUMBERS OF CIVILIANS WERE CONCENTRATED IN THE PATH OF ITS ADVANCE NEAR KARARA TOWN.
NTRODUCTION OF THE NAHA-YONABARU HIGHWAY WILL

COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE NAHA-YONABARU HIGHWAY WILL IMPROVE MATERIALLY AMERICAN SUPPLY AND LATERAL COMMUNICATIONS. IT IS THE BEST HIGHWAY ON THE ISLAND.
THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION CAPTURED INTACT A VERY LARGE JAPANESE AMMUNITION DUMP, ABANDONED AS THE NIPPONESE FLED IN DISORGANIZED RETREAT FROM SHURI FORTRESS.
MAJ.GEN.ANDREW D.BRUCE'S 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION STILL WAS EMPLOYED IN MOPPING UP ISOLATED JAPANESE IN THE SHURI AREA. THESE ENEMY TROOPS WERE TRAPPED BEHIND AMERICAN LINES.
ON THE EXTREME WEST COAST, MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD, JR.'S SIXTH MARINE DIVISION DEVELOPED ITS POSITIONS ALONG THE KOKUBA RIVER
IN DISCUSSING THE OKINAWA SITUATION AT PRESENT, WEAVER EXPRESSED BELIEF THE JAPANESE MADE A "BONER" BY PULLING THEIR TROOPS AWAY FROM THE YONABARU ANCHOR TO BOLSTER THE SHURI CASTLE FORTIFICATIONS.
AS A RESULT, HE SAID, "THE ENEMY WAS DISTINCTLY OUTFLANKED AT YONABARU BY THE SEVENTH DIVISION."
THE STAFF OFFICER TERMED THE 4,000 TO 5,000-YARD ADVANCE IN THE PAST TWO DAYS OVER MUDDY TERRAIN AS "REMARKABLE," RECALLING THAT FROM APRIL 19 TO THE TIME OF THE FALL OF SHURI THE AMERICAN FORCES MOVED ONLY ABOUT 8,000 YARDS.
WEAVER ESTIMATED THAT A LARGE PART OF THE ENEMY FORCES LEFT ON OKINAWA PROBABLY ARE SERVICE TROOPS.
JR1019PC

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ADD GUNNERS OF SIGHT

STAFF SGT.WILLIAM J.DONIUS, (6093 SHULTE AVE.) ST.LOUIS, MO., SAID HIS SUPERFORT BROKE OUT OF THICK WEATHER ALONE AND RAN INTO ABOUT 30 CIRCLING JAPANESE FIGHTERS. BUT ONLY ONE ENEMY PILOT PRESSED THE ATTACK. BEFORE THE GUNNER COULD SHOOT IT DOWN THE JAPANESE FIGHTER RAN INTO HIS OWN FLAK AND BROKE AWAY.

B31KK
SMOKE OVER OSAKA WAS HIGHER THAN LT.ELDEN V.SVOBODA, NAVIGATOR FROM SHINER, TEX., HAD EVER SEEN BEFORE ON MISSIONS OVER JAPAN.
"I'VE BEEN ON MANY FIRE RAID BUT THIS IS THE FIRST TIME I'VE SEEN SO MANY FIRES," SAID SGT.LEON GOLFARB OF GLENWELL, (COPY) N.Y., BLISTER-GUNNER ON A TINIAN-BASED B-29 FLYING ITS TWENTY-SIXTH MISSION. "THERE WERE SEVERAL SMALL FIRES AND ONE LARGE ONE BURNING IN THE OSAKA DOCK AREA. THE HEART OF OSAKA SEEMED TO BE BURNING OUT."
THE BLISTER GUNNER SAID FIVE JAPANESE FIGHTERS LOOKED OVER HIS TIGHT B-29 FORMATION BUT DECIDED NOT TO ATTACK.
SGT.CHARLES E.FITCH (7907--13TH ST.) TAMPA, FLA., A GUNNER, SHOT DOWN A FIGHTER ON THE WAY INTO OSAKA. SGT.JAMES W.MORGAN, STOCKDALE, PA., SENT ANOTHER DOWN IN FLAMES. IT WAS HIS FIRST.
WHEN THE NAVIGATOR ON HIS PLANE BECAME SO ILL HE COULDN'T WORK, LT.HARRY K.MASON, BOMBARDIER FROM (615 E. MAIN ST.) NEW ALBANY, IND., TOOK OVER THE NAVIGATING AND HIT ALL POINTS ON THE NOSE. HE SET THE PLANE ON THE COURSE FOR THE BOMB RUN, WENT FORWARD TO THE NOSE TO DROP THE BOMBS AND THEN RETURNED TO NAVIGATE THE B-29 BACK TO TINIAN.
FR613ACW

ADDITIONAL LA XX WERE LOST

PATROL PLANES RANGING THE ASIATIC COAST FROM INDO CHINA TO THE YANGTZE RIVER WRECKED 13 FREIGHTERS AND SEVERAL SMALLER CRAFT, FIRED SHIPYARDS AND DAMAGED COASTAL RAIL FACILITIES. ATTACKS WERE MADE BOTH BY DAY AND BY NIGHT.

AUSTRALIAN GROUND TROOPS IN SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE OUTFLANKED AN ENEMY POSITION ON THE BUIN ROAD AND ARE ADVANCING SOUTHEAST TOWARD MONOITOU. MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS SWEPT THE WEWAK SECTOR OF NEW GUINEA, RABAUL, KAVIENG AND BOUGAINVILLE, BOMBING AND STRAFING JAPANESE BIVOUAC AREAS AND AMMUNITION DUMPS.

IN RIDDING ETC., SIXTH GRAF NIGHT LEAD

J0SA1PCW NM

IN RIDDING THE IMPORTANT VILLA VERDE TRAIL OF NORTHERN LUZON OF ALL JAPANESE FORCES, THE 32ND DIVISION KILLED MORE THAN 9,000 JAPANESE. MANY OF THESE NIPPONESE FELL AS ARMORED BULLDOZERS WIDENED AND IMPROVED THE TRAIL AS AN IMPORTANT SUPPLY LINE INTO THE CAGAYAN VALLEY.

GENERAL MACARTHUR DISCLOSED RESULTS OF HIS SOUTH SEAS AIR BLOCKADE SINCE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR--MORE THAN 2,000,000 TONS OF JAPANESE SHIPPING SUNK AND 1,220 PLANES DESTROYED.

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA ANNOUNCED ONE DIVISION OF THE COMMONWEALTH ARMY HAD BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE AMERICAN COMMAND FOR "THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE JAPANESE."

J0XA25 1PCW

BY LEIF ERICKSON (230)

GUAM, SUNDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE 45,000 TON BATTLESHIP IOWA, IT NOW CAN BE DISCLOSED, HAS PLAYED AN ACTION-PACKED ROLE IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN. SHE WAS THE FIRST WARSHIP OF HER CLASS TO BE SENT AGAINST NIPPON.

UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN (NOW ADMIRAL) JOHN L. MCCREA, MARIETTA, MICH., THE IOWA BOMBARDED KWAJALEIN AND ENIWETOK IN THE MARSHALLS PRIOR TO THEIR INVASION EARLY LAST YEAR AND PURSUED JAPANESE SHIPS FLEEING THE FEBRUARY, 1944, ATTACK ON TRUK.

SHE PARTICIPATED IN THE INVASION OF HOLLANDIA, APRIL, 1944, BOMBARDED PALAU, PONAPE IN THE CAROLINES, AND SAIPAN AND TINIAN IN THE MARIANAS.

THE IOWA COVERED CARRIER OPERATIONS AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES AND FOUGHT IN THE BATTLE OF LEYTE GULF LAST OCTOBER.

WHEN LAUNCHED, THE IOWA WAS THE HEAVIEST SHIP EVER TO GO DOWN THE WAYS IN AMERICAN SHIPYARDS. SHE NOW HAS THREE SISTER BATTLESHIPS -- THE NEW JERSEY, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI.

CAPT. ALLAN R. MCCANN, WASHINGTON, D.C., SUCCEEDED MCCREA AS THE SKIPPER. THE IOWA'S PRESENT SKIPPER IS CAPT. JAMES L. HOLLOWAY, JR., DALLAS, TEX., AND ARLINGTON, VA.

EXECU

T

IVE OFFICERS HAVE BEEN CMDR (NOW CAPTAIN) THOMAS J. CASEY, NEW YORK CITY, AND CMDR (NOW CAPTAIN) GEORGE A. LEAHEY, LOWELL, MASS. THE PRESENT EXECUTIVE OFFICER IS CMDR. THOMAS J. FLYNN, NEW YORK.

IN 1943, THE IOWA CARRIED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO AFRICA FOR HISTORIC MEETINGS WITH OTHER ALLIED LEADERS.

MH827PPW NM

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30.24 27227

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, JUNE 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE HASTILY FORTIFIED HILL POSITIONS ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA IN AN ATTEMPT TO HALT THE ADVANCE OF THE U.S. SEVENTH DIVISION BUT TWO YANK UNITS TODAY MOVED FORWARD AS MUCH AS 1,000 YARDS.

TWO COMPANIES OF THE 17TH REGIMENT HEADED BY LTS. DELMER J. PAUGH, 429 MAHONEY DRIVE, MESA, ARIZ., AND WALTER C. O'NEIL, 386 LAFAEZ STREET, SALEM, MASS., REACHED THREE HILLS JUST NORTH OF OGUSUKU VILLAGE, 5,000 YARDS SOUTH OF YONABARU, ONLY TO BE HELD UP BY FIRE FROM NEWLY FORTIFIED REVERSE SLOPES.

THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION ADVANCED EASTWARD FROM THE AMERICAN HELD CAPITAL, NAHA, CROSSED THE KOKUBA RIVER AND STARTED PROBING HIGH GROUND TO THE SOUTH.

REPORTS SAID THE NAHA PENINSULA, ACROSS THE HARBOR FROM THE CITY, WAS "ALIVE WITH TROOPS" PROBABLY IN POSITION TO DEFEND THE JAPANESE-HELD AIRFIELD.

THE JAPANESE FORCE WAS REPORTED SOUTH OF OGUSUKU.

WILLIAM F. SIEGEL, 1332 ROSEMOYNE AVE., GLENDALE, CALIF., HELPED A BATTALION FACING THIS LINE. HE REPORTED THE SITUATION WAS LOCALIZED BUT STUBBORN AS HELL.

AIR OBSERVERS SAID THEY SAW GREAT MASSES OF CIVILIANS ON ORANGE PENINSULA, ON THE SOUTHEASTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND. THEY WERE IN CAVES AND ALONG THE COAST. THEIR PRESENCE MAY INDICATE THAT JAPANESE TROOP STRENGTH IN THAT AREA IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION FRONT WAS WITHIN 5,000 YARDS OF THE SOUTH COAST. IN ADVANCING, THIS OUTFIT CAPTURED TWELVE TRUCKS, THREE TANKS AND SOME ARTILLERY AND MACHINE GUNS.

IN THE SHURI SECTOR THE 77TH AND 96TH DIVISION LINES REMAINED VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED. ALL THAT IS LEFT OF SHURI TOWN IS NOW THE TENTH ARMY'S. IT IS A STINKING 120-ACRES MASS OF RUINS WHICH ONCE COMPRISED 2,500 BUILDINGS. ONE SHINY NEW AMERICAN MADE AUTOMOBILE WITH WHITE SIDEWALL TIRES WAS FOUND UNDER AN EMBANKMENT, UNDAMAGED EXCEPT FOR A FEW DENTS.

MAJ.GEN. PEDRO DEL VALLE, COMMANDING THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION, SAID HIS FIRST REGIMENT ENCOUNTERED ITS BITTEREST FIGHTING OF THE ENTIRE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN IN SECURING THE WANA DRAW AND SHURI TOWN AREAS.

A67PX

UNITS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT MADE GAINS OF ABOUT 2,000 YARDS SOUTHWARD, REACHING TO WITHIN 700 YARDS OF THE NAHA-YONABARU ROAD, CAPTURE OF WHICH WOULD EASE THE AMERICAN SUPPLY SITUATION. THE ADVANCE INVOLVED A FIERCE FIGHT WITH 125 JAPANESE.

ON THE OKINAWA WEST COAST, THE 22ND REGIMENT OF THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION CAPTURED A HILL WHICH HAD BEEN HOLDING UP THE YANK ADVANCE FOR TWO DAYS. THE LEATHERNECKS THEN PROCEEDED TO THE KOKUBA RIVER AND CROSSED THE STREAM AT A POINT WHERE IT RANGED FROM 200 TO 280 FEET WIDE. THIS OUTFIT ENCOUNTERED TWO ENEMY WOMEN ARMED WITH RIFLES AND GRENADES.

ON THE SIXTH MARINES LEFT FLANK THE 29TH REGIMENT ATTACKED A HILL IN THE SHICHINA AREA AND ADVANCED ABOUT 500 YARDS TOWARD THE RIVER.

ONLY ABOUT 60 ROUNDS OF ENEMY ARTILLERY SHELLS FELL IN THE THIRD CORPS AREA IN 24 HOURS.

UM354APW

GUAM, SUNDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-WHOLE BLOOD FROM AMERICAN EASTERN SEABOARD CITIES, WHICH WAS FORMERLY SENT TO THE EUROPEAN THEATER, IS NOW BEING DELIVERED TO GUAM BY NATS (NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE) SKYMASTER TRANSPORT ARRIVING WITHIN 90 HOURS OF BEING TAKEN FROM DONORS IN NEW YORK, BOSTON, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND CHICAGO.

JY1032PCW NM

MANILA-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAS ANNOUNCED THE AWARD OF NINE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES, TWO POSTHUMOUSLY, FOR OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCES IN THE LUZON CAMPAIGN.

THE AWARDS AND THE PERFORMANCES:

TECH.SGT.EDWIN J.ALGAR, 7641 YATES AVE., CHICAGO (POSTHUMOUSLY)--TAKING OVER A 33RD INFANTRY DIVISION PATROL NEAR CAURINGER AFTER THE PLATOON LEADER BECAME A CASUALTY, HE WAS WOUNDED FATALLY BUT CARRIED ON UNTIL PARTY WAS IN POSITION TO ATTACK OBJECTIVE.

CPL.ELMER L.RUSSELL, SARASOTA, FLA., (POSTHOUMOUSLY)--AS COMPANY AID MAN WITH 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN MANILA FIGHTING, HE CARRIED TWO WOUNDED MEN TO SAFETY, THE LAST ONE AFTER HE WAS WOUNDED FATALLY.

CAPT.ELMER W.MEINDL, 40 FLORENCE AVE., ROCHESTER, N.Y.--37TH INFANTRY DIVISION CHAPLAIN, HE ATTENDED DYING MAN UNDER MACHINEGUN FIRE; CARRIED WOUNDED MAN TO SAFETY; CRAWLED ACROSS OPEN STREET TO BRING BACK ANOTHER WOUNDED MAN; LATER ADMINISTERED LAST RITES TO DYING AS NINE MEN WERE KILLED AND HELPED CARRY WOUNDED TO AID STATION.

LT.COL.ROBERT B.SPRAGINS, 819 FOREST AVE., EVANSTON, ILL.--WITH 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION ON LEYTE, HE LED TROOPS AROUND ENEMY POSITIONS IN ORMOC VALLEY, CUT ENEMY SUPPLY LINE; HIS BATTALION CUT OFF FROM SUPPLIES FOR FIVE DAYS, IT HELD POSITION SEVERAL MORE DAYS, REPULSED THREE SUICIDE ATTACKS; LATER SPRAGINS SUPERVISED MASTERLY WITHDRAWAL AND RETURNED TO BASE AFTER GROUP KILLED MORE THAN 600 JAPANESE.

PFC.LEO D.BLAKE, 1 HOUGH ST., LEBANON, N.H.--SINGLE HANDED, HE SMASHED ENEMY PILLBOX ON MANILA STREET FEB.12, KILLING 10 JAPANESE.

PFC.EDWARD J.KAMINSKI, 8232 MARION ST., DETROIT--NEAR BINALONAN, WHEN ENEMY TANKS THREATENED TO OVERRUN AN INFANTRY POSITION, HE DESTROYED TWO TANKS, DAMAGED TWO AND FORCED REMAINDER TO WITHDRAW.

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WB24KW

CAPT.FRED P.LOWE, WAUSAW, WISC.--IN AN EXPOSED POSITION FOR THREE HOURS JAN.29 AT PIMIENTA, HE DIRECTED HIS UNIT AGAINST 300 TANK-SUPPORTED JAPANESE UNTIL AMMUNITION EXPENDED; HE MOVED TO HIS MORTAR POSITION AND DIRECTED FIRE UNTIL ENEMY REPULSED.

CPL.ALECK C.OUELLETTE, 16 DOLLAR ST., CARIBOU, ME.--WHEN SIX ENEMY TANKS ATTACKED BATTALION PERIMETER NEAR BINALONAN NIGHT OF JAN.16, DESPITE POINT BLANK TANK FIRE HE WITHHELD HIS FIRE UNTIL TANK WITHIN 40 YARDS, THEN SET IT AFIRE; REMAINED AT HIS GUN ALL NIGHT.

LEGION OF MERIT AWARDS WENT TO:

BRIG.GEN.JARRED V.CRADD, 5023 NORTH TROY, CHICAGO, FIFTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER COMMANDER; STAFF SGT.RICHARD S.HANLEY, WORCESTER, MASS., PHOTOGRAPHER AND WRITER FOR YANK FAR EAST; COL.NELS E.STADIG, MINNESOTA (HOME TOWN NOT GIVEN) USASOS HEADQUARTERS; AND COL.HERBERT D.VOGEL, 2747 ORDWAY ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

FR434ACW

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, JUNE 2-(AP)-FROM 22 MILLION SQUARE MILES OF PACIFIC BATTLEFRONTS THEY COME AND ALMOST IN UNISON THEY CHANT THE GLAD NEWS: "WE'RE GOING HOME."

BY PLANE AND BY BOAT THEY COME TO FORM THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF 1350 ENLISTED SOLDIERS WHO ARE GOING HOME FOR DISCHARGE FROM THE ARMY. ALL ARE VETERANS.

"WHEN THE CO (COMMANDING OFFICER) TOLD ME, I THOUGHT HE WAS KIDDING AT FIRST," SAID SGT.DAVID T.EVANS OF SAN JOSE, CALIF. SOME CAME RIGHT OUT OF THE FIRING LINES ON OKINAWA. THAT IS WHERE EVANS RECEIVED WORD. IS UNIT, THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION, HAD BEEN PULLED OUT FOR A REST.

SOME SERVED WITH BOMBER GROUPS, LIKE FIRST SGT.PAUL M.FRONHEISER, WHOSE SERVICE WITH BOMBER OUTFITS IN NEW CALEDONIA, NEW HEBRIDES, ELLICE ISLANDS AND THE MARIANAS EARNED HIM 98 POINTS OR 13 MORE THAN THE REQUIRED 85. SGT.FRONHEISER OF BECHTELSVILLE, PA., WANTS MISS HELEN D.SPOHN TO MEET HIM AT THE TRAIN.

"AND I WANT HER TO BE WEARING A VEIL," HE SAID. "WE'VE BEEN ENGAGED TWO YEARS."

ALMOST DAZED BY HIS TURN OF LUCK, VETERAN MASTER SERGEANT VERNON J. ROGERS, JR., WHO SAW SERVICE WITH A FIGHTER SQUADRON ON GUAM, SAIPAN AND MAKIN, SAID "MAYBE I'LL GO BACK TO RAILROADING."

THAT PROBABLY WILL BE AROUND HIS HOME-IN GASTONIA, N.C.

PFC.JOSEPH MORROCKS, (8 BOULEVARD TERRACE) ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., WHO EARNED 114 POINTS WITH THE SEVENTH DIVISION ON ATTU AND KWAJALEIN AND AN EXTRA FIVE POINTS FOR A PURPLE HEART ON LEYTE TO MAKE IT A TOTAL OF 119, HIS GOING TO SPEND HIS TIME "JUST DOING NOTHING."

THE 142 POINTS WHICH SGT.ROBERT W.COX OF SATICOY, CALIF., EARNED WITH THE SEVENTH ON ATTU, KISKA, THE MARSHALLS, PHILIPPINES AND OKINAWA MAKE HIM AMONG THE HIGH POINT MEN AT THIS BASE. HE RECEIVED CREDIT FOR THREE STEP-CHILDREN.

CPL.ARNOLD W.FENSCH, WHOSE WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN LIVE AT (41088 JUDD ROAD) BELLEVILLE, MICH., HAS 141 POINTS AFTER 56 MONTHS OF OVERSEAS SERVICE.

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FR441ACW

B-29 BASE, SAIPAN-(AP)-NINE MEN WHO FLEW ON THE FIRST B-29 STRIKE AGAINST TOKYO LAST NOV.24 ARE THE FIRST CREWMEN TO COMPLETE THEIR COMBAT TOUR IN THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND.

THE NINE ARE AMONG AN 11-MAN CREW ON ONE SUPERFORTRESS.

THE PLANE'S COMMANDER, LT.ALEXANDER C.DONNER, 923 N.MARKET ST., WASHINGTON, N.C., (CORRECT) WHO WAS PILOT ON THE FIRST TOKYO MISSION, HAS BEEN GIVEN A DUTY ASSIGNMENT WITH THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND AT GUAM AND WILL REMAIN IN THE MARIANAS.

THE OTHER EIGHT, WHO WILL RETURN TO THE STATES, INCLUDE:

LT.JOSEPH OMER LAPLANTE, 42 BAILEY AVE., PLATTSBURG, N.Y., NAVIGATOR.

STAFF SGT.PAUL M.RUDD, 1212 PARK ST., KEOKUK, IA., RADIO OPERATOR.

STAFF SGT.FREDERICK W.COLSMAN, ROUTE ONE, WARRIOR, ALA., TAIL GUNNER.

STAFF SGT.CHARLES V.GREER, 68 ESTIL ST., SCOTTSBURG, IND., SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS OBSERVER.

STAFF SGT.BLAIR S.PETERSON, 1014 BRUMMEL ST., EVANSTON, ILL., LEFT GUNNER.

TECH SGT.BENNETT FONTENOT, ROUTE FOUR, LAKE CHARLES, LA., CENTRAL FIRE CONTROL GUNNER.

FR444ACW

MANILA, JUNE 2 (AP)-COL.PHILIP F.LAFOLLETTE, THREE TIMES GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN, WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR YESTERDAY FOR EXTREMELY MERITORIOUS SERVICE DURING THE PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN. LAFOLLETTE, EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR MACARTHUR'S PUBLIC RELATIONS STAFF, LEFT FOR HOME AFTER RECEIVING THE AWARD.

GC 807ACW MM

OKINAWA, JUNE 2-(AP)-"STEM" AND HIS MASTER, FLETCHER EDWARDS OF DETROIT, MICH., A NAVAL TECHNICIAN WITH THE SEA-BEES, HAVE MET FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO YEARS SINCE THEY BOTH WENT TO WAR.

STEM IS AN ALASKAN MALEMUTE EDWARDS RAISED FROM A PUP AND SENT OFF TO WAR AS A "WAC".

STEM WENT TO A CAMP IN NEVADA TO LEARN HIS JOB AS A SENTRY.

AFTER THAT, EDWARDS LOST TRACK OF STEM AND WENT OFF TO WAR HIMSELF AS EDWARDS WAS DRIVING PAST THE AIRSTRIP HERE HE SAW A DOG WHICH

LOOKED LIKE STEM ON SENTRY DUTY. HE KEPT THINKING ABOUT HIM AS HE DROVE DOWN THE ROAD. FINALLY HE DECIDED TO GO BACK AND TAKE A SECOND LOOK.

STEM'S JOB IS TO BARK WHEN SOMEONE COMES AROUND IN ORDER TO ALERT THE SOLDIERS ON WATCH,BUT WHEN EDWARDS CAME UP TO HIM STEM WAGGED HIS TAIL AND FAILED TO BARK.

THE SOLDIERS COULDN'T UNDERSTAND IT UNTIL EDWARDS TOLD THEM HE WAS SURE IT WAS HIS DOG.

THEY CHECKED THE RECORDS AND FOUND IT WAS STEM ALL RIGHT.

SINCE EDWARDS SAW HIM, THE DOG HAS BEEN IN EUROPE AND ON LEYTE. EDWARDS HAS BEEN OVERSEAS IN THE PACIFIC 14 MONTHS.

DB907PPW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND

NAHA, OKINAWA, JUNE 2-(AP)-NAHA HAS AN AMERICAN MAYOR NOW--A YALE MAN AT THAT.

I DON'T MEAN TO BE CRITICAL OF THE IVY LEAGUE FLKS BUT CONFIDENTIALLY, MAYOR ANTHONY WALKER, 28-YEAR-OLD MARINE MAJOR, NEEDS AN EFFICIENT WHITE WINGS DEPARTMENT.

HIS CITY STINKS.

JUN 3 1945

WALKER DIDN'T EXACTLY ASK FOR THE JOB, IT WAS WISHED ON HIM BECAUSE IT HAPPENED THAT HIS COMPANY WAS THE FIRST TO TAKE RESIDENCE HERE.

"YEAH, I'M MAYOR AND I'M NOT WORRIED ABOUT THE NEXT ELECTIONS," SAID THE HUSKY YOUNG FAIRFAX, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D.C., VETERAN OF THE NEW GEORGIA, EMIRAU AND GUAM CAMPAIGNS.

WALKER WENT FROM YALE TO THE MARINES AND SAW SEA DUTY ON A CRUISER AS AN ENLISTED MAN. HE EARNED AN OFFICER'S COMMISSION AT TRAINING SCHOOL.

"TONY WAS AS SURPRISED AS ANYONE WHEN THE DIVISION COMMANDER, (MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD, JR., OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.) SENT A MESSAGE THAT HE WAS UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED MAYOR OF NAHA," SAID LT.WILLIAM J.CHRISTIE, OF WEST ORANGE, N.J., WHO AS WALKER'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER BECOMES NAHA'S VICE MAYOR, MUNICIPAL JUDGE AND CITY TREASURER.

J@1038PCW

LATER, NIGHT BOMBERS FROM THE 43RD SANK TWO MERCHANTMEN, E... OF 3,500 TONS, IN THE MOUTH OF THE YANGTZE RIVER. LT. ROBERT W. BAKER, (181 CONCORD ST.) FARMINGHAM, MASS., WAS BOMBARDIER OF THE FIRST PLANE, WHICH SANK A SHIP ON ITS INITIAL RUN. IT DROPPED TWO BOMBS FROM 400 FEET. LT. EUGENE R. BURNS, (3126 W. ST.) SACRAMENTO, CALIF., WAS BOMBARDIER OF THE OTHER PLANE WHICH SANK A MERCHANTMAN.

JY739PCW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 2-(AP)-AN AMERICAN AERIAL STRIKE BY CARRIER-BASED PLANES AGAINST AIRFIELDS AND TRAINS IN SOUTHERN JAPAN WAS REPORTED BY RADIO TOKYO TODAY.

THE NIPPON BROADCAST WAS ONE OF A SERIES IN WHICH THE JAPANESE MADE AN UNCONFIRMED CLAIM OF HEAVY AMERICAN SHIPPING LOSSES OFF OKINAWA, WHILE A LEADING NIPPON NEWSPAPER ACKNOWLEDGED THAT YANK SUPERFORTS HACE INFLICTED "SHOCKINGLY GREAT" DAMAGE IN THE RISING SUN CAPITAL.

BOMBED-OUT TOKYO RESIDENTS WERE DESCRIBED, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, AS BUILDING THOUSANDS OF DUGOUT HOMES "FOR THE DURATION."

DOMEI NEWS AGENCY CLAIMED THAT 303 AMERICAN SHIPS HAD BEEN SUNK OFF OKINAWA SINCE MARCH 23, INCLUDING 15 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND 14 BATTLESHIPS, AND 263 HEAVILY DAMAGED.

(A NAVY SPOKESMAN SAID IN WASHINGTON THAT 25 AMERICAN SHIPS, INCLUDING TWO MERCHANT AMMUNITION VESSELS HAD BEEN SUNK IN THE OKINAWA AREA SINCE APRIL 1 AND 44 DAMAGED. U.S. COMMUNIQUES DEALING WITH OKINAWA HAVE MENTIONED NOTHING LARGER THAN DESTROYERS IN REPORTING SHIP SINKINGS.)

TOKYO REPORTED THAT "APPROXIMATELY 200" OF THE CARRIER PLANES, ESCORTED BY SEAPLANES, ATTACKED AIRFIELDS AND STRAFED TRAINS ON SOUTHERN KYUSHU BETWEEN 8 A.M. AND 10 A.M. SATURDAY (7 P.M. TO 9 P.M. FRIDAY, U.S. EASTERN WAR TIME.)

DOMEI RADIO BROADCAST A NIPPON TIMES ARTICLE DECLARING THE CUMULATIVE DAMAGE IN TOKYO FROM THE AMERICAN RAIDS--THE LAST AND HEAVIEST OF WHICH WERE BY 450 SUPERFORTRESS FLEETS MAY 24 AND 26--WAS GREATER THAN CAUSED BY THE 1923 EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE.

THIS ACCOUNT ADDED THAT "WITH THE BATTLE AT THE FRONT ABSORBING THE MAJOR ENERGY OF THE NATION, THERE IS ONLY A LIMITED POSSIBILITY OF SUCCOR AND AID FROM THE NON-DEVASTATED REGIONS."

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER ITEM, DISPATCHED BY DOMEI, SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY OF MARTIAL LAW THROUGHOUT JAPAN TO MAINTAIN ORDER AND KEEP WAR PRODUCTION GOING.

THE NIPPON TIMES SAID: "JAPAN'S CITIES MAY BE BURNED OUT BUT THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE, WHICH IS THE ESSENCE OF THE NATION, CAN NEVER BE DESTROYED."

RADIO TOKYO REPORTED AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE SHELLED JAPANESE-HELD MARCU ISLAND, SOME 1,100 MILES NORTHEAST OF GUAM, THURSDAY NIGHT (WEDNESDAY MORNING, U.S. TIME.)

BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY. J@416PCW

JUN 3 1945

OTTAWA, JUNE 2 -(AP)- CANADA'S SOCIALISTIC THIRD PARTY, THE COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION (C.C.F.) WILL RECEIVE A MAJOR TEST OF ITS CAREER IN TWO BITTERLY-CONTESTED ELECTIONS WHICH ARE AT HAND: A PROVINCIAL ELECTION IN ONTARIO MONDAY AND A DOMINION-WIDE ELECTION OF A NEW FEDERAL PARLIAMENT A WEEK LATER.

GROWING SLOWLY, BUT STEADILY STRONGER SINCE ITS APPEARANCE IN THE WEST A DOZEN YEARS AGO, THE C.C.F. HAS NOW ATTAINED SUCH STATURE THAT IT IS PROVIDING CANADA WITH THE FIRST THREE WAY FEDERAL ELECTION BATTLE SINCE 1921. CANADA, LIKE THE UNITED STATES, HAS TRADITIONALLY FAVORED THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM.

ITS MOST RECENT LARGE-SCALE PROVINCIAL SUCCESSES WERE IN ONTARIO IN 1943, WHEN IT BECAME THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION WITH 34 OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE'S 90 SEATS AND IN SASKATCHEWAN A YEAR AGO WHEN IT ESTABLISHED ITS FIRST PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BY WINNING 47 OF 55 SEATS.

THE BALLOTING ON THE NEXT TWO MONDAYS WILL TEST THE ASSERTION OF THE TWO OLD-LINE PARTIES, THE LIBERALS AND THE PROGRESSIVE

CONSERVATIVES, THAT C.C.F. STRENGTH IS NOW ON THE WANE.

MOST NEUTRAL OBSERVERS ARE INCLINED TO AGREE THAT THE NEW PARTY WILL HAVE DIFFICULTY IN HOLDING ITS 34 SEATS IN THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE, BUT EVEN THE LEADERS OF THE TWO OLDER PARTIES LOOK FOR A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE OF THE C.C.F. STRENGTH IN THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT, WHERE THEY HAD ONLY 10 SEATS OUT OF 245 AT DISSOLUTION IN APRIL. THE LAST PARLIAMENT WAS ELECTED IN 1940 AND HAS FAILED TO REFLECT C.C.F. GROWTH SINCE.

IN THE ONTARIO ELECTION, IT IS CONSERVATIVES, UNDER THE WELL-BORN PREMIER GEORGE A. DREW, WHO ARE FIGHTING TO REMAIN IN POWER AGAINST THE C.C.F. AND THE LIBERALS LED ONCE AGAIN BY THE COLORFUL AND UNPREDICTABLE FORMER PREMIER MITCHELL F. HEPBURN.

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IN THE DOMINION ELECTION THE INCUMBENTS ARE THE LIBERALS, HEADED BY 70-YEAR OLD W. L. MACKENZIE KING, WHO HAS BEEN PRIME MINISTER FOR 18 OF THE YEARS SINCE 1921. THE C.C.F. NATIONAL LEADER IS THE SCHOLARLY BUT PLATFORM-POWERFUL M. J. COLDWELL, ENGLISH-BORN FORMER SCHOOL TEACHER, WHILE THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES ARE LED BY JOHN BRACKEN, FORMER FARMER AND LONG-TIME PREMIER OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

THE ONTARIO ELECTION, COMING AS IT DOES JUST A WEEK IN ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL BALLOTING, HAS DRAWN THE ATTENTION OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY, WHICH WILL STUDY THE RESULT, FOR A CLUE TO PRIME MINISTER KING'S CHANCES OF WINNING A MAJORITY OF THE SEATS IN PARLIAMENT.

IN THE RECENTLY-DISSOLVED PARLIAMENT KING HAD A COMFORTABLE 158 OF THE 245 SEATS AND THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES WERE THE NEXT STRONGEST PARTY WITH 40. WHILE KING IS GENERALLY EXPECTED TO EMERGE ON JUNE 11 WITH THE LARGEST GROUP IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT, EVEN HIS STRONGEST SUPPORTERS AGREE HE WILL HAVE DIFFICULTY IN WINNING A BARE MAJORITY OF 123.

JUN 3 1945

TEN DAYS AGO PREMIER DREW AND HIS CONSERVATIVES WERE GENERAL FAVORITES TO BE RETURNED IN ONTARIO, BUT THE CAMPAIGN SINCE THEN HAS DEVELOPED INTO A POLITICAL FREE-FOR-ALL FOLLOWING C.C.F. CHARGES THAT DREW HA[redacted]NTAINED A "GESTAPO" FOR SPYING ON HIS POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

[redacted]S HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY THE ONLY ISSUE DISCUSSED SINCE THEN, WITH DREW DENYING THE CHARGES AND BRANDING HIS ACCUSER, C.C.F. LEADER E. B. JOLLIFFE, A "CONTEMPTIBLE LIAR", THE THIRD MAN IN THE RING, THE LIBERAL HEPBURN STOOD ASIDE BUT KEPT THE DEBATE ROLLING WITH FREQUENT JIBES AT BOTH SIDES.

THE THREE-WAY NATIONAL BATTLE IS BEING FOUGHT ALONG THESE LINES: THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT IS STANDING ON ITS WAR RECORD AND, ESPECIALLY IN THE MORE PROGRESSIVE WEST, IS STRESSING ITS SOCIAL WELFARE RECORD THROUGH THE YEARS.

THE CONSERVATIVES ARE ATTACKING THE GOVERNMENT'S MANPOWER POLICIES, SCORING THE PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR AS INADEQUATE AND THE DECISION TO SEND ONLY VOLUNTEERS AGAINST JAPAN AS UNFAIR TO VETERANS OF THE WAR IN GERMANY.

THE C.C.F. IS CAMPAIGNING CHIEFLY ON ITS SOCIALISTIC PROGRAM, WHICH IN TURN HAS DRAWN STEADY FIRE FROM BOTH THE OLD-LINE PARTIES. BOTH CONSERVATIVES AND LIBERALS DECLARE THE C.C.F. IS PLANNING "STATE SOCIALISM" FOR CANADA, AND SPEAKERS FOR BOTH SIDES HAVE COMPARED IT TO NATIONAL SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

C.C.F. LEADERS REGARD BOTH OF THESE AS UNFAIR SMEARS. LEADER COLDWELL ASSERTED IN REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN LAST WEEK THAT "I DON'T BELIEVE IN STATE SOCIALISM," OUTLINING AS CARDINAL POINTS OF HIS

30.24 27231

PLATFORM:

1. "THE TAKING OVER OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF THIS COUNTRY SO THAT MONEY WILL WORK FOR THE PEOPLE." THE PARTY'S PUBLISHED PROGRAM CALLS FOR "SOCIAL OWNERSHIP OF THE BANKS AND OTHER IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AS A NECESSARY CONDITION OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND FOR INCREASED SECURITY OF THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS."

2. SOCIALIZATION UNDER EITHER PUBLIC OR COOPERATIVE OWNERSHIP OF MONOPOLISTIC INDUSTRIES OR INDUSTRIES "WHICH ARE BEING OPERATED TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE."

3. PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE FAMILY FARM, FAMILY HOME AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY.

MONTGOMERY.

JUN 3 1945

DY1:01AM.

WINDSOR,ONT., JUNE 2-(AP)-WINDSOR MAYOR ARTHUR J.REAUME HAS BEEN ASSURED THAT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IS PREPARED TO BUY UP ANY SURPLUS POULTRY IN ESSEX AND KENT COUNTIES.

THE STATEMENT CAME IN A TELEGRAM FROM DONALD GORDON, CHAIRMAN OF THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD, IN REPLY TO A PLEA FROM THE MAYOR THAT FARMERS BE GRANTED EXPORT PERMITS TO SEND POULTRY ACROSS THE RIVER TO DETROIT.

GORDON SAID: "THE EXPORT MARKET AND AN ESPECIALLY STRONG DEMAND ON THE DOMESTIC MARKET OFFER READY SALE FOR EVERY POUND OF POULTRY CANADA CAN PRODUCE IN 1945."

MN1003AEW NM

EDITORS ARE HELD "PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR NEWS OR OPINIONS WHICH MAY BE DISLIKED BY THE REGIME," THE REPORT SAID. IT CHARGED THAT INTIMIDATION WAS USED FREQUENTLY, NOT ONLY ON SMALL NEWSPAPERS BUT ALSO ON THE BIG DAILIES.

ONE EDITOR WAS SUBJECTED TO PERSONAL PRESSURE BY OFFICIALS OF THE PRESS UNDERSECRETARIAT AND THE PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARIAT TO OBTAIN PUBLICATION OF A LETTER DICTATED TO HIM, THE EXILE GROUP CHARGED.

ALL NEWSPAPERS "ARE OBLIGED TO PUBLISH GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUES, WHATEVER THEIR SUBJECT, AND SPEECHES OF THE OFFICIALS OF THE REGIME IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OFFICIAL VERSION SUPPLIED BY THE UNDERSECRETARIAT OF THE PRESS," THE REPORT DECLARED.

KK&&APEW

THE NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY TODAY CARRIED A REPORT THAT ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAD ARRESTED COL.GEN.GEORG LINDEMANN, FORMER COMMANDER OF GERMAN FORCES IN DENMARK.

THE DISPATCH, REPORTED BY FCC MONITORS, CREDITED THIS INFORMATION TO THE COPENHAGEN SOCIAL-DEMOKRATEN. IT SAID LINDEMANN WAS CAPTURED ON A SMALL FARM WHERE HE HAD SOUGHT REFUGE. THE REPORT SAID SO FAR 600 PERSONS HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN DENMARK ON ORDERS OF ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

WD1103AEW

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE AMERICAN RED CROSS ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD BEEN NOTIFIED BY THE ARMY THAT IT HAS ENOUGH NURSES AT PRESENT TO CARE FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

MISS VIRGINIA DUNBAR, ADMINISTRATOR OF RED CROSS NURSING SERVICES, SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY HAS ASKED THAT THE RED CROSS ACCEPT NO MORE APPLICATIONS FROM PROSPECTIVE RECRUITS UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE RED CROSS SAID IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT NURSES WHO HAVE SERVED THEIR SENIOR CADET PERIOD IN ARMY HOSPITALS WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE NEED FOR REPLACEMENTS IN THE FUTURE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 3)

MR947PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 2-(AP)-A BROADCAST TASS AGENCY DISPATCH RECORDED BY THE FCC TODAY QUOTED A MONTEVIDEO MESSAGE AS SAYING THAT THREE PROMINENT HITLERITES WERE BEING GIVEN ASYLUM IN ARGENTINA AND THAT ARGENTINE OFFICIALS WERE PROTECTING THEM.

THE DISPATCH BY THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY LISTED THE THREE AS RICHARD SCHROEDER, A CHIEF ASSISTANT TO NAZI LABOR MINISTER ROBERT LEY; WALTER WILKENING, RECENTLY A COLLABORATOR OF GESTAPO CHIEFTAIN HEINRICH HIMMLER; AND WILHELM SCHRECKENBACH, A LEADER OF THE GESTAPO WHICH OPERATED IN FRANCE.

TASS ASSERTED THE THREE ESTABLISHED CONTACT IN ARGENTINA WITH COUNT CARL VON LUXBURG, A FORMER GERMAN MINISTER TO ARGENTINA, AND WERE TAKEN TO THE ARGENTINE PROVINCE OF MISIONES.

MD922PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 2--(AP)--[redacted] BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE FCC, SAID TODAY THAT THE SOVIET-CONTROLLED CITY GOVERNMENT HAD ORDERED THE REGISTRATION OF ALL PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL IN ORDER TO "COORDINATE THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION" THAT HAS BEGUN IN THE VARIOUS ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS." JUN 3 1945

THE BROADCAST STATED THAT [redacted] RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY [redacted] "NECESSITATES MOBILIZATION OF ALL ABLE-BODIED MEN AND WOMEN."

SAN FRANCISCO,JUNE 2-(AP)-THE FRENCH DELEGATION SAID TODAY "THE SYRIAN AND LEBANESE GOVERNMENTS HAVE A STRANGE IDEA OF INDEPENDENCE IF THEY THINK THAT A REINFORCEMENT" OF 500 FRENCH TROOPS IN THEIR COUNTRIES "CONSTITUTES MILITARY PRESSURE."

A STATEMENT BY JOSEPH PAUL-BONCOUR, DELEGATION CHAIRMAN, EXPLAINED THAT THE FIGURE 500 WAS THAT OF ANTHONY EDEN, BRITISH

FOREIGN SECRETARY.

COMMENTING ON A NOTE GIVEN SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS BY THE LEBANESE GOVERNMENT, URGING ACTION TO STOP BLOODSHED IN SYRIA, PAUL-BONCOUR SAID:

"THE GRAVITY OF THE SYRIAN INCIDENTS IS REAL, ALTHOUGH IT HAS BEEN GROSSLY EXAGGERATED BY REPORTS WHICH STRIVE AFTER SENSATION RATHER THAN TRUTH. FRENCH SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS WERE MURDERED IN ALEPPO AND DAMASCUS, AND VARIOUS INCIDENTS PROVOKED BY IRREGULARS AND DESERTERS FORCED THE THREATENED FRENCH TROOPS TO TAKE THE NECESSARY MEASURES FOR THEIR OWN SAFETY AND FOR THE RESTORATION OF ORDER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY."

THE STATEMENT ALSO SAID THAT "THE BRITISH NINTH ARMY HAS BEEN STATIONED IN THESE COUNTRIES FOR APPROXIMATELY THREE YEARS."

PAUL-BONCOUR ACCUSED LEBANON OF "INCORRECTION" FOR HAVING RAISED THE QUESTION OF FIGHTING IN THE LEVANT AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

RA903PCW

JUN 3 1945

Yanks Isolate Jap Force Holding Chinen Peninsula: Halsey Hits Kyushu Bases

JUN 4 1945

ENEMY STRENGTH IS CRUMBLING IN OKINAWA BATTLE

Nimitz Says Americans Are Now Third of Mile from Southeastern Coast.

AIR BATTLES INCREASE

Carrier Planes from Third Fleet Destroy Homeland Plane Bases.

GUAM, Monday, June 4 — (AP) Major Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh Infantry division knifed across the base of Chinen peninsula to Okinawa's southeastern beaches yesterday, frontline dispatches reported today.

The infantrymen thrust to the southeast coast near the village of Shikiya in a swift two - mile advance which overran hundreds of surprised Japanese and dispersed Japanese soldiers in confusion, said Associated Press Correspondent Al Dopking.

Meantime, to the east in the 96th Infantry and First Marine Corps sectors, battle-weary Japanese were reported blowing themselves up with grenades in desperation.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' communique today reported widespread advances all across the Okinawa front against crumbling enemy defenses.

NIGHT

Carrier planes of Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey's Third Fleet meanwhile swept airfields on southern Kyushu, one of Japan's main islands, yesterday for the second straight day, pounding potential enemy suicide plane bases and destroying nine Nipponese aircraft.

Nimitz reported the 184th infantry regiment of General Arnold's division reached within a third of a mile of Okinawa's southeastern coastline in a rapid two-mile sweep across the base of the Chinen peninsula.

Near High Ground

This swift drive carried to high ground near Shikiya town by nightfall yesterday. The Yanks were within 45 yards of the southeast shoreline, with only open, flat land ahead.

The purpose of the 184th's sudden wheeling eastward was to cut off the Chinen peninsula quickly, before any Japanese could withdraw from the central Okinawa area into heights at the extreme eastern end of the peninsula. Control of the peninsula will win control of Nakagusuku, Okinawa's largest harbor.

In the central and western sectors, the 96th Infantry division and the First Marine division scored substantial gains in drives southward from the rubbled ruins of Shuri and Naha.

The 96th captured Kamizato town in advancing 500 to 1,200 yards along its sector of the front. Only light resistance was encountered.

In the west, the First Marine division drove through heavy machinegun and mortar fire to seize a hill 200 yards north of Karara village. The Leatherneck advances ranged from 800 to 1,000 yards.

The Sixth Marine division sector on the extreme west flank remained quiet, with no major assault yet attempted south of the Kokuba river.

Advances by the First Marine and 96th infantry divisions appeared to be developing a flank threat against the Oroku peninsula just south of Naha. The big Naha airdrome, largest in the Ryukyus, is a prime objective on that peninsula. It is likely the Japanese will attempt a defense stand there, but the flat peninsula has little defensive terrain advantages.

Japanese air activity was heavy over Okinawa yesterday.

Nimitz reported 26 Japanese planes were shot down but no mention was made of damage to U. S. fleet units.

The Yanks scored their broad gains on Okinawa as Tokyo radio admitted the situation of the Japanese defenders "is to be regarded as very grave."

"The enemy has succeeded in penetrating into Japanese main positions" between southern Yonabaru and Naha, the enemy broadcast said, "and are even trying to attack the east coast of the island again"

Admit Raids

Tokyo radio's version of the second day of carrier raids on Kyushu said about 170 planes struck airfields in Miyazaki and Kagoshima prefectures in 14 waves. Liberators and Privateers of Fleet Air Wing 18 sank three small cargo ships along the south coast of Honshu, the main Japanese island. A picket ship, a patrol craft and a lugger were damaged.

Targets in the Palaus were hit by Marine fighters and torpedoplanes.

Associated Press Correspondent Al Dopking reported after a flight in an artillery spotting plane he could see few signs of the Japanese preparing any stand short of Okinawa's southernmost hill line, running from Itoman on the west coast to Gushichan on the east shore.

Little Japanese activity could be seen in the hill line farther north running through by the Seventh division's thrust into the hills below Shinzato.

Dopking reported that virtually every Okinawa town and settlement had been leveled by artillery fire and air bombing. Many civilians appeared to be moving north into American lines to get out of the battle zone.

The fluid front was deep in mud, but the heavy rains appeared to be easing up and in some sectors tanks and armored equipment could be brought into limited operation. Better visibility aided artillery gunners in putting their shells on Japanese positions.

Lt. Col. James Weaver of Columbus, Ga., member of the 10th Army staff, said that the remnants of the Japanese Okinawa garrison, now reduced to perhaps 20,000, might revert to "pocket-type" warfare, but there also was the possibility of a strong stand by the enemy.

Dopking said that from the air he saw "Yanks slosh through muck sometimes knee deep in pursuit of retreating remnants of Japanese forces."

Hit Light Pockets

"Occasionally there was a burst of fire on the hills a couple of miles southwest of the Yonabaru ruins as the 7th ran into light pockets of resistance.

"The countryside was pocked with hundreds of water-filled bomb craters. (In the last ten days of May, 13 inches of rain have fallen).

"Throughout the entire battle area not one town is left standing, the leveling of each village has been completed."

HALSEY'S FLEET BLASTS HOMELAND

Kyushu Attack for Second Day Aimed at Foe's 'Suicide' Planes.

GUAM, Monday, June 4—(AP) Striking again at bases from which the Japanese might launch Kamikaze (suicide) aerial attacks upon his own force, Adm. William F. Halsey, Jr., attacked Southern Kyushu airfields with carrier planes a second successive day yesterday.

Pilots from Vice Adm. John S. McCain's Third Fleet carrier task force again found the pickings rather lean, destroying nine Japanese planes for a two-day total of 22 destroyed and 23 damaged.

Action Over Okinawa

Enemy air activity over Okinawa increased simultaneously, however, reported Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz in today's communique. Planes of the tactical air force—charged with protecting the Okinawa area—shot 26 enemy aircraft out of the air. Nimitz made no mention of possible damage to American forces or installations.

Radio Tokyo reported that the American carrier planes carried their Kyushu attacks into a second day, striking in 14 formations between 8 and 9:30 a. m., Japanese time Sunday (7 to 8:30 p. m., Saturday Eastern War Time). Tokyo said about 170 planes again attacked Southern Kyushu airfields.

Halsey, newly-returned to active command of his U. S. Third Fleet, with Vice Adm. John S. McCain simultaneously resuming command of that fleet's carrier force, described the Japanese Kamikaze (suicide) planes as "just a damned nuisance" on the eve of his strike at their bases Saturday.

Wasting no time in implementing his plans for "knocking hell out of them wherever we find them," Halsey sent his Hellcat fighters and Helldiver bombers blasting at installations on Miyozaki, Kokubu, Kushira, Kagoshima and Chiran airfields, all on Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands.

All these fields presumably have been used to launch Kamikaze attacks on American forces at Okinawa, some 325 miles southward.

Pickings Lean

The American carrier fliers found pickings lean so far as Japanese aircraft were concerned, destroying two in the air, 11 on the ground and damaging another 23 aground. However, the raiders sent their bombs, rockets and bullets into hangars, barracks and other airfield targets, destroyed two small vessels off the Kyushu coast, and wrecked a locomotive at Miyazaki.

Other fliers from the Halsey-McCain force attacked airfield and industrial installations on Minami Daito island, about 200 miles east of Okinawa, also on Saturday. The island had been hit previously by both carrier planes and naval bombardment.

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As a possible clue to the small bag of enemy planes on Kyushu, Halsey's chief of staff, Rear Adm. Robert B. Carney, said in advance of the strike that the Japanese were suffering from a shortage of pilots, were using obsolete equipment, and that their stocks of gasoline and spare parts had been reduced by previous American raids.

Carney told reporters aboard the Third Fleet flagship as it moved up for the raid that the Japanese suicide air tactics "are obviously a threat," but said they failed in every effort to break up the Okinawa operation.

Most recent Kamikaze attacks in the Okinawa area cost the U. S. Fleet one light ship sunk and 13 damaged. Nearly 300 Japanese aircraft were shot down in those assaults, May 24-25 and May 28-29.

With the Halsey-McCain team back in action, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced that the Fifth Fleet commander, Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, had gone to Guam to plan new strategy and that Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, commander of the Fifth Fleet's fast carrier fleet, temporarily had left the sea.

Find Going 'Really Tough'

Aboard Admiral John S. McCain's Carrier Flagship Off the Ryukyus, June 2 [*AP—Delayed*]—The American carrier-based flyers who swept major Japanese airfields on southern Kyushu Island today agreed that the going was "really rough."

Lieut. Fred C. Hamilton, of Pratt, Kan., landing signal officer aboard this carrier flagship, said nearly every fighter and fighter-bomber in the attacks "returned either shot up or almost out of gas. Some came down the slot without even attempting a landing circle, known that if they failed to go in the first time they would have not second chance."

Bad Weather Conditions

The naval flyers tallied these results—two Japanese planes shot down in combat, eleven destroyers on the ground and 23 damaged aground; one locomotive strafed; two small cargo vessels destroyed

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off the Miyazaki airfield.

The returning airmen said the attacks were made under terrible weather conditions with the planes sometimes swooping under the overcast to within 100 feet of the surface.

Lieut. (jg) Howard W. Fuog, of Chicago, said, "returning we had to fly through 200 miles of zero ceiling weather. I was circling covering one pilot who was downed on the water of Kagoshima Bay waiting until he was picked up by a rescue dumbo when I was jumped by Jap fighters. In the ensuing fight I used up so much of my gas that I barely made the return trip. When I landed my engine quit, gasless, before I could taxi to the parking space. It was sure rough up there today.

Missed By Half A Mile

"I saw the Japs trying to shell one of our pilots on a raft. They were using 5-inch guns from 5 miles away on shore, They missed him by a mile."

Lieutenant Hamilton told how he brought in Lieut. Larry (Ski) Sovanski, whose wife Audrey lives at St. Louis. Hamilton said "Sovanski, came in with one aileron shot away, no flaps, the rudder almost shot off and the plane full of holes. With his hydraulic system shot out he landed okay but at twice normal speed."

British-Russ Co-Operation

London, June 3 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, former Ambassador to Moscow, said tonight that Britain must show "a genuine and honest desire to understand and co-operate with the Soviet Union" lest a clash of interests develop which would lead to "a century of antagonism and struggle."

Sir Stafford was Laborite Minister of Aircraft Production in the wartime coalition Government and now seeks re-election to Parliament on the Labor party ticket. He said in a speech the British point of view must be presented with "dignity and strength but we must, too, make it our particular care not to say or do rash and impetuous things that are, or reasonably appear to be, hostile to the Soviet Union."

Suspicious Of Britain

The former Cabinet Minister declared that the Soviet Union was suspicious that Britain might "relapse after the war into that uneasy and almost hostile association which marked the prewar relationships." At the same time, he said, many persons in England feared Russia would overrun Eastern Europe or impose her form of government on countries at her border.

"I believe these fears are unfounded," Cripps said. "But we must remember that in Russian eyes there are two alternative forms of security for their country.

"One consists of a strong international organization in which all countries co-operate with friendship, which will secure Russia, as other countries against fresh aggression.

Jumping Off Ground

"The other is the sphere of influence and control, which, failing a wider system of security, will at least prevent neighboring states from being used as jumping off ground for future aggression, as they have been used many times in the past."

Hugh Dalton, former president of the Board of Trade, also campaigning on the Labor party ticket, said that Prime Minister Churchill might be shelved by his Conservative party when he was no longer considered an election asset.

Dalton argued that the Labor party should get credit for the Churchill war leadership because it refused to serve under Neville Chamberlain but agreed to sit with Churchill.

Jap Radio Admits Reverses On Okinawa, Kyushu Blows

Broadcasts Admit 'Furious Offensive' Underway; Suzuki Views Tokyo 'Ruins.'

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—(AP) Japanese officials today warned civilians to fortify themselves against air raids while acknowledging new carrier attacks on Kyushu and virtual loss of Okinawa in a series of gloomy Tokyo broadcasts.

Two officials of the Home Ministry, after inspecting damage inflicted on Yokohama by B-29s in a 450-plane raid May 29, urged evacuation from that city of all but "acutely essential" persons needed to make it a fortress city. They also warned smaller cities that they should fortify thoroughly against air raids.

In another official broadcast for Japanese home consumption, recorded by the Federal Communications commission, Japanese communications authorities, without explanation, warned that "enemy spy activities are becoming more and more intense as the war grows in violence." They repeated cautions against reporting troop movements or "complaints and dissatisfaction in the national economic situation and distribution of commodities" in domestic correspondence.

"About 170 American naval planes struck airfields on Kyushu between 8 and 9:30 o'clock this morning Japanese time" (7 and 8:30 p.m., Saturday, Eastern War time), said a domestic broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission. This was the second strike in two days on bases of the Nipponese suicide fliers who have been bombing American ships around Okinawa.

Position is Grave

Simultaneously, broadcasts in German and English, beamed to Europe by the Tokyo radio and the Domei Agency, said the position of the Japanese land forces on southern Okinawa "is to be regarded as very grave," and that "the enemy has succeeded in penetrating into Japanese main positions" between southern Yonabaru and Naha."

The Americans "are even trying to attack the east coast of the island again," the broadcasts added, with Domei stating that the situation "in view of the enemy's furious offensive, cannot be viewed with optimism."

Report Other Attack

Another Japanese broadcast recorded by the FCC reported an attack Saturday on Pontianak, on the west coast of Borneo, by 18 American B-24 Liberator bombers in the first such penetration of that area.

Back on the home front, Tokyo announced that Premier Kantaro Suzuki had made an all-day inspection of the "ruins" of Tokyo, Yokohama and Kawasaki, and that Emperor Hirohito, "in robust health despite the fact that the Imperial palace was partly razed to the ground" by Superfortresses last week, was occupied daily with official conferences, "going through every detail of the war operations."

Tokyo radio in a later broadcast reported Tadaatsu Ishiguro, minister of agriculture and commerce, was made homeless by the latest B-29 raid on Tokyo. The broadcast said he was saved from the flames only by the water in the bowl in which he was washing his face.

The Japanese wrestling tournament, which was to have opened May 25 in the outer gardens of the Meiji shrine, has been put off "from day to day" because of air raids, Tokyo radio said.

Wrestlers' quarters were burned down, the announcer declared, but "the champions are saying, as they hit their stomachs: 'Oh well so long as we have this stomach.'"

NAZIS MISSED SEA OF FLAME

British Tell How They Were Prepared For Invasion

London, June 3 (AP)—A mighty, destructive wall of flame, engulfing the English Channel and the British coast, would have greeted the Nazis had they attempted an invasion of Britain in the dark years of 1940 and 1941, it was revealed today.

Vast British plans for igniting the sea and Britain's vulnerable south shores were responsible for one wartime rumor that the Germans actually had attempted an invasion, Geoffrey Lloyd, new British Minister of Information, said in his first press conference.

Lloyd, formerly minister in charge of petroleum warfare, revealed that Nazi forces, after an ordeal amid flames from blazing oil in the Channel, would have encountered even more terrifying obstacles on land.

Flame Throwers Hidden

The British planned to set fire to England's beaches, and have barriers of flame sweeping coastal cliff defiles, while garden walls and hedges concealed flame throwers.

Armored cars equipped with flame throwers were to have patrolled coastal areas to attack enemy paratroops and planes immediately they touched ground.

Just why Adolf Hitler, after the fall of France, did not hurl his legions at Britain long has been a subject of speculation. But Britain's preparations had something at least to do with it, Lloyd disclosed.

Alarmed by what they guessed—or perhaps even knew—of Britain's extraordinary defense, the German command decided to toughen up their troops to face the potential inferno.

Nazi Casualties Heavy

They clothed some German troops in asbestos suits and ordered them into the sea which had been set afire off the French coast. But apparently something went wrong with the headpieces of the protective clothing and Nazi casualties were heavy.

This German experiment led to the rumor that the Germans had attempted an invasion, but had failed after the British consumed the attackers in a sea of fire.

The Germans tried to keep their experiment a secret, but the British took advantage of it and showered enemy lines with propaganda leaflets warning Nazi soldiers of the fate that awaited them.

A Key Fire Weapon

Key fire weapon in the British arsenal was a device called the "fougasse" which exploded a ton of burning gasoline on the beaches and amid coastal cliffs and produced a wall of flame 200 yards long.

To set the sea afire gasoline pipes ran out from shore tanks and an automatic release set the gasoline alight.

The most novel weapon was an explosive barrel which hopped hedges by remote control—leaping out of a field, over a hedge or wall, into roads.

On hilltops, the British erected huge fuel tanks, which at a touch would have sent waves of flames spreading down the slopes to envelop attackers.

YANKS FIND MAPS ON HIDDEN MINES

LONDON, June 3 — (AP) United States Seventh Army troops have master maps and detailed charts showing the location and pattern of German minefields sown in 19 countries, the newspaper Stars and Stripes said today. The maps were captured in the closing days of the war.

The mine plans of France were turned over to the French army. The Russian army also has received maps and charts pertaining to its territory. Included in the haul, consisting of 38 sealed boxes weighing almost four tons, was information showing the exact locations of the fields as well as that of small mines under village streets.

Lt. Col. Edgar L. Morris of Washington, D. C., chief of the Information section of the Intelligence division of the Office of the Chief Engineer, was quoted by Stars and Stripes as saying the existence of the master plans had been known since last August.

"We alerted every outfit in the field to be on the lookout for them," said Morris. "Seventh Army troops nabbed the convoy while it was halted by motor trouble and swarmed over the Germans so fast they had no chance to destroy the maps."

Included in the boxes were mine plans in addition to France of Germany, Finland, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Alsace, Lorraine, Greece, Crete, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Norway, Poland, Serbia, North Africa, the Siegfried line and Denmark.

HACHA TRIAL NEAR

LONDON, June 3 — (AP) The Soviet-controlled Berlin radio broadcast a Prague dispatch today that the war criminal trial of Dr. Emil Hacha, former puppet president of Czechoslovakia, would begin with in a few days.

Britain Plans 175,000 Cars

LONDON, June 3 (AP).—"The Sunday Times" estimated today that British plants will produce 175,000 new cars in the first year after V-E Day—about half a normal year's output. The Ministry of Supply has permitted manufacturers to resume operations, but a labor shortage and bomb damage will retard the output, which will be almost entirely pre-war models with a few modifications.

French Evacuated With British Aid

LONDON, June 3—(AP) French troops and families who are at present under British protection in Syrian cities and towns now are being evacuated, a Damascus dispatch said tonight.

The British Foreign Office made no official comment on Gen. De Gaulle's proposal that an international conference be called to consider all problems confronting the whole eastern Arab world—instead of confining such talks to the Levantine dispute—but the British Press association sharply criticized the French leader's suggestion. The agency declared the main Allied concern was prosecuting the war against Japan, and protecting an Allied communication line.

"It is for that over-riding reason that neither Britain nor America desires to see the dispute prolonged. Their desire is to localize and settle this problem of the Levant. To adopt General De Gaulle's suggestion to discuss all matters concerning the Arab world would have the opposite effect."

LONDON, June 3—(AP) A Moscow radio commentator today attacked delay in bringing war criminals to trial and charged that some proposals put forward at the United Nations War Crimes commission conference in London fell "into the category of legal hair-splitting."

"Foreign press reports on the proceedings of this conference again make one wonder about the rate at which the Crimea conference decisions on the punishment of war criminals are being put into effect," commentator Leo Volynsky said in an English-language broadcast.

The Belgrade radio meanwhile reported that the president of the Albanian government had telegraphed President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin protesting that persons listed by Albania as war criminals were permitted freedom in Italy, instead of being put in concenteration camps.

Million Pleasure Cars Crowd English Highways

London, June 3 (AP)—Royal Automobile Club officials estimated that approximately 1,000,000 pleasure cars thronged English highways today—the first Sunday since restoration of the basic gasoline ration of four gallons monthly.

But the motorists, indulging in their first pleasure driving since it was banned in July, 1942, found that the old bus wasn't what it used to be.

Long unused tires popped, carburetors failed to function and radiators developed leaks. The main roads were dotted with broken-down automobiles.

EDEN IS ILL

LONDON, June 3—(AP) Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is suffering from duodenal ulcers and has been ordered by his doctor to take at least two weeks' "complete rest," No. 10 Downing street announced today.

Prime Minister Churchill will be in charge of the Foreign Office during Eden's absence and will be assisted by Minister of State Richard Law, the announcement said. Eden's general condition was reported "good."

FRENCH EXCHANGE CURRENCY TODAY

PARIS, June 3—(AP) Forty million Frenchmen are expected to dig down in their socks tomorrow to scrape their folding money together and begin replacing every bit of currency above 50 francs for shiny new bank notes in one of the largest exchanges of its kind in history.

Exchanges will go through 35,000 windows and be handled by 102,000 employes, who will circulate forms by which the government will learn the financial status of every family and business firm in France.

Finance Minister Rene Plevin said the exchange will cancel funds retained by the Germans, who scooted out of here with pockets and valises bulging, as well as currency being held irregularly here. The government expects the move to ferret out collaborationists who made illicit war fortunes and to force back into circulation notes and bonds being hoarded by profiteers.

Each person making an exchange must present his identity and ration cards.

The note circulation in France on May 8 was declared officially to be 589,475,000,000 francs, which gives an estimate of the work Plevin's

staff must accomplish between now and June 16, the last day the exchange may be made.

New 100 franc notes, worth an American $2 bill, will be smaller than before. Dimensions of the 50 and 100 franc notes are copied from American dollars. The 1,000 franc notes will be somewhat larger and the 5,000 franc notes still will resemble what the American soldiers call "wall paper size."

Although bank note printing presses in the United States and Great Britain were called upon to aid in the gigantic task of furnishing this nation with a brand new set of bills, the supply is limited. For the first issue each adult will get 6,000 francs for himself and 3,000 for each dependent. Bank account users will be permitted to draw additional amounts.

The exchange will be made franc for franc and no capital tax will be imposed except that already set on war fortunes in excess of 50,000,000 francs.

ALLIES BROADCAST NOW FROM STUTTGART

PARIS, June 3—(AP) The powerful Stuttgart broadcasting station, smashed by the Germans two months ago, returned to the air today as part of the German network controlled by the Allies.

The quick repair job by German technicians under Allied supervision adds a third transmitter to the network relaying programs from key Allied station at Luxembourg. Other transmitters are at Munich and Hamburg. The programs include world news, local German news, military government instructions, and special programs for Allied displaced persons. Stuttgart's musical broadcasts will include compositions and performances by artists banned during the Hitler regime.

MEMORIAL IS HELD FOR GESTAPO VICTIMS

COLOGNE, Germany, June 3—(AP) Nearly 1,000 German civilians attended a memorial service in a tiny park here today for seven German political prisoners found dead or dying when the American troops captured Cologne three months ago.

When two American soldiers placed a wreath on the common grave of the seven victims the crowd spontaneously began singing a hymn which had been a favorite in concentration camps.

A plaque at the site reads "here rest seven victims of the Gestapo. This evil occurred during the most shameful period of the German nation—1933-1945."

Church Festival In Freed Munich

Munich, June 3 (AP)—For the first time since 1939, Munich's Catholics held an outdoor Corpus Christi procession today. Sunshine beat down on thousands who found vantage points in the bomb rubble to view the rite.

With Michael Cardinal Faulhaber officiating, a short mass was held in Trinity Church. Then the procession moved through the streets for a succession of three masses, the last on a spot in Ludwig street where the Nazi putsch of 1923 was put down by Munich police.

Festival Banned By Nazis

A huge rack with the crucifix and a reproduction of the torn body of Christ were borne by hundreds in the two-hour-long procession of clergy choristers, children's choirs, and orchestras. Villagers came early from the countryside to view the ancient festival long banned by the Nazis.

The Military Government gave permission for the parade last Wednesday after the Corpus Christi mass, but rain postponed it until today.

A uniformed detachment of Munich police formed an honor guard. Cardinal Faulhaber's request for American Catholic soldiers to furnish the guard was not complied with.

Military police of the 45th (Thunderbolt) Division, which is the occupying force in Munich, handled traffic.

As the last of the procession moved from Rathaus square, a long line of trucks bearing German soldier prisoners of war rolled west through Munich toward prison camps at Augsburg.

Hundreds of civilians waved to the men, and they answered with the peculiar beckoning wave of the hands which the Germans use for a farewell sign—a sign which at once says farewell and come back.

NISEI SOLDIER WINS COMMISSION IN FIELD

WITH U. S. 100TH DIVISION, Germany, June 3—(AP) Sgt George Doi, son of Japanese parents, received second lieutenant bars in a field promotion by Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burress, it was announced today.

Doi, 30 years old and 5 feet 4, was an automobile mechanic in his native San Diego before he entered the service. His wife has been staying at the Amache (Colo.) relocation camp.

LORD HAW HAW SLATED TO BE TAKEN TO BRITAIN

LUENEBERG, Germany, June 3—(AP) William Joyce, the Lord Haw Haw of Nazi broadcasts to Britain, is expected to be taken to London in three or four days. He is still in a British Army hospital here recovering from a wound suffered when he was captured.

Margaret White Joyce, his alleged wife, left by plane today for Brussels, where it is understood she will be detained several days before going to London.

AMERICANS VISIT HITLER'S RETREAT

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, June 3—(AP) Approximately 10,000 American officers and enlisted men swarmed like bees today over this former retreat of Adolf Hitler, now becoming the most popular G.I. resort in Germany.

It was like a half dozen state fairs rolled into one as the Americans took advantage of the warm day to inspect the wrecked home of Hitler and the nearby places occupied by former Nazi big shots.

The G.I.'s behaved like typical American tourists.

They shot thousands of snapshots of each other in front of signs reading "Hitler's house" and "SS hotel."

Representing at least 10 different armored and infantry divisions, they came in all sorts of vehicles, crammed to capacity.

They climbed for 15 minutes to reach Hitler's slightly damaged "Eagle's Nest," guided by signs posted throughout Berchtesgaden at the foot of the mountain on which the lookout is located.

All in all, it was a smoothly run tourist operation, under the direction of the commander of the 101st Airborne division, Maj. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Washington, D. C. His outfit is guarding the area.

The 101st's command post is in the peacetime headquarters of Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel. Some division officers live in the headquarters buildings, while others occupy Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's former headquarters in another part of the town.

Two rest centers have been set up. One, for officers, is in the luxurious Berchtesgaden Hof, where Hitler once entertained. There the officers have hot baths, eat an abundance of good food, and listen to excellent music during a 48 hour pass—all for a half dollar.

The enlisted men have an equally attractive place on the Koenig See.

The officers' rest center is run by Capt. Clovis Tollet, New York city, and the one for the enlisted men by Lt. Col. Lee Jones, Philadelphia, Pa.

Belsen Now a Camp for Living As Inmates Seek to Win Health

BELSEN, Germany, June 3—(AP) Belsen now is a camp for the living. Thousands of inmates of the notorious murder plant have returned to their homes in Belgium, France and Holland since the concentration camp was liberated nearly two months ago.

Thousands, however, remain. They are mostly Hungarians, Czechs and Poles.

Belsen concentration camp itself has been burned to the ground by flame throwers. The modern barracks two miles away where SS Panzer troops were trained now have been turned into a huge convalescent center.

Patients, their health returning, wander around the extensive grounds picking wild flowers and basking in the sun.

Twenty-five Poles who once were musicians in Warsaw have found some German instruments and have formed an orchestra. Girls who had taken dancing and voice lessons from European masters gradually are being discovered. One Polish woman has turned out to be an exceptionally-talented violinist.

Many of these artists recently put on a show in a big, portable canvas auditorium used by the Nazis as a camp theater. It seated 500 persons and was packed the first night. Most of the inmates of the former concentration camp had not heard music in five years.

It was rather a pathetic sight. The dancers' legs and bodies were still wretchedly thin from starvation. They had to summon all their strength. Strings of beads were made from red, green and blue-colored macaroni. This "jewelry" once made up more than their daily ration of food.

There is no real gaiety, however. There are some 10,000 patients in the hospital and the doctors say that many of the inmates wandering around the grounds have only two years to live. Tuberculosis is rampant.

The death rate has dropped from a peak of 800 a day to about 35. Captured SS men are forced to dig graves in Belsen's sandy soil—long rows of six-foot deep trenches where the bodies are laid with crude wooden markers.

GUARDED GERMAN WILL SURRENDER

Protected By His Own Guns, He Will Give Up By June 15

Allied commission gathering evidence against war criminals has finished interrogating Pastor Martin Niemoeller..... *Page 3*

By DANIEL DE LUCE

German Supreme Headquarters, Silkeborg, Denmark, June 2 [*AP—Delayed*]—Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann, highest German officer still protected by his own machine guns, said today the evacuation of the German garrison army from Denmark "will be completed according to plan by June 15 and then I shall follow my men—into imprisonment."

"The future of Germany," he said, "depends upon the Allied Control Commission. I have no message either for German troops or the civil population at this time."

Within the fantastic setting of an idyllic Danish lakeside resort ringed by barbed wire and mines with German tommy-gunners standing 24-hour watches at the single entrance and with pretty *Wehrmacht* telephone operators hanging out newly washed silk lingerie behind the pine-tree shaded barracks, the commander in chief of the largest existing enemy force held his first press interview.

No Nazi Party Member

Asked to name as "a matter of historical interest" the reason Germany lost the second World War, Lindemann glared for a moment, then replied: "Allied air superiority."

To a question as to whether interference in the German general staff by the Nazi party had contributed to Germany's defeat, he compressed his thin lips and said:

"I am unable to discuss that. I have never been a member of any political party in my life."

He looked over a vase of lilacs on his desk at his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Helmut Reinhardt, and his political adviser, Major Horst Mueller, a former professor of history and jurisprudence at Frieburg University and his interpreter, Capt. Fritz Lembcke.

"No German officer in this room was a member of the Nazi party," he scowled.

Steely Reserve Melts

Lindemann was impeccably dressed in high black boots and a field gray uniform that fitted like a glove. Above his high collar, decorated with red flashes and golden oak leaves, his face was cherry colored as if by chronic apoplexy. His temples were high cropped, leaving only a hint of silver in his hair despite his age of 61.

His steely reserve melted only once—at the mention of his family.

"My wife is at Radstadt, by Salzburg, in southern Germany," he said as he took out an envelope and referred to an address before continuing.

"My two daughters are in Blumenburg near Potsdam."

He breathed a half sigh as he said:

"Yes, I know. My family is divided between the Russian and Allied occuaption zones."

He refused to say what effect the German losses on the Eastern front had on the *Wehrmacht*.

"I was not on the East front at a decisive time," he said. "I commanded the sector from Narva on the Finnish Gulf to the Barents Sea only until last July. As long as I was in command my northern army group was intact. We did not sustain severe losses in my group."

Told that some observers suspected German ground force commanders of blaming the reverses on air deficiencies in order to pass the buck, Lindemann's eyes glittered, but he did not comment.

Lindemann confirmed a report of the supreme Allied headquarters mission at Copenhagen that since May 10 more than 171,000 armed German troops have marched out of Denmark into prison cages of the 21st Army Group in Germany.

He Has No Sword

Less than 20,000 remain, all units acting upon telephonic instructions from Lindemann's headquarters here.

"By June 15 this evacuation will be completed according to plan," he said, "leaving only a certain number of hospitalized troops and others engaged in mine removal or other tasks for the Allies. I shall not wait for this later category before going over the frontier myself."

Asked if there would be any ceremony attached to his becoming prisoner, such as giving up his sword, he said:

"I do not have a sword."

Lindemann said he had no complaint about how the Danish forces and 4,000 British troops had acted during the evacuation.

"What difficulties there were were unimportant," he said.

Paul Green, of Brooklyn, a reporter for *Stars and Stripes*, and myself were taken to the German headquarters this afternoon by the pistol-wearing chief of 1,200 armed militia of the Resistance Movement in Silkeborg. A German sentry carrying a machine gun reluctantly obtained permission for us to drive through the grounds past the blue waters of the lake and past deep tunneled concrete bunkers and heavily camouflaged offices and dormitories.

NAZI VICTIMS TO BE HEARD

Commission Ends Niemoeller, Schuschnigg Queries

Rome, June 3 (AP)—The Allied commission gathering evidence against war criminals has finished interrogating Pastor Martin Niemoeller, former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria, and other former prisoners detained in the Naples area.

Several interviews with Niemoeller filed by Allied war correspondents in recent weeks have been held up under what public relations officers at Allied headquarters said was a War Department ruling against interviews with former internees or prisoners of the Nazis, or with any who might face trial as war criminals.

Today, the Public Relations Office invited correspondents to go to Naples for interviews Tuesday with Niemoeller, Schuschnigg, and Johannes Neuhaeusler, former canon of the Munich Cathedral, as well as others freed from the Nazis in northern Italy.

Restriction On Interviews

Despite earlier promises that interviews already obtained would be released as soon as War Department restrictions were lifted, the public relations officers instructed censors that none could be transmitted until late Tuesday.

[In Washington the War Department said a restriction had been placed on interviews with war criminals, suspects and witnesses at the suggestion of Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States counsel for the War Crimes Commission, and was still in effect. However, consideration was being given to making Niemoeller and certain other exceptions, a spokesman said.]

The announcement of those available for interviews omitted mention of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former president of the Reichsbank, and others, who at one time were friendly with the Hitler regime. It could not be ascertained immediately whether they had been segregated from those with whom interviews will be allowed.

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BLOWS AT NISEI ASSAILED

Stars and Stripes in Rome Cites Work of Such Men in War

ROME, June 3 (AP)—Stars and Stripes, in a strongly worded editorial today, upbraided the Anti-Japanese Exclusion League and others for recent attacks on Nisei in the United States.

The Army newspaper, pointing to the fighting record of American troops of Japanese descent, declared: "Nobody has asked where their grandpas came from."

The editorial referred to the 100th Battalion of the 442d Regimental Combat Team which fought at Cassino, Anzio, through the Apennines, and then in France, where among other acts it rescued a battalion of the Thirty-sixth (Texas) Division which had been cut off by the Germans.

"That was a pretty tough assignment," the editorial said. "A pretty dirty job in the hands of the Americans whose families were being beaten up by the families of other American lads."

Stars and Stripes added that the 100th was one of the most decorated battalions in the history of the United States Army; that no battalion had suffered more casualties in this war and that "none was more respected by the troops over here."

Italy May Be Given New Government This Week

Rome, June 3 (AP)—Italy this week may get the new government which Premier Ivanoe Bonomi promised to give the country as soon as it was fully liberated.

The six major political parties apparently have agreed to continue a coalition, but have split over continuing Bonomi in office. Among those mentioned as possible successors are Alcide de Gasperi, Foreign Minister and member of the Christian Democrat party, and Pietro Nenni, leader of the Socialist party.

SENATORS MEET POPE

VATICAN CITY, June 3—(AP) Pope Pius XII, meeting with a group of touring U. S. senators and Army and Navy officers today, recalled that the Allies liberated Rome a year ago tomorrow. He expressed gratitude that the city's cultural and art treasures were spared.

The Pontiff extended his best wishes for the happiness and success of the American people.

Earlier the Pope gave a 45-minute audience to eight members of Senate subcommittees on interstate commerce and disposal of surplus war materials. Senators Wheeler and Kilgore head the two subcommittees.

Released Norwegian Soldiers Bound Home

Krusaa, Danish-German Ftontier, June 1 (AP—*Delayed*)—Eight hundred Norwegian soldiers, discharged by the Red Army from the Nazi horror camp at Luckenwalde, rolled into Denmark tonight in Danish trains on the last lap of their journey home.

Most of the prisoners were seized by the Gestapo in August, 1943.

HOPKINS PRAISES RUSSIAN BEAUTIES

MOSCOW, June 3 — (AP) The Bolshoi theater ballet school buzzed today over Harry Hopkins' comment that "American women are pretty but Russian women are really beautiful."

President Truman's personal representative made the comment while visiting the school. He appeared interested in the Soviet ballet and has enjoyed it above all other features of Soviet life, it was said here.

Hopkins is expected to remain here at least another day. He has been spending most of his time conferring with members of the U. S. embassy and chiefs of the various U. S. missions, including lend-lease.

W. Averell Harriman, U. S. ambassador to Russia, last night presented Hopkins to several members of the Moscow foreign diplomatic colony.

It was reported in American circles that Hopkins planned no more formal conferences with the Russians.

Mrs. Hopkins has talked to dozens of Russian citizens, including Marshal Stalin, and has visited numerous hospitals, schools, war plants and theaters during her visit here.

At the chief hospital of the Red army, where Mrs. Hopkins spent six hours, she was escorted by Professor Bogoraz, head of the institution, who showed her Russian achievements in plastic surgery.

Later she visited a lying-in hospital and talked with mothers, doctors and nurses.

On a visit to the Kremlin she viewed Czarist and church valuables.

Muscovite For Chinese Coalition

Moscow, June 3 (AP)—A Moscow journalist said today the way to bring national unity in China is creation of a coalition government dedicated to democracy and to winning the war.

The Chinese also should improve their relations with the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain, added Commentator Krainov, writing in the government newspaper *Izvestia*.

Krainov declared the first step should be the calling of an assembly of all parties, groups and organizations in China, and that the second step should be removal of reactionaries whom, he said, are now at the head of the Kuomintang, Chinese Government party.

"Could Bring Full Power"

Then, he asserted, the Chinese soliders, who know how to fight, could bring to bear their full power against the Japanese.

The Soviet writer said that although battle conditions were favorable to the Chinese a Chinese Army last year "without a battle abandoned important positions to the enemy, using their troops to blockade the 8th and 4th (Chinese Communist) armies which led a heroic struggle against the Japanese occupants."

The writer asserted that some Chinese military leaders are more concerned with "liquidation of the partisan movement and blockading of a special frontier district" than they are with combatting the Japanese.

Power Sought, He Charges

Krainov said there is no doubt but that the "Kuomintang seeks to preserve entirely the power in its hands."

He added that it already has secured for itself "an overwhelming majority of the seats in the National Assembly by appointing delegates and leaving valid the mandates of delegates who were elected on the eve of the Japanese-Chinese war."

Krainov asserted that the way Chinese politics were going the Chinese National Assembly "may become a screen behind which the reactionary leaders of the Kuomintang seek even more to strengthen the power already in their hands, under the guise of bringing democracy to the state."

Cites Reactionaries

The article continued:

"Efforts of democratic circles in China met with bayonets from Kuomintang reactionaries every time any real democratization of the country is tried. The organ of the Chinese Catholics, *Ishibao*, declares only the Kuomintang has the right to rule the state.

"The Kuomintang papers seek to prove the Kuomintang is making great strides in the democratization of China. In particular, these papers refer to a decision of the Congress to abolish the Kuomintang committees in the army.

Significance Discounted

"These reports have no significance inasmuch as leaders of the Kuomintang have all the important posts in the army."

Krainov said Kuomintang leaders were "particularly perplexed by the fact that the Communists have the 8th and the 4th armies and partisan districts which Kuomintang reactionaries wanted liquidated long ago."

"One should note, however, that in the Kuomintang there are supporters of national unity, such as Sun Fo," he declared.

Sun Fo is the son of the late Doctor Sun Yat-sen, first President of the Chinese Republic.

RUSSIAN WRITER SAYS U. S. POLICY NOW 'DRIFTING'

MOSCOW, June 3 — (AP) Evgeni Zhukov, Izvestia correspondent at San Francisco, declared today that "in the opinion of a number of persons, the policy of mediation which was successfully carried out by Roosevelt has now changed to a policy of the United States to a subordinate role."

Zhukov also stated that one can already hear declarations that the United Nations Security conference has been "practically useless."

He told readers of the government newspaper that there was some editorial insistence in the United States that Secretary of State Stettinius and his assistants should be replaced on grounds their foreign policy has failed.

Writing about Stettinius and his foreign policy, Zhukov said:

"Some American journalists are particularly dissatisfied that the important role of the U. S. foreign policy—recently mentioned by Stettinius in a speech—is not carried out in real life: The appearance of the United States in the role of mediator."

Commenting on the Syrian situation, Zhukov said:

"One should be aware of the realistic fact that at present Syria and Lebanon are states which regretfully are still the objects of others—stronger powers who have big political, economic, and military interests in the Middle East.

"Therefore the conflict between the two minor countries and France expands beyond the frames of its immediate relation. This only once again proves that local disputes easily become a conflict which concerns the Big Five.

"The five great powers of the permanent members' Security Council have serious political interests in all parts of the world. As a rule they in general cannot remain indifferent to local conflicts, particularly those which affect at least one of the great powers. That means that maintenance of the international organization depends primarily on preserving the unity of the great powers, the U.S.S.R., the United States, England, China and France."

He told Russian readers that the bitterest critics of the Crimean conference voting procedure are seeking to represent the situation in Syria and Lebanon as a special illustration of safeguarding the interests of minor nations.

"The way to success along these lines, some gentlemen assert, is strengthening the authority of the general assembly and weakening the role of the Big Five."

Zhukov added that this was not the first attack on the unity of the great democratic powers.

"In this case, many assume that this is not only a conflict between France on one side and Syria and Lebanon on the other, but at the same time a collision of interests of France and England."

Soviet Paper Attacks Clare Luce's Speeches

Moscow, June 3 (AP)—The Soviet railway worker's' newspaper *Gudok* said today that Representative Clare Boothe Luce "is making speeches in which she seeks to frighten Americans by saying that in thirteen countries in Europe the Communist power has been established."

The newspaper also asserted that the New York Knights of Columbus were demanding a crusade against Bolshevism and that readers of the New York *Times* were "dumbfounded the other day" to read a story about "revival activities of the Comintern."

Gudok said these elements did no reflect the opinion "of the vast body of Americans and British."

SEEK RUSSO-TURKISH PACT

MOSCOW, June 3—(AP) Informed diplomatic quarters reported today that Selim Sarper, the newly returned Turkish ambassador to Russia, was planning an early audience with Soviet officials. Ankara was said to be most desirous of reaching a new accord with Russia to take the place of the 1925 Russo-Turkish treaty denounced by the Russians on March 19, 1945.

FLIGHTS RESTORED FROM U.S. TO SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, June 3—(AP) A. U. S. Air Transport Command courier route between Presque Isle, Maine, and Stockholm via Iceland was in service today. One flight a week is scheduled.

After several test flights a Douglas Skymaster landed yesterday at Stockholm's Bromma airfield 24 hours after leaving the United States.

BRITISH GUARD FRENCH FROM ARAB ATTACKS

Bedouins Foiled In Moves Against Barracks In Two Towns

Damascus, June 3 (AP)—The presence of French troops in barracks of many towns was keeping tension at a high pitch throughout Syria today, but latest reports indicated peace and quiet had returned to most places.

In Kuneitrea, south of Damascus on the road to Palestine, 4,000 Bedouins of the Fadel tribe entered the town and wanted to attack the French troops in their barracks. The British troops protected the French, but it appeared to be a ticklish job.

Others Enter Hama

Other Bedouins also entered Hama, where strong British protection was required for the French.

The British are evacuating the French from the Druz towns of Deraa and Soueida under armored guard.

All was quiet in Damascus, Homs and Aleppo. British sailors from ships anchored at Beirut were scheduled to parade in Damascus. French barracks in the heart of the capital will be evacuated. The city is under an 8 P.M. curfew.

Says French Planned Trap

Acting Premier Jamil Mardam Bey of Syria declared tonight that the French had intended to trap Syrian deputies and cabinet members at work in Parliament House when the attack on Damascus began last Tuesday.

"We know the plot was much greater than first believed," the Acting Premier said, "Parliament was supposed to meet Tuesday. The French planned to attack the deputies there on the excuse that Syrian gendarmes in front of the Parliament building, which is just across the street from French headquarters, did not salute the French flag."

He said statements that the Syrians started firing were "absolutely not true."

Reading Churchill Note

"When the firing began I was in the Government House reading to the Cabinet and other Syrian notables a note from Prime Minister Churchill counseling caution by us," the Acting Premier said. "We followed that advice. For two hours after the outbreak Syrian gendarmes did not fire back."

He said that "despite French aggression, orders were given throughout the country to protect all French nationals, men, women and children."

The Acting Premier said that events of the last week "liquidated the French-Syrian situation."

Finished With French

"There is no longer any French side to the situation," he said. "We are finished with the French."

The Syrians have completely broken off relations and assert that they will not resume except upon a normal diplomatic plane without any advantages to the French.

U-Boat Reported Scuttled

Lisbon, June 3 (AP)—Reports reaching Lisbon said a German submarine was scuttled by its commander two miles north of Leixoes in northern Portugal at dawn today, with the crew of 47 landing at Leixoes in rubber boats.

Yugoslavians Uncover Gestapo Inner Circle

Zagreb, Yugoslavia, June 3 (AP)—A unit of the sinister Abwerstelle—the inner circle of the Gestapo—has been uncovered by Yugoslav police here, foiling apparent plans to keep alive Nazi ideology through underground methods.

A high Croatian Government official said today that the unit had a headquarters equipped with radios and evidently was just getting ready for operations. Several of the personnel were captured when police moved in a week ago.

LEND-LEASE AID ISSUE IN LEVANT

Syria and Lebanon Charge French Used It Against Them; Peace Restored.

CAIRO, June 3—(AP) Premier Abdel Hamid Karamah of Lebanon and Saadullah El Gabry, president of the Syrian Chamber of Deputies, charged in a joint statement tonight that the French used lend-lease supplies in the recent fight-

Syria.

en. De Gaulle declared at a s conference in Paris yesterday at no lend-lease weapons were used by the French troops.)

The joint statement asserted tanks and guns used by the French against the Arabs were of American manufacture.

The declaration said also that the two countries would "fight until every single house in our countries is destroyed and every native is killed in order to keep our independence."

"We will not sign any treaty with France," the statement added. It urged that Syria and Lebanon be given lend-lease equipment in order to be "equal to France, and we will show them who is going to win."

The statement, accusing the French of stealing food and calling upon the British to furnish Syria and Lebanon food and supplies, was released at a press conference at the Lebanese legation in Cairo.

7th Fighter Command Planes Put Under 20th

Guam, *Monday*, June 4 (AP)—Mustang fighters of the Iwo Jima-based 7th Fighter Command have been placed under the tactical and operational command of the 20th Air Force. They formerly were under operational control of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The command was changed to achieve more effective co-ordination of 7th Fighter Command Mustang forces in flying escort missions over Japan with 21st Bomber Command Superfortresses, and in making fighter sweeps against air bases guarding key Nipponese cities.

Iowa First Battleship To Seek Out Japanese

45,000-Ton Vessel Bombarded Kwajalein and Eniwetok

GUAM, June 3 (AP).—The 45,000-ton battleship Iowa, it now can be disclosed, has played an action-packed role in the war in the Pacific. She was the first warship of her class to be sent against the Japanese.

Under command of Captain (now Admiral) John L. McCrea, Marietta, Mich., the Iowa bombarded Kwajalein and Eniwetok, in the Marshalls, prior to the invasions there early last year and pursued Japanses ships fleeing the February, 1944, attack on Truk.

She participated in the invasion of Hollandia, in April, 1944, bombarded Palau, Ponape in the Carolines, and Saipan and Tinian in the Marianas.

The Iowa covered carrier operations against the Philippines and fought in the Battle of Leyte Gulf last October.

When launched, the Iowa was the heaviest ship ever to go down the ways in American shipyards. She now has three sister battleships—the New Jersey, Wisconsin and Missouri. In 1943 the Iowa carried President Roosevelt to Africa for historic meetings with other Allied leaders.

Down 34 of Foe in Four Hours

IN THE RYUKYUS, May 25 (Delayed) (AP).—Thunderbolt pilots of the United States Army's 318th Fighter Group shot down thirty-four Japanese planes in four hours today. First Lieutenant Richard H. Anderson, of 195 Battle Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., became an ace by downing five Zeros. He ran out of ammunition just as he was about to pick off his sixth.

BATTLE HEAVY AROUND DAVAO

Yanks And Guerrillas Force Japs Out Of Defenses

Manila, *Monday*, June 4 (AP)—Heavy fighting broke out on the Mindanao battlegrounds around Davao yesterday as United States 24th Division troops aided by guerrillas forced the Japanese out of defenses anchored to the towns of Ula, Alhambra and Bayabas, northwest of the city of Davao.

Doughboys who broke into the towns on Saturday found fires in stoves and food on tables, indicating that the Japanese and the civilian populations had fled hastily after co-ordinated American tank and infantry attacks smashed the outer defenses.

A communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said deep wedges had been driven into the enemy defenses west of Davao, while on the northern island of Luzon the United States 6th Army had reached points 4 miles north of Santa Fe.

385,480 Jap Casualties

MacArthur announced that 6,550 Japanese dead had been counted in the Philippines during the last week, and 503 had been captured, raising to 385,480 total Japanese casualties in the campaign of nearly eight months.

During the week American casualties were 225 killed and 657 wounded, MacArthur said. His communiqué gave no over-all total for American losses during the entire campaign.

In the 8th Army fighting on Mindanao, units of the 24th Division also ran into heavy battling near the base of the Philippines' largest mountain, 10,000-foot Apo, an active volcano.

No Beachhead Opposition

Troops that landed on Luayon point, 75 miles southeast of Davao, on Friday, encountered no opposition in extending their beachhead, but reported destruction of beached Japanese barges by American torpedo boats.

Other action on Mindanao saw Marine dive bombers smash hard at Japanese concentrations at Bukidnon, northwest of the Davao area, while torpedo boats and P-40 fighters destroyed three barges, a launch and shore installations at Saragani, south of Mindanao.

On Luzon the 37th Division, in a half-mile advance into the Cagayan Valley along Highway No. 5, on Saturday encountered Japanese anti-tank fire but no organized defenses. Seventy-five Japanese were killed in the American advance, and MacArthur's communiqué reported that much enemy equipment was captured, including a large quantity of cavalry gear.

Sante Fe Areas Cleared

This was the first intimation that the Japanese had cavalry there.

Thirty-two Japanese were killed in the largest of several small fights as the Americans cleared out areas northwest of Santa Fe.

The 38th Division in central Luzon killed 31 Japanese in mop-up work in the Ipo sector and met stiff resistance on both sides of the Marikina and Bosabosa rivers. Most opposition was around mounts Lamita and Purro and from the crest of Haponang Bamoy Hill, overlooking Wawa Dam, part of the Manila city water supply system which the Americans recently captured. The Japanese still held fiercely to the crest.

Hammer Borneo Targets

Japanese reaction to American reconnaissance raids on Singapore was on the increase. Two Japanese fighters shot down one Liberator, while thirteen other Japanese fighters made 31 passes at another Liberator.

One Japanese plane was destroyed, another probably destroyed and five damaged in the 30-minute running fight from which the Liberator escaped undamaged.

The 13th Air Force, 7th Fleet planes and Royal Australian Air Force joined in hammering Borneo targets on Thursday, with Brunei Bay in the north drawing the heaviest bomb tonnage, which totaled 190.

Ranging far through the East Indies, air patrols destroyed an enemy landing craft and a float plane north of Java, and his enemy facilities in the Celebes, Moluccas and Lesser Sundas.

MacArthur also reported that Australian and Netherlands Indies ground forces were actively reducing Japanese defenses in the central interior of Tarakan.

[The Melbourne radio said that on New Guinea's northeastern coast Australian troops repulsed a sudden series of Japanese counter-attacks against perimeter points around Wewak, with heavy losses for the enemy.]

ALLIED FLIERS SINK ENEMY SHIPS OFF CHINA

MANILA, June 3—(AP) The Allied air blockade of the South China sea during March and April cost Japan 530,000 tons of shipping, Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Eastern Air Force, said today.

The loss is a part of the 2,117,482 tons of Japanese shipping sunk or severely damaged, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said recently, by Allied air forces in Southern seas areas from Jan. 1 to May 31.

The American Fifth and 13th Air Forces, Seventh U. S. Fleet Air Wing and the Royal Australian Air Force participated in the blockade from bases in the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines.

CHINESE RETAKE TSINKONG AFTER 7-MONTHS FIGHT

Capture of Highway Hub Opens Way to Two Former U. S. Air Bases.

JAPS RETREATING

Chiang's Troops Converge on Liuchow in Two Groups 60 Miles Apart.

CHUNGKING, June 3 — (AP) Chinese troops in south-central China today recaptured the important highway junction town of Tsinkong (Chienkiang) and threatened two Japanese-held former American air bases—the big bomber field at Liuchow and the fighter drome at Shaoyang.

Rewinning Tsinkong after almost seven months of Japanese occupation, Chinese veterans smashed to a point 53 miles southwest of Liuchow and were pursuing fleeing enemy forces toward the city which the Japanese appeared preparing to evacuate.

At the same time, the Chinese High command said, battle-hardened Chinese soldiers closed in on Shaoyang (Paoching), 330 miles southeast of Chungking, and battered within seven and a half miles of the former base.

Another Point Seized

Another point eight miles northwest of Shaoyang was seized and Chinese forces were "chasing the enemy fleeing toward Shaoyang," a communique said.

Shaoyang was abandoned by the U. S. 14th Air force Sept. 10, 1944 and a four-day-old Chinese advance toward the base indicated that the Chinese possibly had mustered sufficient offensive ability to retake the town.

Chungking observers said much depended on whether the Japanese intend to make a stand at Shaoyang. If they do not, it was suggested that the Japanese might contract their lines possibly up to Changsha. Some observers believed, however, that the Japanese would fight bitterly for the city in order to protect Hengyang—vital rail hub 60 miles to the east in Japan's Hankow-Hong Kong corridor.

Tsinkong, 430 miles south southeast of Chungking, lies astride the Liuchow-Indo-China highway and by its recapture Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's troops widened to 155 miles the breach in the southern end of Japan's land bridge from Korea to southeast Asia.

At the south end of the gap torn in the shattered enemy overland corridor, Chinese forces striking along the highway to Indo-China reached the suburbs of Szelo and were fighting for possession of the town, 22 miles from the Indo-China frontier.

Tsinkong is one of the defense outposts of Liuchow, the biggest communications junction in Kwangsi province and formerly one of the largest American air bases. Tsinkong and Liuchow fell to the Japanese Nov. 11, 1944 in an offensive that won the enemy a land link to Indo-China, Malaya, Burma and Thailand. This link lasted little more than six months.

Converge On Liuchow

Chinese forces were converging on Liuchow in two battle groups. Those at Tsinkong were 60 miles from a junction with others pushinging toward the city from the west.

A steady flow of Chinese reinforcements was pouring into the front west of Liuchow, front dispatches said. While troops battled to take Ishan, 43 miles from Liuchow, others north of the Kwangsi-Kweiyang (Kweichow) railroad mopped up enemy rearguards and captured Tienho, 52 miles northwest of Liuchow.

On top of reports last week that the Japanese had put the torch to Liuchow, U. S. 14th Air force headquarters reported that a fighter mission had attacked a Japanese artillery column moving eastward from the city in the area of Towpai, 35 miles west on the Liuchow-Canton motor road.

The Japanese suffered high losses as they were bombed and strafed by American fliers.

More than 220 miles northeast of the vital Liuchow sector, the warehouse area in Shaoyang was blasted by bomb-carrying P-51 Mustangs supporting the advancing Chinese.

Farther north, the Chinese command admitted the Japanese had made further gains in what appeared to be a diversionary thrust westward from Siangsiang, important Japanese stronghold 60 miles north of Hengyang.

Advance Japanese elements were placed 30 miles west of Siangsiang compared with the 19 miles announced yesterday in the first report of the Japanese drive which began May 2. The Japanese drive appeared designed to relieve the Chinese pressure on Shaoyang.

North of the Yangtze river, American Mitchell medium-bombers blasted a Japanese ammunition dump at Nanyang in southwestern Honan province, while Mustangs struck deep in Japanese territory in northeast China and raided an airdrome at Tsinan in north-central Shantung.

Mars Force Presence In China Disclosed

Chungking, June 3 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters today permitted disclosure of the presence in China of the "Mars" task force, veterans of Burma.

The force, comprising the United States 475th Infantry and 124th Cavalry regiments, has been in China several months.

It was first disclosed last December that the "Mars" task force was fighting alongside the British and Chinese troops in North Burma. It was made up of veteran jungle fighters from the old "Marauders," who saw action in Burma last summer, plus replacements from the United States and volunteers from the United States forces stationed in the India-Burma theater.

U.S. Dollar Surpasses Chinese By 1,000 To 1

Chungking, June 3 (AP)—The black market value of the American dollar has topped 1,000 Chinese dollars for the first time and showed signs today of rising still further.

One reason for the rise was believed to have been speculative buying.

BRITISH SCORE GAINS IN BURMA

CALCUTTA, June 3—(AP) British troops, hurling Japanese forces in southeast Burma back toward Thailand, have captured the mountain-bound highway stronghold of Thandaung, 150 miles north of Rangoon, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

Thandaung was seized by British forces pressing into 7,600-foot mountains between the Sittang and Salween rivers. The town is 18 miles east northeast of Toungoo, on the Rangoon-Mandalay railroad.

East of Toungoo, British veterans gained two and a half miles along the highway to Thailand, but were slowed 15 1/4 miles east by Japanese bunker positions.

Forty-five miles north of Rangoon, the British occupied Paunggyi, 20 miles west of Pegu, while Indian troops patrolling the Japanese "escape" bridge at Kama, west of the Irrawaddy river, found 63 enemy dead.

The Japanese were killed as a result of an artillery bombardment of positions from where enemy forces are attempting to force the Irrawaddy and break out of a British trap. Some 1,284 Japanese troops have been killed in the area.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS REPULSE JAP THRUST

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3—(AP) Australian troops repulsed a sudden outburst of Japanese counter-attacks against perimeter points around Wewak on the New Guinea northeast coast, Melbourne radio reported today.

The broadcasts, recorded by the FCC, said the Nipponese struck from the hills in bold and determined thrusts which might have endangered the Australian control of the Wewak area.

One attack was at Dove Bay, landing beach for Australian Commando amphibious forces which outflanked the Japanese garrison at Wewak several weeks ago.

The Nipponese attempted penetrations between Cape Moem and Forok Point, and in the area between Brandi plantation and Nandi village. Enemy artillery shelled the Aussie bridgehead west of Brandi.

TITO HOLDS PARLEY WITH PAPAL DELEGATE

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A Yugoslav Telegraph Agency dispatch heard by the FCC said today that Marshal Tito conferred with Msgr. Marcone, papal delegate,

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with whom he had a "short, cordial talk." The dispatch said Croatian Premier Dr. Vladimir Bakaric also was present at the talk.

MANY EDUCATORS OPPOSE PLAN FOR PEACETIME DRAFT

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WASHINGTON, June 3—(AP) The American Council on Education declared today that 47 per cent of American college administrators oppose universal military training because it may regiment "the minds of our youths."

And most college educators favor a delay in the decision on a peacetime draft until after peace is established, the council added.

The educators' viewpoints, determined through a poll, were made known on the eve of hearings by the House committee on Postwar Military Policy on the subject.

Legislation to be taken up by the committee tomorrow would make every able-bodied youth liable for one year of military training after the war.

Announcing the results of a survey taken among college and university presidents, conducted jointly with the American Association of Junior Colleges, A. J. Brumbaugh, council vice president, said in a statement.

"The opposition to conscription on the part of college administrators is not due to any fear as to the effect upon the college; the opposition is due primarily to the fear of what universal military training will do in regimenting the minds of our youth."

Dr. Brumbaugh said that the majority of the educators opposing such training advocate an adequate professional standing army and navy recruited by voluntary enlistments. That group, he added, also believes that national security can be maintained by the development of international co-operation with an eye toward armaments limitation and the founding of an international police force.

Replies to the council's questionnaire on military training, Dr. Brumbaugh said, came from 1,196 presidents of insitutions of higher learning, representing 71 per cent of the total number in the United States.

Asked whether the decision should be made now or later on peacetime universal military training, 77 per cent favored action only after peace; 19 per cent favor action now, and 4 per cent are uncertain.

On the desirability of universal military training at all, 47 per cent were opposed, 38 per cent favored it, 12 per cent were uncertain and 3 per cent did not answer.

In recommending a delay in the decision on whether universal military training is desirable, four out of five of the college presidents, Dr. Brumbaugh said, "favor the creation by the Congress of a national commission to study postwar national defense including universal military training."

Representatives of the Army, Navy, education, business, labor, agriculture and religion would serve, along with other interests on the proposed commission.

Legion Post Opposed

Meanwhile, in a communication sent to all members of Congress, the Willard Straight post of the American Legion, in New York city, expressed its opposition to the adopton now of compulsory military training for peacetime.

The viewpoint it was taking, the post said, is opposite to the "traditional stand of the American Legion" on the question. It added that establishment now of universal military training "could be interpreted by many as proclaiming in advance our belief" that America's peace-building efforts may fail.

Undersecretary of State Grew is to be first witness tomorrow before the House committee, headed by Chairman Woodrum (D-W.VA).

Spokesman for educational groups, as well as veteran's and religious organizations, are listed future witnesses.

Vinson Hits Regimentation, Backs 'National Job Budget'

WASHINGTON, June 3—(AP) Fred M. Vinson said today that "national economic policies must not be allowed to develop into regimentation of business, or labor, or agriculture, nor of the people."

The Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion endorsed the purposes and principles of legislation introduced by Senator Wagner (D-N.Y.) and three other senators, calling for the annual preparation of a "national production and employment budget."

Vinson, in a letter to Wagner, said "history shows us that business, labor and agriculture cannot in themselves assure the maintenance of high levels of production and employment.

"The government, acting on behalf of all the people, must assume this responsibility and take measures broad enough to meet the issues. Only by looking at the economy as a whole, and adopting national economic policies which will actively promote and encourage the expansion of business and the maintenance of markets and consumer spending, can we hope to achieve full employment."

The letter was released through Charles G. Ross, secretary to President Truman.

"The American people will not be content to go back to protracted large scale unemployment," Vinson wrote.

"It is imperative that we find ways and means to provide jobs for those willing and able to work. Depressions are not acts of God, any more than wars are. They are the product of man-made institutions and the way we organize our society. We can and must organize to prevent both."

Vinson said that although the people must be prepared to make changes, "at the same time we must be jealous of any encroachment on our freedoms. Direction of private output by public authority in peacetime is repugnant to American ways of thought.

"Instead the maximum possible freedom must be afforded every producer to produce what he wishes, in the amounts for which he can best find a profitable market. Given an adequate market, our producers will supply the goods and the employment. We can be sure of that.

"We cannot, however, leave the creation of that market to chance. We must start now to find out what measures are needed to maintain markets and steady jobs."

The legislation, introduced last January by Senators Wagner, Murray (D-Mont.), Thomas (D-Utah) and O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), calls for the Federal government to step in with public works programs to the extent that private efforts fall short of providing a job for every person who wants to work.

Davies Returns From London

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Washington, June 3 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies returned here today from London, where he conferred with British Government officials as the personal representative of President Truman.

Davies, who left here May 23, will report to the President at noon tomorrow.

The White House announced at that time that Davies, former Ambassador to Moscow, would discuss with Prime Minister Churchill and other members of the Government "certain matters of common interest to the United States and Great Britain arising out of the war."

Later, Charles G. Ross, presidential secretary, took cognizance of speculation that the trip, together with that of Harry Hopkins to Moscow on a similar presidential mission, might substitute for a meeting of Mr. Truman, Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

Ross said it was not a substitute but a part of a general pattern which included the projected Big-Three meeting.

GENS. BRADLEY, SPAATZ HOME

10,000 Veterans Also Land In New York From Europe

New York, June 3 (AP)—A group of American generals, headed by Gen. Omar N. Bradley and Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, arrived by air today from Paris and told a press conference they were agreed on this point: "Germany has been destroyed utterly and completely."

The words were those of General Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group. He arrived aboard a C-54 Air Transport Command plane, a half hour after a Flying Fortress had landed at LaGuardia Field with General Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe.

Accompanying Spaatz were Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, commander of the 5th Army Corps, and Maj. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada, who headed the 9th Tactical Air Command.

Two Generals In Third Plane

Another plane brought Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, commander of the 103d Division, who uttered the now famous reply of "Nuts" to a German demand of surrender last December at Bastogne. He was accompanied by Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams, of the Troop Carrier Command.

While Spaatz nodded agreement Bradley declared: "I can tell you that Germany has been destroyed utterly and completely."

Huebner said: "One thing we may not be able to understand is how thoroughly the German army was destroyed. There just isn't anything left."

When asked what their future plans would be each of the generals echoed Bradley's comment: "We go wherever we are sent."

"The magnificent efforts of our Allies and the tremendous force of manpower and industry were the decisive blow," Spaatz said.

St. Lo Decision Recalled

Bradley disclosed that one of the toughest decisions he had to make was whether to pause after the St. Lo breakthrough for defense or to try to go through when the Germans counterattacked.

"We waited 24 hours," he said. "We took one division through. We risked a lot, but we bottled up the 7th German Army. St. Lo was one of the highlights of the campaign."

Huebner termed the St. Lo battle "a terrific fight with huge air preparations." He said American mobility paid dividends against Germany.

"That mobility went to work at St. Lo and never stopped until it got to the Siegfried Line," he added.

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"One thing that General Bradley did made me mad," said Quesada, "and he did it often. We would drub the Germans and he would thank me. I couldn't make him understand that there was no need for thanks because it was part of our job and a pleasure."

Generals' Wives At Field

The two four-star generals were met by their wives, Mrs. Ruth Spaatz, of Washington, and Mrs. Mary Bradley, of Moberly, Mo., and a group of high-ranking army officers.

Accompanying Bradley was Maj. Gen. Leland Hobbs, 30th Division commander, who was greeted by his wife, Mrs. Lucy Hobbs, of Washington.

In the party greeting Generals Bradley and Spaatz were Lieut. Gen. Ira Eaker, chief of staff under Gen. H. H. Arnold of the Army Air Force; Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commanding officer of the 2d Service Command; Maj. Gen. Frank Hunter, 1st Air Force; Col. C. W. McCarthy, representing General Arnold; Maj. Gen. Fred Anderson of AAF headquarters; Col. Eugene F. Gillespie, commanding officer of the Army Transport Command installation at LaGuardia Field, and Brig. Gen. E. E. Glenn of the 1st Air Force.

Contingent Of 1st Army

More than 1,000 officers and men of the United States 1st Army—the first to land in Europe, the first to invade Germany, the first to cross the Rhine and the first to meet the Russians—today became the first to return home as a group.

They were among 10,000 veterans of the European war who landed in New York harbor aboard three troopships and four Liberty ships.

The Monticello, which carried the 1,453 1st Army soldiers, bore a huge A, the group's insignia, on its side.

Emblem Made At Weimar

Lieut. Robert Cahn, a 1st Army public-relations officer who returned recently by plane with Gen. Courtney Hodges, 1st Army commander, said the emblem, nine by fifteen feet, was made of army tents at Weimar, Germany, by the 602d American liberated prisoners of war who were taken to Camp Kilmer, N.J., and 409 wounded soldiers and sailors who were sent to Halloral General Hospital.

The other troopships were the Lejeune, with 2,424 liberated Americans, 377 rotational troops and 701 wounded; and the Santa Margarita, with 199 liberated prisoners.

Collision Off Grand Banks

The John B. Hood, one of the Liberty ships which brought 350 American soldiers home, had a ten-foot hole in its bow, souvenir of a collision off the Grand Banks, Newfoundland, last Sunday.

Joseph Sutton, chief officer of the Hood, said the vessel was one of 96 ships, traveling 150 feet apart, left helpless almost a week by dense fog. Two of the vessels struck icebergs, he said, causing the collision of fourteen others.

Several of the vessels were so badly damaged in the collision that they were forced to put in at Halifax, N.S., Sutton said. The Hood, he added, had to dispose of the ship's ballast so the damaged portion would be above waterline.

Fog Envelops Convoy

As a result of the incident the vessels involved arrived at their respective American ports at least a day and a half overdue.

"There were 96 ships in the group," Sutton said. "All of us remained not more than 150 yards apart, each using his fog buoy to guide the ship nearest him. The fog—the densest I have ever encountered—enveloped us for more than a week.

"We were proceeding most cautiously last Sunday afternoon when two of the vessels struck icebergs. This caused fourteen others to collide and almost pile up on each other.

"The soldiers on the Hood—some released from German prison camps and naturally nervous—began shouting, not knowing what had occurred. Our captain quieted them by informing them over the ship's public-address system that there was no danger."

The First Army troops will be given 30 days of rest and relaxation at their homes before heading for the Pacific, the Army said.

In 11 months on the continent the First Army fired 9,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, claimed more than 1,000 enemy planes destroyed, constructed 1,018 bridges, captured 898,000 prisoners and cared for more than 402,000 sick and wounded.

Boyle, War Writer, Back Home

New York, June 3 (AP)—Harold V. Boyle, Associated Press correspondent, who has reported the European war from the invasion of Africa to the capitulation of Germany, returned home today for a short rest before he goes to the Pacific to cover the war against Japan.

Winner of a Pulitzer prize for his coverage of the war in the European theater, Boyle, a native of Kansas City, arrived with the headquarters staff of the 1st Army, men that planned and fought the battles in France and Germany.

Bradley Prime Factor

"I hope to continue on to the Pacific with the 1st Army as soon as I have had a rest," he said.

Discussing the victory against the Germans, Boyle said:

"One of the prime factors in our great victory in Europe was the leadership in the field of Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley. No one who has watched his work in three campaigns in Europe and Africa can escape the hope that his high military talent will be employed to shorten the war in the Pacific.

"The worst news we could give the Japs is that General Bradley is on his way to attack them. There is no more experienced or able general in the American Army."

Boyle was modest over the fact that he had won the Pulitzer prize. He said that a "GI in the 1st Army" gave him the announcement of the award while he was returning from the front lines.

Reporter Ducks Reporters

When reporters rushed to him as he came down the gangplank of the navy transport Monticello, he ducked for a moment and asked them what they wanted. Then he began answering numerous questions.

Along with Boyle in the convoy were fourteen other reporters. They were: Robert Wilson, Associated Press; John Thompson, Chicago *Tribune;* Christopher Cunningham, United Press; George Hicks, Blue network; Gordon Fraser, Columbia Broadcasting System; Harold Denny, New York *Times;* William Heinz, New York *Sun;* Robert Reuben; Reuters; John Florea, *Life* magazine; Thomas Priestley, Universal Newsreel; Andrew Tully, Boston *Traveler;* Lee Carson, International News Service; Iris Carpenter, Boston *Globe,* and Virginia Irwin, St. Louis *Post Dispatch.*

Tully and Miss Irwin were disaccredited by American Army authorities for making an unauthorized trip to Berlin.

GERMAN REFUGEES WANT TO RETURN HOME

NEW YORK, June 3 — (AP) Sixteen German political refugees have petitioned the American, French, English and Russian governments for immediate transportation to their homeland "to participate in the building of a freedom-loving and democratic Germany and in the re-establishment of the labor movement."

"It is imperative," they said in a statement released by Ernst Kruger, former official of the German

Metal Workers federation, to free Germany from race-hatred and contempt for other peoples, as well as from all influence of national socialism, from the rule of big monopolies, trusts, cartels and from the grip of the Junkers."

279,500 German Troops In Norway

New York, June 3 (AP)—A total of 279,500 German soldiers in Norway have been concentrated in five assembly centers in accordance with Allied orders, the Norwegian Telegraph Bureau said tonight in a wireless dispatch reported by the FCC.

The Germans, on their arrival at the assembly places, must leave all o ftheir weapons outside in places specified by Allied headquarters. With regard to mobile artillery, the ammunition must be left behind before departure to the assembly centers. Thus the weapons belonging to the 48,000 Germans, including machine guns, rifles and automatic weapons have now been taken from the dumps outside the assembly places an dare under Allied control," the dispatch said.

CARTIERS SECRETED JEWELS FROM GERMANY

NEW YORK, June 3—(AP) Cartier's, Paris jewelry firm, secreted clients' jewels worth $10,000,000 and most of its own stock worth much more in unoccupied France during the German occupation, two Cartier officials have disclosed.

Louis Devaux, head of the Paris firm, and Pierre Claudel, vice president of Cartier, Inc., American jewelers, said the Germans believed the company's entire stock was in the Paris store.

"Business looked as usual, but actually there was very little left," Claudel said. 'We pretended to play the game and put on display a large number of small items, such as cigarette cases, oddities and lighters.

"The important jewelry, big stones, necklaces and the like were safe in the unoccupied zone."

WOUNDED RETURN

BOSTON, June 3.—(AP) Two Army transports today brought home from Europe 2,532 walking and litter wounded American military personnel, all cheerful but those who were prisoners of war resentful of treatment received at the hands of their captors.

Despite the drizzle and dreary weather, the men were in an exuberant mood as the ships docked at Boston's Commonwealth Pier and greeted the welcoming WAVES with fem[illegible] "wolf" howls, cheers and whistles.

Among the returning group was Lt. George W. Maibach, of Quincy who was captured at Tunisia and spent 29 months in a Nazi prison camp.

Says V-E Was Just in Time

Brewster Sure Nazis Would Have Dominated Air in 4 Months

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 3 (AP).—Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, told 800 Bowdoin College commencement dinner guests Saturday night that, "had the European war lasted four months longer. Germany would have dominated the air."

Senator Brewster said he learned of German air prospects during a visit with General Carl A. Spaatz, European area air chief, and General Dwight D. Eisenhower to a mile-long underground jet-propulsion plane factory.

Had the Germans been able to make a stand on the Rhine long enough to go into mass production of jet planes, the Senator said, the Allies would have encountered untold difficulties in ending the war.

'LAKE CHAMPLAIN' CARRIER LAUNCHED

PORTSMOUTH, Va., June 3—(AP) The aircraft carrier Lake Champlain, boasting the latest structural and fighting features taught by the combat experiences of her sister ships, and bearing a name illustrious in American naval tradition, was christened and commissioned today—the first time in naval history that a carrier was christened and commissioned the same day.

Named for the battle of 1814 in which American naval forces defeated the British on Lake Champlain, the 27,000-ton Essex-class flattop was christened by Mrs. Warren R. Austin, wife of Vermont's senior senator, and placed in commission by Rear Admiral C. H. Jones, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, where the carrier was floated in her building dock last November.

Capt. Logan Ramsey, of Overbrook, Philadelphia, the ship's skipper, said in a talk to his officers and men that the Lake Champlain's striking power "is half again that originally possessed" by the carrier Essex, first of the class, and that "we will be better equipped to repel hostile attacks and resist battle damage than was the U.S.S. Franklin," which was badly damaged by Japanese bombs several months ago.

NAVY DISCLOSES NAZI SUBS SUNK SHIPS OFF FLORIDA

JUN 4 1945

HOUSTON, Tex., June 3 — (AP) The Navy has revealed another of the war's hitherto top secrets—the details of its Gulf Sea Frontier section's battle against Nazi subs in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Houston Post, in a copyrighted story yesterday, disclosed some of those details.

Nazi subs successfully attacked 111 ships in the Gulf of Mexico and the waters off the Florida coast.

Casualties in these attacks totaled 882.

The Gulf Sea Frontier forces credited with only two probable sub sinkings and two more subs seriously damaged.

One sub shot down a Navy blimp off the coast of Florida.

The Navy was nonetheless successful in putting a stop to sinkings in the gulf. There were only four successful attacks in 1943, none in 1944 and none in 1945.

Sanks 25 Ships

Nazis sank 25 ships off the mouth of the Mississippi.

In the early days of the war, a submarine commander surfaced to survey the damage. There were small boats—pleasure craft in peace time—on the scene helping with the rescue.

"Get the hell out of here before you get hurt," the sub commander told the small boat men.

There was one sinking off the Texas coast in 1942.

Five ships were torpedoed off the coast of Mexico in 1942. However, there were only eight attacks in the extreme west part of the gulf—that is, on routes between Texas and Mexican ports.

All of the details are disclosed in a series of articles and other material released by the headquarters of the Gulf Sea Frontier public relations office in Miami, Fla., to the Post.

The Nazis opened their sea war off the coast of Florida Feb. 19, 1942, only 22 miles off Cape Canaveral Light. Two torpedoes struck the Pan-Massachusetts. Twenty men died and 10 more were hurt.

Three days later three ships were torpedoed in the same vicinity, the S. S. Republic, the wreck still awash off Hobe Sound, the Cities Service Empire and the W. D. Anderson.

Small Fighting Force

Four days before the Nazis struck, the Gulf Sea Frontier command made a survey of its fighting force. It consisted of:

Six small ships, four of which were laid up for repairs.

Fifteen unarmed Coast Coast observation planes.

Fourteen single-seater planes with .30 caliber machine guns.

Three B-18 bombers, which were so old that it was not unusual for them to require two days of repair work after being used one day.

The commander also had "on call" for emergencies the ships from the Fleet Sound School at Key West and such other aircraft as might be located in the area.

Gulf Sea Frontier officers estimated that they battled about 34 different U-boats during the war. There may have been [illegible]

The Gulf Sea Frontier got its first probable kill when a submarine was tracked down in the straights of Florida June 11, 1942.

The other probable kill took place July 8, 1942, 35 or 40 miles northwest of the west end of Cuba.

Allied Powers Ask Russia For Final Decision on Veto

Agreement Is Reached on Several Other Problems at San Francisco Parley.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3—(AP) Russia checked the veto issue back to Moscow tonight and the Big Five reached agreement on some 14 out of 18 other problems of the United Nations conference.

Decisions on some other questions also were referred to the Soviet capital for review.

The rest of the Big Five—China, France, Britain and the United States—are opposed to a Russian interpretation that the veto powers these great nations could use in a World Security Council should apply even to a discussion of disputes. That was what the Soviet delegation reported to its home government.

Delegates hoped the result would be a revision of Russian views. But it may mean more delay before the conference itself can tackle the veto issue. It was referred to Moscow once before and it took a week for the answer to come back.

The Big Five delegation chiefs were reported to have agreed today mostly on relatively minor points, including a method of electing the man who will administer the permanent United Nations organization. They'll meet again at mid-day tomorrow to continue their talks.

Agree On Nominating Course

They decided that a unanimous vote of the great powers should be required to nominate the organization's secretary general—but not the judges of a new international court. The league's general assembly, in which all the United Nations will have membership, will conduct the election, but the Security Council on which the Big-Five have permanent seats, picks the candidate.

Still lacking was mutual understanding on such things as a proposal to spell out in greater detail guarantees that the world organization will not supplant treaties aimed at holding Germany in check, and a trusteeship problem centering around assurances of independence to dependent peoples.

But on these and on the major veto issue there was more agreement than disagreement and the new decisions of the Big Five spelled greater speed for the conference.

They were reported to have covered enough ground to get some conference committees rolling tomorrow toward completion of their tasks of drafting individual sections of the charter for the new United Nations league. Some committees had been stalled by lack of big-power understandings on various points.

The American delegation was increasing the pressure to wind up the conference, which passed yesterday a date originally set tentatively for adjournment.

On the veto issue, Russia is standing steadfastly for what she wants—just as the United States has held out against an Australian demand that nations pledge themselves to promote full employment and against a Chinese-Russian proposal to include the goal of independence in a portion of the charter which would apply to colonial peoples.

What Russia wants is a veto applicable all down the line to action in the peace-enforcing security council on all except "procedural" matters—like the calling of meetings. The Soviets, on the basis of word from Moscow, are saying that even the question of bringing controversies before the council for discussion should be subject to the veto.

The other four big powers are in the opposition on that last point.

Situation Serious

The differences have produced a situation which delegates regard as serious. But even so, none of the Big Five has any intention now of trying to alter the original veto-voting policy framed at a Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill meeting at Yalta.

The formula says that procedural questions in the council shall be settled by a vote of any seven of its eleven members. Questions involving action intended to help maintain peace also would be decided by a vote of seven members, but all the Big Five would have to concur.

There is no disagreement on the formula, only on what the various nations think of it.

Even if the Big Five can't get together on an interpretation, still is a possibility they must decide to let the conference debate and vote on the formula and then permit the security council to be governed by the preponderance of opinion voiced in debate.

On that basis, however, Russia would be in the minority, since small nations want the least possible exercise of veto authority on such things as efforts to settle disputes peacefully.

On trusteeships, a conference committee already has approved a general statement of policy looking toward the development of "self-government" for dependent peoples and towards "self-government or independence" for peoples under international rule

Russia and China wanted to hold out the hope of ultimate independence to all peoples not yet able to stand on their own feet; Britain and the United States balked at that. The Philippine delegation has promised to fight through the final stages of the conference for assurances in the world charter of independence for all lands

Among the additional questions on which the Big Five now are trying for unanimity are these:

Whether they must agree on the nomination of the principal executive officer of the world organization.

What provision should be made for amending the charter and calling conventions to revise it.

What hand should the big nations take in the election of justices of a new international court of justice.

RUSSIANS ASK ACTION ON WAR CRIMINALS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3—(AP) The Soviet delegation said today A. A. Sobolev, one of the eleven original Russian representatives at the United Nations conference, had left for Moscow.

His departure reduced the number of Soviet delegates to nine, since Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov left earlier.

No explanation was offered for Sobolev's recall. He participated in drafting of the interpretation of veto power in the Security Council voting procedure which was rejected by the Kremlin, but there was no indication that this was connected with his departure.

Sobolev, former secretary general of the foreign commissariat, is one of the Soviet Union's most experienced diplomats, and observers believe Molotov may have required his assistance in Moscow.

--DASH--
A MOSCOW BROADCAST HEARD BY THE FCC CHARGED THAT 50 MEMBERS OF
THE SPANISH BLUE DIVISION WHO FOUGHT AGAINST THE RED ARMY WITH THE
NAZIS HAD ARRIVED IN ROME WHERE THEY WERE NOT TREATED AS PRISONERS
OF WAR BUT WERE "PUT UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE SPANISH EMBASSY AT
THE VATICAN.
ANOTHER MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID THAT SWISS AUTHORITIES HAD
"INVENTED" REASONS TO ALLOW THE FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR OTTO
KOECHER TO REMAIN IN SWITZERLAND "WHICH IS SO HOSPITABLE TO THE
NAZIS." MOSCOW QUOTED THE SWISS RADIO AS SAYING THAT KOECHER'S
EXTRADITION WOULD BE AN INJUSTICE.
THE ANKARA RADIO SAID THAT THE TRIAL OF 14 ROMANIAN NEWSPAPERMEN
CHARGED WITH COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS, HAD OPENED IN BUCHARES
AND THE DEATH SENTENCE HAD BEEN ASKED FOR TWO FORMER NEWSPAPER

DIRECTORS -- PAMFIL SEICARU OF THE NEWSPAPER CURENTUL, AND ILIE VREMII OF THE PAPER PROUNCA VREMII.

MD648PEW

CHURCHILL MAY REFER TO THE SITUATION IN COMMONS THIS WEEK WHEN HE PERSONALLY TAKES OVER THE FOREIGN OFFICE'S WORK DURING FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN'S ILLNESS.

ARABS OF PALESTINE COLLECTED FUNDS FOR FAMILIES OF SYRIANS KILLED BY FRENCH FIRE, AND SEVERAL DEMONSTRATIONS AND MEETINGS WERE SCHEDULED TODAY, A JERUSALEM DISPATCH SAID.

MUSA EL ALAMI, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PALESTINE ARABS AT THE ARAB LEAGUE CONFERENCE OPENING IN CAIRO TOMORROW, WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO OPPOSE ANY CONCESSION TO FRANCE. A SIMILAR ATTITUDE WAS VOICED BY ARABS IN NEIGHBORING TRANS-JORDAN.

BOTH ARABS AND JEWS IN PALESTINE SPECULATED ON THE EFFECT OF THE LEVANTINE DISTURBANCES ON THE RACIAL STRUGGLE IN PALESTINE.

IN LONDON, THE INFLUENTIAL SUNDAY OBSERVER CRITICIZED "THE ROOTED DETERMINATION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BELIEVE CONTINUOUS ILL OF BRITISH INTENTIONS, AND TO MAKE BRITAIN LOOK AS BLACK AS POSSIBLE IN THE EYES OF THE FRENCH NATION.

"OUTSIDE FRANCE, PEOPLE ARE WELL AWARE THAT IT WOULD BE ENTIRELY CONTRARY TO BRITAIN'S INTERESTS ALL OVER THE MIDDLE EAST TO STIR UP ARAB FEELING IN ANY ONE PART OF IT," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

"THEY ALSO KNOW THAT IT WAS WITH BRITISH SUPPORT AND BRITISH ARMS THAT FIGHTING FRANCE WAS REESTABLISHED AS A POWER IN SYRIA, AND THAT GREAT BRITAIN IS THE ONLY STATE THAT OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES FRANCE'S TITLE TO A SPECIAL POSITION IN THE LEVANT."

JS411PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE FOUR-POWER ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL, REPRESENTED BY GEN. EISENHOWER, FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV, AND LT.GEN.JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG, MAY NOT MEET UNTIL TOMORROW, DESPITE AN ANNOUNCEMENT THE MEETING WAS SCHEDULED IN BERLIN LATE TODAY.

THE FACT THAT THE OFFICIAL PRESS PARTY TAKING CORRESPONDENTS LEFT PARIS ABOUT 4 P.M. TODAY AND MUST STOP AT FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN MEANS THAT THE PARTY WILL NOT REACH BERLIN UNTIL NEARLY 9 P.M.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALS AT 6 P.M. SAID THEY HAD NO INFORMATION.

FIVE CORRESPONDENTS REPRESENTING THE ENTIRE ALLIED PRESS WERE SELECTED BY LOT TO REPORT THE MEETING. THEY ARE ROY PORTER OF NBC, REPRESENTING RADIO CORRESPONDENTS; JOSEPH GRIGG, UNITED PRESS, REPRESENTING NEWS AGENCIES; DREW MIDDLETON, NEW YORK TIMES, REPRESENTING INDIVIDUAL NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS; HENRY GRIFFEN, ASSOCIATED PRESS, REPRESENTING PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND ONE FRENCH NEWSREEL CAMERAMAN.

JS426PEW

SIX ARMORED CARS PARKED OUTSIDE A GARAGE WERE FILLED WITH YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR MEN FRIENDS.

BESIDE A HIGH CURTAIN OF BROWN NETTING HIDING LINDEMANN'S TWO-STORIED COTTAGE WE WERE HAILED BY CAPT.LEMBCKE, WHO ASKED IF HE COULD BE OF SERVICE ON BEHALF OF HIS COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HE INVITED US TO GO UP A SMALL HILL TO A SMALL OFFICE WHERE "COLONEL GENERAL LINDEMANN WOULD BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE YOU."

A FEW MINUTES LATER LINDEMANN WALKED UP THE HILL AND TAKING A RAMROD POSITION BESIDE HIS DESK BOWED SLOWLY FROM HIS HIPS AS WE WERE INTRODUCED.

LEMBCKE'S VOICE TREMBLED AS HE ACTED AS INTERPRETER. AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE FROSTY QUARTER HOUR MEETING LEMBCKE FOLLOWED US OUTSIDE AND BEGGED US TO INQUIRE ABOUT THE SAFETY OF HIS FAMILY LAST

30.24 27239

REPORTED IN MECKLENBURG PROVINCE.

"I DON'T KNOW IF I WILL EVER SEE THEM AGAIN," HE SAID WITH TEARS IN HIS EYES.

B504PEW

BY SID FEDER

ROME, JUNE 3-(AP)-A FABULOUSLY SUCCESSFUL BRITISH MILITARY OUTFIT KNOWN AS "LAND FORCES, ADRIATIC," HAS BEEN DISBANDED. IT SPECIALIZED IN STABBING AT THE GERMANS IN FAST MOVING, HARD-HITTING LANDINGS AND PARACHUTE DROPS ON THE SHORES OF THE IONIAN AND ADRIATIC SEAS FOR THE LAST YEAR.

THE LFA WAS ONLY ABOUT THE SIZE OF ONE INFANTRY DIVISION OVER-ALL. IT ACCOUNTED FOR 1,200 PRISONERS IN INDEPENDENT OPERATIONS AND INFLICTED WHAT WERE OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS "GREAT NUMBERS OF CASUALTIES."

IT WAS THE LFA WHICH AIDED MARSHAL TITO, THE YUGOSLAV PARTISAN CHIEFTAIN, IN CLEARING THE DALMATIAN ISLANDS OF NAZIS. THERE WERE AS MANY AS 7,000 LFA SOLDIERS IN THAT OPERATION AT ONE TIME.

THE LFA LANDED ON THE WEST COAST OF THE GREEK PELOPONNESUS LAST FALL WITH A TINY FORCE UNDER LT. COL. EARL JELLICO, SON OF THE FIRST WORD WAR NAVAL LEADER, AND PUSHED ACROSS TO ATHENS.

SOME UNITS OF THE FORCE WHICH SLASHED AT THE NAZIS IN SMALL-SCALE SEABORNE AND AIRBORNE OPERATIONS AT OTHER VITAL POINTS IN GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA, ALBANIA AND THE SURROUNDING ISLANDS NOW ARE BEING DISPOSED ELSEWHERE. ONE OF THESE IS THE ALMOST LEGENDARY LONG-RANGE DESERT GROUP WHICH BEGAN ITS BEHIND-THE-LINES OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY IN THE LIBYAN DESERT AND JOINED THE LFA EARLY LAST YEAR. THERE IS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF REPORTS THIS OUTFIT MIGHT BE SENT TO THE PACIFIC.

REVIEWING THE LFA'S HISTORY AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE YUGOSLAVS, BRIG. GEORGE DAVY, ITS COMMANDER, TODAY DESCRIBED TITO AS "ONE OF THE GREATEST GUERRILLA LEADERS OF THE PAST 20 CENTURIES."

MD718PEW

ASSOCIATEDS 01215 ATHENS 2/5 GOVERNOR BANK GREECE KYRIACOS VARVARESSOS SWARN IN VICE PREMIER AND MINISTER SUPPLY. PRESENT MINISTER SUPPLY JOHN PARASKEVOPOULOS TRANSFERRED TO MINISTRY NATIONAL ECONOMY IN SUCCESSION TO GREGORY KASSIMATIS WHO BECOMES MINISTER PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CAPTAIN ALEXANDER LEVIDIS WHO JUST RETURNED FROM CAPTIVITY GERMANY PROMOTED REAR ADMIRAL NOMINATED MINISTER REPATRIATION. 1432

938AMTU

SYRIANS REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY OF THE MANY COMMISSIONS WITH FRENCH MEMBERS WORKING IN SYRIA, SUCH AS THE WHEAT OFFICE. THE FRENCH MEMBERS ARE BEING TAKEN OFF ALL SUCH COMMISSIONS TO PERMIT WORK TO CONTINUE.

AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE WILL BE FORMED TO "ASSESS THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE FRENCH AT DAMASCUS AND ASK THE FRENCH FOR INDEMNITY," MARDAM SAID.

MD809PEW

MADRID, JUNE 3-(AP)-FRENCH ATTEMPTS "TO MIX IN SPANISH DOMESTIC POLITICS ARE NOTORIOUSLY INADMISSABLE," THE NEWSPAPER EL ESPANOL SAID TODAY IN AN EDITORIAL REPLY TO A DEMAND OF THE FRENCH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE FOR A RUPTURE WITH SPAIN.

THE WEEKLY, AN ORGAN OF THE FALANGE PROPAGANDA SERVICE, DECLARED THE FRENCH SHOULD SOLVE THEIR OWN PROBLEMS BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO SOLVE

SPAIN'S, AND CHARGED FRANCE WITH "A SPECIAL PREDILECTION FOR INTERVENING POLITICALLY" IN SPANISH AFFAIRS.

MD852PEW

ADD KRUEGER XX AUG. 1943

LT. OLAF TENNYSON, WHO MARRIED AN AMERICAN GIRL, SIS HAMMER, IN BROOKLYN, N.Y., BEFORE THE WAR, SAID SHE AND THEIR THREE DAUGHTERS WOULD BE WAITING FOR HIM IN NORWAY.

LIKE MOST OF THE PRISONERS, LT. TENNYSON WAS SEIZED BY THE GESTAPO IN AUGUST, 1943, IN A DRASTIC CAMPAIGN TO CRUSH NORWEGIAN RESISTANCE. SOME, HOWEVER, HAD BEEN HELD SINCE 1940.

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SOME, HOWEVER, HAD BEEN HELD SINCE 1940.

CAPT. HELGE LOVLAND (CORRECT) OF OSLO, WHO STARRED IN THE DECATHLON AT THE 1928 OLYMPIC GAMES, WAS AMONG THE BEST KNOWN PASSENGERS ARRIVING HERE TONIGHT.

LOVLAND SAID THE HIGHEST NORWEGIAN OFFICER AT LUCKENWALDE, GEN. OTTO RUGE, HAD LEFT FOR HOME BY WAY OF MOSCOW, ACCEPTING AN INVITATION TO BE THE GUEST OF MARSHAL STALIN.

MD909PEW

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE, IN A STATEMENT ISSUED YESTERDAY DESCRIBED THE SYRIAN INCIDENTS AS AN INDELIBLE SLUR ON THE FRENCH NATION AND SAID GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE AND HIS COLLEAGUES SHOULD BE TRIED LIKE WAR CRIMINALS.

JINNAH EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH BRITISH-AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN THE LEVANT SITUATION BUT URGED ALL FOREIGN FORCES TO WITHDRAW. HE DECLARED NEGOTIATIONS MUST BE ON AN EQUAL, FREE FOOTING.

MD1153PEW

BY GRANT MACDONALD

ABOARD A CARRIER FLAGSHIP OFF THE RYUKYUS, MAY 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN THE READY ROOM TODAY WE LOOKED AT GUN CAMERA FILMS SHOWING ACTION OVER OKINAWA IN WHICH THIS AIRGROUP'S FIGHTER PLANES SHOT DOWN TEN JAPANESE PLANES.

ONE TERRIFIC SCENE SHOWED A JAPANESE PLANE BURSTING INTO A HUGE SHEET OF FLAME ALMOST FILLING THE ENTIRE SCREEN. THEN IT LOOKED LIKE THE CAMERA FLEW DIRECTLY THROUGH THE FLAME.

THE PILOT SITTING NEXT TO ME SAID: "BOY THAT FLAME SURE WAS HOT."

"ARE YOU THE GUY THAT SHOW DOWN THAT JAP? I ASKED.

"YES SIR. HE WAS THE THIRD ONE I SHOT DOWN TODAY. YES SIR, I GOT MY FIRST JAPS TODAY, THREE OF THEM."

HE WAS LT. (JG) KENNARD A.MOOS, OF SAN ANGELO,TEX.

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"MY DIVISION LEADER LT. (JG) ROBERT A.BLOOMFIELD, (J. BEECH ROAD) NEW ROCHELLE,N.Y.,) GOT TWO TWIN-ENGINED JAP FIGHTER PLANES TODAY, TOO. BE SURE AND MENTION HIM, TOO."

FJ1213ACW

ABOARD ADM.JOHN S.MCCAIN'S CARRIER FLAGSHIP OFF THE RYUKYUS--1ST ADD MACDONALD'S CARRIER RAID HOMETOWNER XXX NORMAL SPEED."

SOVANSKI GAVE THIS ACCOUNT:

"FIRST I WAS HIT BY ATTACK OVER THE TARGET, THEN AN OSCAR STREAKED OUT OF THE CLOUDS ABOVE AND BLASTED MY PLANE. HE SHOT UP THE FLAPS AND TORE THE RUDDER PIECES. I USED BOTH HANDS ON THE STICK TO KEEP THE PLANE FLYING. I HAD TO RETURN TO BASE. I FIRST TRIED TO MAKE YONTAN AIRFIELD (ON OKINAWA) BUT THE WEATHER WAS TOO HEAVY. I FINALLY MADE IT BACK TO THE CARRIER, BUT MY RADIO, WHICH ALSO WAS SHOT UP, WAS HEATING SO BADLY I HAD TO TURN IT OFF.

"I MADE ONE LONG, STRAIGHT APPROACH TO THE FLIGHT DECK. I KNEW IF I DIDN'T MAKE IT THE FIRST TIME I NEVER WOULD. I FINALLY LANDED SAFELY BUT YANKED THE WHOLE TAIL HOOK OUT BEFORE IT STOPPED.

"BOY, I SURE WAS GLAD TO GET DOWN ON THAT DECK!"

LOW-FLYING STRAFING PILOTS REPORTED SEEING MANY DUMMY PLANES ON THE FIELD AND ALSO MANY PREVIOUSLY-STRAFED WRECKED AIRCRAFT. SOME GUNNERS WASTED BULLETS ON OLD DAMAGE.

LT. (JG) LOUIS A.FITZGERALD, 23, 2021 COLLEGE AVE., DAVENPORT, IA., MADE AN AMAZING LANDING. WITH HIS PLANE BADLY SHOT UP, HE HIT THE FLIGHT DECK, GROUND LOOPED TWICE, SLITHERED INTO A PARKING PLACE AND WALKED AWAY UNHURT.

DESPITE THE EXTREME HANDICAPS OF BAD WEATHER AND LONG FLYING DISTANCES, ONE OF THE PRIME OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION WAS TO PREVENT JAPANESE PLANES FROM ATTACKING OKINAWA. IN THIS RESPECT IT WAS DEFINITELY SUCCESSFUL. TODAY, SO FAR AS IS KNOWN, NO JAPANESE AIRCRAFT GOT THROUGH TO OKINAWA.

VX1034PCW

ADD MARIANAS XX AIRCRAFT

STRIKES WERE MADE MOSTLY BY SINGLE PLANE HARASSING MISSIONS WHICH SERVED GRADUALLY TO MAKE UNTENABLE SUCH PORTS AS TARAKAN, DARVEL BAY, SANDAKAN AND BALIKPAPAN IN THE INDIES, AND VIRTUALLY CHOKING SHIP LANES TO CHINA, INDO-CHINA AND MALAYA.

THE BLOCKADING PLANES ARE NOW EXTENDING THE RANGE AND TYPE OF THEIR WORK TO HIT JAPANESE OVERLAND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, STORAGE AREAS AND TRANSSHIPMENT POINTS ON THE ASIATIC COAST, AND TO STRIKE AS FAR SOUTH AS SOERABAJA, JAVA, AND SINGAPORE.

DV418PCW

THREE KILLS WERE SCORED BY CAPT.JAMES R.SNYDER, OF (R.F.D. 16), BALTIMORE, MD.

ADD TO THE KYUSHU XX AS SIXTH

"WE USED TO TALK ABOUT THE MARIANAS TURKEY SHOOT," SAID COL. LEWIS SANDERS, OF ELKHART, IND., COMMANDER OF THE THUNDERBOLT GROUP, "BUT THIS LOOKS EVEN BETTER AND WE'RE CALLING IT THE KYUSHU CLAMBAKE."

KYUSHU IS JAPAN'S SOUTHERNMOST ISLAND, FREQUENTLY HIT BY ARMY AND NAVY AIRCRAFT OPERATING OFF NEWLY-WON U.S. BASES ON OKINAWA AND OTHER RYUKYU ISLANDS.

VX405PCW NM

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, JUNE 3-(AP)-STAGING ONE OF THEIR SURPRISE PRE-DAWN ATTACKS, DOUGHBOYS OF THE 24TH DIVISION STORMED THROUGH FANATICAL JAPANESE RESISTANCE TO CAPTURE HIGH GROUND NORTH OF DAVAO CITY.

THE ATTACK, LED BY LIEUT.COL.LESTER L.WHEELER, OF (150 26TH AVE), ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., CARRIED THROUGH A SERIES OF JAPANESE BUNKERS AND OTHER PREPARED POSITIONS AND TOOK THE YANKS MORE THAN FOUR MILES WEST OF THE VILLAGE OF PANACAN.

THIS HARD WON ADVANCE IS PART OF A TWO-PRONGED SQUEEZE BEING PUT ON THE NIPPONESE ALONG THE TALOMO-KIBAWE TRAIL BY ALL ELEMENTS OF ONE 8TH ARMY IN THE DAVAO AREA.

WHEELER'S ADVANCE ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF THE ESCAPE ROUTE FOR THE JAPANESE WAS MATCHED BY STEADY PLUGGING BY OTHER 24TH DIVISION TROOPS ON THE SOUTH SIDE WEST OF ALAMBRE.

BUT ON ALL FRONTS THE ADVANCES AREN'T COMING EASY BECAUSE THE JAPANESE HAVE WORKED FOR MONTHS BUILDING UP POWERFUL DEFENSES AND ARE WELL EQUIPPED, WELL FED AND WELL TRAINED. IN ADDITION THE TERRIFIC HEAT AND HUMIDITY OF THE HEAVY JUNGLE ARE TAKING THEIR TOLL.

BUT IN THE COOL CRISP WEATHER OF CENTRAL MINDANAO ELEMENTS OF THE 36TH (DIXIE) DIVISION SLAMMED INTO THE VILLAGE OF LUMBAYO EAST OF VALENCIA AND FOUND IT UNOCCUPIED. FARTHER NORTH IN THE VICINITY EAST OF MALAYBALAY STRONG RESISTANCE WAS BEING ENCOUNTERED ALL ALONG THE LINE.

UM1045APW

30.24 27241

BY AL DOPKING

IN AN ARTILLERY OBSERVATION PLANE OVER SOUTHERN OKINAWA FRONT, JUNE 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITH OBSERVATION PLANE PILOT 2ND LT.CLAUDE E.SLATER, 4604-A NORTH BROADWAY, ST.LOUIS, MO., I WATCHED AMERICAN FORCES TODAY SLOSH THROUGH MUCH SOMETIMES KNEE-DEEP IN PURSUIT OF RETREATING REMNANTS OF JAPANESE FORCES.

WE COULD SEE ONLY A FEW JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN THE AREA DIRECTLY BEFORE THE 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION ON THE EAST COAST.

BEHIND THE JAPANESE LINES WERE SOME SCATTERED GROUPS MOVING NORTHWARD, PERHAPS OKINAWAN CIVILIANS TRYING TO GET OUT OF THE BATTLE ZONE.

THERE WERE A FEW BURSTS OF FIRE A COUPLE OF MILES SOUTHWEST OF YONABARU RUINS AS THE 7TH RAN INTO LIGHT POCKETS OF RESISTANCE.

TROOPS OF COL.ROY A.GREEN, SACRAMENTO, CALIF., WERE MOPPING UP WHAT WAS LEFT OF THE LITTLE TOWN OF OGUSUKU. OCCASIONALLY A BURST OF MACHINEGUN FIRE WOULD SEND THEM SPLASHING IN MUD BUT THEY SEEMED TO BE HAVING NO GREAT TROUBLES.

ONE OUTFIT, LED BY CAPT.HERBERT M.REIMAN, OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK., (I LEARNED AFTER LANDING) WAS WORKING TOWARDS THE SOUTHERN COAST OF CHINEN PENINSULA.

NOW AND THEN WE COULD SEE SCATTERED JAPANESE MOVING ABOUT IN THIS AREA BUT THEY LOOKED LIKE THEY WERE BUSY GETTING OUT.

SOUTH OF RECENTLY CAPTURED SHURI CASTLE I SAW SMALL PLUMES OF WHITE SMOKE WHERE MARINE PLANES WERE MAKING STRAFING RUNS.

IN THE LITTLE TOWN OF CHAN, A COMPANY OF THE 96TH DIVISION UNDER LT.HAROLD E.WEINGARTNER, NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK., GOT MIXED UP IN A FIGHT WITH THE ENEMY. LATER HE REPORTED HIS COMPANY HAD KILLED 75 JAPANESE.

AS WE CIRCLED OVER THE VILLAGE OF TERA, DOUGHBOYS WERE NORTH OF THE TOWN.

GETTING TO THE TERA AREA REPRESENTED NEARLY A 1,500 YARD ADVANCE FOR THE 96TH DIVISION WITH MOST OF THEIR SUPPLIES CARRIED BY HAND.

YANK FRONT LINE SIGNAL PANELS FLASHED UP AGAIN AS WE APPROACHED A HIGH CENTRAL PART OF THE ISLAND, EAST OF INOSOMI WHERE IT WAS ONCE BELIEVED THE JAPANESE MIGHT MAKE A STAND.

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A31FX

AMERICAN TROOPS HAD NOT YET REACHED THE TOP OF THIS DOMINATING PIECE OF REAL ESTATE BUT IF THE ENEMY WAS AROUND IN ANY STRENGTH, HE KEPT OUT OF SIGHT OF OUR PLANE.

IN THE MARINE SECTOR, ON THE WEST COAST, THERE WAS A LITTLE MORE ACTIVITY THAN IN THE ARMY'S. LARGE GROUPS OF CIVILIANS WERE MOVING NORTHWARD.

THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION'S FIRST REGIMENT GAINED NEARLY 1,000 YARDS TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THE LINE BELOW SHURI CASTLE SECTOR. IN DOING SO THEY OVERRAN A LARGE ENEMY AMMUNITION DEPOT.

UM1133APW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 31--(DELAYED)--(AP)-THANKS TO AMERICAN SIGNAL CORPS MEN WHO WORK WITHIN 2,000 YARDS OF THE FIGHTING FRONT, OKINAWA HAS AN ELABORATE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.

MORE THAN 200 SIGNAL CORPS MEN LANDED ON OKINAWA WITHIN FOUR DAYS OF THE APRIL 1 INVASION. ALREADY THEY HAVE PUT UP 250 MILES OF WIRE, COL.ARTHUR PULSIFER, OF MIDDLETON, N.Y., 10TH ARMY SIGNAL CORPS OFFICER, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY.

THE AMERICANS MADE EXTENSIVE USE OF JAPANESE POLES, BUT NOT OF JAPANESE WIRE, WHICH IS INFERIOR AND UNSUITABLE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

MORE THAN 5,000 TONS OF SIGNAL EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN LANDED HERE.

"WE EXPECTED COMMUNICATION NEEDS TO BE GREAT BUT THEY HAVE BEEN EVEN MORE THAN WE ANTICIPATED," PULSIFER SAID. "ARMY HEADQUARTERS ALONE HAS A TELEPHONE SYSTEM EQUIVALENT TO THAT IN A TOWN OF 7,500.

"ONE FIELD SWITCHBOARD ALONE HANDLES 7,500 CALLS FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M. DAILY WITH A SINGLE OPERATOR TAKING 2,500 CALLS A DAY.

"THE MILITARY USES TWO AND A HALF TIMES AS MUCH EQUIPMENT AS CIVILIANS BECAUSE IT IS FREE. OKINAWA MUD AND RAIN, LIMITING GROUND OPERATIONS, CONTRIBUTED TO THE TREMENDOUS RELIANCE UPON TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS."

PULSIFER SAID HIS CREWS, WORKING WITHIN 2,000 YARDS OF THE FRONT, HAVE TO CONTEND WITH SUCH INCIDENTS AS AN INFANTRY DECISION TO BURN DOWN A DIRTY OLD OKINAWAN HUT, NOT KNOWING THAT SIGNALMEN WERE USING IT. TWENTY FIVE TRUNK LINES WERE KNOCKED OUT AND REPAIRS REQUIRED AN HOUR AND A HALF.

PULSIFER LISTED ONLY TWO OF HIS MEN AS FATALITIES--ONE DROWNED CROSSING A REEF AND ONE KILLED IN A JAPANESE BOMBING RAID.

LINESMEN OCCASIONALLY GET A TASTE OF WAR, MOSTLY FROM INFILTRATING NIPPONESE TROOPS.

MEN ATOP A POLE SAW A JAPANESE IN A GULLY WRITING IN A NOTEBOOK. A LINEMAN TOLD STAFF SGT.GERALD BORTNER OF FAIR CHANCE, PA., AND PVT.GUY HIXON, OF ANSLEY, NEB., MEMBEMOMV

A LINEMAN TOLD STAFF SGT.GERALD BORTNER OF FAIR CHANCE, PA., AND PVT.GUY HIXON, OF ANSLEY, NEB., MEMBERS OF HIS CREW. THEY SHOT THE JAPANESE.

A22FX

THREE SIGNALMEN, PVT.CLELL DODSON, OF PIKEVILLE, KY; CPL. RAY LEYDIG, OF UNIONTOWN, PA., AND PFC. WILLIAM A.SELLERS, OF CAIRO, GA., WOUNDED A JAPANESE PROWLER NEAR AN IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ONE NIGHT. THEY TOOK HIM PRISONER NEXT MORNING.

TWO TROUBLESHOOTERS, T/SGT.GEORGE SCHWEITZER, OF LEWELLEN, NEB., AND T/5 HAROLD WINTERS, OF MANLY, IOWA, ENCOUNTERED THREE JAPANESE IN AN ISOLATED SPOT. SCHWEITZER'S GUN JAMMED AND WINTERS HAD TO TAKE HIS OUT OF A RAINPROOF COVER BEFORE HE COULD FIRE---BUT WINTERS KILLED ONE AND WOUNDED ANOTHER.

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UM1055APW NM

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

ABOARD U.S.THIRD FLEET FLAGSHIP, WESTERN PACIFIC, JUNE 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR., BACK AT SEA WITH HIS POWERFUL THIRD FLEET AND LOOKING FOR A FIGHT, DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT "UNCONDITIONAL, UNADULTERATED SURRENDER" BY JAPAN WAS THE ONLY PEACE THE UNITED STATES SHOULD CONSIDER.

HALSEY INDICATED HE DID NOT THINK THE JAPANESE HAD MUCH NAVY LEFT TO FIGHT WITH BUT ASSERTED HIS PLANS CALL FOR "KNOCKING HELL OUT OF THEM WHEREVER WE FIND THEM."

ASKED WHETHER HE THOUGHT THE REMNANTS OF THE ENEMY FLEET MIGHT COME OUT AS A GESTURE, HE REPLIED:

"I WISH THEY WOULD, BUT THEY'VE GOT DAMNED LITTLE LEFT TO GESTURE WITH."

THE BLUNT-SPOKEN ADMIRAL, NEWLY RETURNED FROM FOUR MONTHS IN THE UNITED STATES, SAID HE WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED IF JAPANESE INDUSTRIALISTS WOULD TRY TO SAVE WHAT THEY COULD FROM THE WAR IF THEY COULD GET RID OF THE MILITARISTS, BUT "ANY SUCH MOVE WOULD BE FROM PURELY SELFISH MOTIVES."

BRUSHING OFF THE SUBJECT OF SUICIDE FLIERS WITH THE COMMENT, "THEY'RE JUST A DAMNED NUISANCE," HE SAID JAPANESE AIR POWER WAS SUFFERING FROM "MILITARY CANCER," AND "IT LOOKS TO ME AS IF THEY HAD THEIR FIFTH OR SIXTH TEAM IN THERE NOW."

Rear Adm. Robert B. Carney of 4801 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., Halsey's Chief of Staff, said the Japanese air force appeared to be washed up as an instrument of conventional operations. He conceded that suicide tactics were an obvious threat, "but they've exerted every effort to break up the Okinawa operation andhave failed.

UM 1159APW

WITH THE AMERICAL DIVISION,CEBU,P.I., JUNE 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DURING A JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK PFC. MERLE JONES OF DAYTON,WASH., HEARD A MUFFLED NOISE VERY CLOSE TO HIS FOX HOLE. HE RAISED UP TO HAVE A LOOK AND CAUGHT A JAPANESE HAND GRENADE SQUARELY ON HIS HEAD.

THE GRENADE BOUNCED AWAY AND EXPLODED. JONES FELL BACK INTO HIS FOXHOLE, OUT COLD.

REVIVING IN THE MORNING, HE FOUND A JAP SOLDIER JUST OUTSIDE THE FOXHOLE, DEAD FROM GRENADE WOUNDS.

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BY AL DOPKING

WITH U.S. 10TH ARMY, OKINAWA, JUNE 3-(AP)-IN A LIGHTNING LIKE 3,500 YARD THRUST THROUGH HASTILY PREPARED JAPANESE POCKETS OF DEFENSE, THE VETERAN SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION KNIFED ITS WAY TO THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF OKINAWA TODAY, CUTTING OFF CHINEN PENINSULA.

CLINGING RED MUD HAMPERED TANKS AND VEHICLES, BUT THE DOUGHBOYS OF MAJ.GEN.ARCHIBALD V.ARNOLD ROLLED AHEAD AT SUCH SPEED THAT THEY OVERRAN HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS AND THREW WHAT JAPANESE THERE WERE IN A STATE OF COMPLETE FRUSTRATION.

THE BIG PUSH TO THE EAST COAST CAME EXACTLY 13 DAYS AFTER ARNOLD'S DIVISION HAD SLIPPED THROUGH THE NARROW YONABARU CORRIDOR ON THE EAST COAST UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS AND SPREAD OUT ONTO THE OZATO MURA HILLS TO THE SOUTH TO TURN THE ENEMY'S SHURI CASTLE DEFENSE BELT.

THE DOUGHBOYS REACHED THE VICINITY OF THE SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN OF SHIKIYA.

AS THE BIG BREAK CAME, SOLDIERS AND MARINES REPORTED THEY WERE OVERRUNNING POSITIONS WHERE JAPANESE JUST HAD COMMITTED HARIKARI.

BOTH THE 96TH INFANTRY AND FIRST MARINE DIVISIONS REPORTED SOME JAPANESE WERE BLOWING THEMSELVES UP WITH GRENADES.

JR829PPW NM

GUAM--FIRST ADD DOPKING'S OKINAWA FRONTLINER XXX WITH GRENADES.

IN A LITTLE VILLAGE SOUTHEAST OF INASOMI, DOUGHBOYS LED BY LT. COL.LEON C.HADDY, (2011 ST.JOHN AVE) VANCOUVER, WASH., FOUND REMNANTS OF AN ENEMY MOTOR POOL AND EIGHT JAPANESE WHO HAD BLOWN THEMSELVES UP A FEW HOURS BEFORE.

ABOUT 600 YARDS SOUTH OF TOMIGUSUKU TOWN, BELOW THE KOKUBA RIVER, LEATHERNECKS OF MAJ.GEN.PEDRO A.DEL VALLE'S FIRST DIVISION FOUND ANOTHER GROUP OF JAPANESE WHO HAD BLOWN THEMSELVES UP WITH GRENADES.

ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT AMERICAN FORCES SURGED FORWARD DESPITE MUD WHICH HAMPERED SUPPLY LINES AND ARMOURED SUPPORT.

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT JAPANESE RESISTANCE WAS FALLING APART RAPIDLY.

THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION WAS CATCHING THE STRONGEST OPPOSITION ON ITS RIGHT FLANK NEAR OROKU PENINSULA. THIS APPEARED TO BE MOSTLY OF A DELAEING NATURE BY SMALL ENEMY GROUPS USING FAVORABLE TERRAIN TO THE UTMOST.

THERE WAS LITTLE EVIDENCE THAT THE ENEMY HAD MUCH ON THIS PENINSULA, ON WHICH NAHA AIRFIELD IS THE PRIME AMERICAN OBJECTIVE.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION'S 17TH REGIMENT UNDER COL.FRANCIS T. PACHLER, TAMPA, FLA., REACHED HILLS NORTH OF TOYAMA, WHILE THE 184TH, LED BY COL.ROY A.GREEN, SACRAMENTO, CALIF., SHOVED ON TO THE SOUTHEAST COASTAL PLAINS.

MEANWHILE, THE 32ND REGIMENT, ALSO OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION, UNDER COL.JOHN (MICKY) FINN, WHIRLED UP CHINEN PENINSULA AND REACHED HIGH GROUND IN ALMOST THE EXACT GEOGRAPHIC CENTER OF THIS ARM OF LAND. THESE DOUGHBOYS ENCOUNTERED JAPANESE POCKETS HERE AND THERE ALONG THE WAY, BUT REPORTED THE ENEMY CONFUSED--"STARTLED" ONE OFFICER DESCRIBED THE JAPANESE--BY THE DIVISION'S POWERFUL SURGE.

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, MONDAY, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE SEVENTH U.S. INFANTRY DIVISION EFFECTIVELY CUT OFF CHINEN PENINSULA ON SOUTHEASTERN OKINAWA YESTERDAY IN A SWIFT, WHEELING ADVANCE AS TOKYO RADIO WAS ADMITTING THE JAPANESE HOLD ON THAT ISLAND "IS TO BE REGARDED AS VERY GRAVE."

MAJ.GEN.ARCHIBALD V.ARNOLD'S DOUGHBOYS MADE A 3,500 YARD ADVANCE--GREATEST SINGLE DAY'S GAIN OF THE 65-DAY OLD CAMPAIGN--TO REACH OKINAWA'S SOUTHEASTERN COASTAL PLAIN.

ARNOLD'S DOUGHBOYS MOVED SO FAST, DESPITE CLINGING RED MUD, THAT THEY OVERRAN HUNDREDS OF OKINAWAN CIVILIANS AND COMPLETELY DISORGANIZED THE FEW JAPANESE TROOP REMNANTS IN THEIR PATH, REPORTED ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AL DOPKING FROM OKINAWA.

TROOPS OF THE 96TH INFANTRY AND FIRST MARINE DIVISIONS SAID SOME TRAPPED JAPANESE HAD BLOWN THEMSELVES UP WITH GRENADES, DOPKING ADDED.

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THIS EASTWARD THRUST BY THE VETERAN SEVENTH DIVISION'S 184TH REGIMENT HAD REACHED WITHIN 450 YARDS OF THE SOUTHEAST COAST BY NIGHTFALL YESTERDAY.

OPEN, FLAT LAND, IN WHICH THE JAPANESE COULD NOT OFFER EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE, LAY AHEAD.

OBJECT OF THE 184TH REGIMENT'S EASTWARD SMASH WAS TO QUICKLY CUT OFF CHINEN PENINSULA BEFORE ANY JAPANESE COULD WITHDRAW FROM THE CENTRAL OKINAWA AREA INTO HEIGHTS AT THE EXTREME EASTERN END OF CHINEN CAPE.

ISOLATED JAPANESE ON CHINEN NOW CAN BE MOPPED UP. CLEARING THE PENINSULA WILL WIN CONTROL OF NAKAGUSUKU ANCHORAGE, OKINAWA'S LARGEST HARBOR AND FORMER ANCHORAGE FOR THE JAPANESE FLEET.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION SPEARHEAD, THRUSTING STRAIGHT SOUTH ABOUT 800 YARDS, SEIZED A LINE OF HEIGHTS NORTH OF THE TOWN OF TOYAMA. THESE FORCES WERE WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF OKINAWA'S SOUTHEAST COAST AND IN POSITION TO CUT OFF A SECOND POCKET OF SURVIVING JAPANESE FOR MOPPING UP LATER.

ON THE WEST FLANK OF THE 24TH ARMY CORPS AREA, MAJ.GEN. JAMES L.BRADLEY'S 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION PUSHED FORWARD FROM 500 TO 1,200 YARDS AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE. IT CAPTURED KAMIZATO AND TERA TOWNS AND PENETRATED HILLS IN THE INASOMI AREA, THERE THE JAPANESE COULD HAVE BEEN EXPECTED TO TRY A DEFENSE STAND.

ON THE WESTERN HALF OF THE FRONT, WHERE THE MARINE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS IS DEPLOYED, THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION MET THE STIFFEST RESISTANCE OFFERED BY THE JAPANESE DURING THE DAY.

HOWEVER, MAJ.GEN. PEDRO A.DEL VALLE'S LEATHERNECKS DROVE AHEAD AGAINST HEAVY MACHINE GUN AND MORTAR FIRE FOR GAINS OF 800 TO 1,000 YARDS.

A117FX

THEY CAPTURED A HILL 200 YARDS NORTH OF KARARA VILLAGE, ABOUT A MILE AND A QUARTER DIRECTLY INLAND FROM THE MOUTH OF NAHA HARBOR.

MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD, JR'S SIXTH MARINE DIVISION SECTOR ON THE EXTREME WESTERN COAST REMAINED QUIET, WITH NO MAJOR ASSAULT YET ATTEMPTED SOUTH OF KOKUBA RIVER.

ADVANCES BY THE FIRST MARINE AND 96TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS APPEARED TO BE DEVELOPING A FLANK THREAT AGAINST OROKU (NAHA) PENINSULA, SITE OF NAHA AIRFIELD, OKINAWA'S LARGEST AND BEST AIRDROME. IT IS LIKELY THE JAPANESE WILL ATTEMPT A DEFENSIVE STAND ON THAT PENINSULA, BUT THE LAND IS RELATIVELY FLAT WITH NO PARTICULARLY GOOD DEFENSE ADVANTAGES IN THE TERRAIN.

THE FIRST MARINE AND 96TH ARMY DIVISIONS' ADVANCES WON COMPLETE CONTROL OF NAHA-YONABARU HIGHWAY, WHICH SHOULD IMPROVE THE SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT SITUATION, MADE DIFFICULT BY DEEP, SLIPPERY MUD, CHURNED UP BY 13 INCHES OF RAIN IN THE LAST 10 DAYS OF MAY.

(EDITORS: IF DESIRED, YOU MAY PICK UP FIRST LEAD OKINAWA, AT. 10TH GRAF BEGINNING "THE YANKS SCORED," ETC.)

JR521PPW

AUD SAN FRANCISCO KKK OF-BRAND

TWICE THE JAPANESE HIT AUSTRALIAN FORWARD POSITIONS IN THE MAPRIK-YANIL AREA WEST OF WEWAK, BUT WERE THROWN BACK WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES, THE BROADCAST SAID.

ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS, WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS ARE CLEANING UP BYPASSED JAPANESE UNITS, THERE WERE SEVERAL BITTER CLASHES IN BOTH THE NORTH AND SOUTH SECTORS. THE MELBOURNE REPORT SAID THAT ONE DETERMINED ATTACK WAS BEATEN BACK NEAR RAPSUA IN THE NORTH.

MELBOURNE RADIO ALSO REPORTED THAT 22,000 CABLEGRAMS HAVE BEEN SENT BY THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS TO BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS AND INTERNEES IN THE FAR EAST, BUT "ONLY 102 REPLIES" HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

THE MESSAGES WERE SENT "UNDER THE RED CROSS CABLES SCHEME, SANCTIONED BY THE APPROPRIATE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION," THE BROADCAST STATED.

QD130PPW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 4-(AP)-AMERICAN PENETRATION OF THE MAIN JAPANESE POSITIONS ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA AND NEW CARRIER-BASED AIR ATTACKS ON THE JAPANESE HOME ISLAND OF KYUSHU WERE ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY BY THE TOKYO RADIO IN A GLOOMY SERIES OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BROADCASTS.

"ABOUT 170" AMERICAN NAVAL PLANES STRUCK AIRFIELDS ON KYUSHU BETWEEN 8 AND 9:30 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING JAPANESE TIME (7 AND 8:30 P.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN WAR TIME), SAID A DOMESTIC BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. THIS WAS THE SECOND STRIKE IN TWO DAYS ON BASES OF THE NIPPONESE SUICIDE FLIERS WHO HAVE BEEN BOMBING AMERICAN SHIPS AROUND OKINAWA.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, BROADCASTS IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH, BEAMED TO EUROPE BY THE TOKYO RADIO AND THE DOMEI AGENCY, SAID THE POSITION OF THE JAPANESE LAND FORCES ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA "IS TO BE REGARDED AS VERY GRAVE," AND THAT "THE ENEMY HAS SUCCEEDED IN PENETRATING INTO JAPANESE MAIN POSITIONS" BETWEEN SOUTHERN YONABARU AND NAHA."

THE AMERICANS "ARE EVEN TRYING TO ATTACK THE EAST COAST OF THE ISLAND AGAIN," THE BROADCASTS ADDED, W

TH DOMEI STATING THAT

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ISLAND AGAIN," THE BROADCASTS ADDED, WINTH DOMEI STATING THAT THE SITUATION "IN VIEW OF THE ENEMY'S FURIOUS OFFENSIVE, CANNOT BE VIEWED WITH OPTIMISM."

ANOTHER JAPANESE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC REPORTED AN ATTACK SATURDAY ON PONTIANAK, ON THE WEST COAST OF BORNEO, BY 18 AMERICAN B-24 LIBERATOR BOMBERS IN THE FIRST SUCH PENETRATION OF THAT AREA.

BACK ON THE HOME FRONT, TOKYO ANNOUNCED THAT PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI HAD MADE AN ALL-DAY INSPECTION OF THE "RUINS" OF TOKYO, YOKOHAMA AND KAWASAKI, AND THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO, "IN ROBUST HEALTH DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE IMPERIAL PALACE WAS PARTLY RAZED TO THE GROUND" BY SUPERFORTRESSES LAST WEEK, WAS OCCUPIED DAILY WITH OFFICIAL CONFERENCES, "GOING THROUGH EVERY DETAIL OF THE WAR OPERATIONS."

QD145PPW

OTTAWA, JUNE 3-(AP)-ONTARIO VOTERS WILL GO TO THE POLLS TOMORROW TO VOTE FOR A NEW LEGISLATURE, AND THE ELECTION MAY PROVIDE A BAROMETER FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION, TO BE HELD A WEEK LATER.

THE VOTERS IN CANADA'S LARGEST PROVINCE, IN THEIR CHOICES OF PROVINCIAL CANDIDATES, MAY NOT NECESSARILY INDICATE THEIR PREFERENCES IN THE GENERAL ELECTION OF NEXT WEEK, BUT THE RESULTS MAY GIVE A CLUE TO THE VOTING FOR THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT, AND THUS AFFORD A HINT OF THE PROBABLE FATE OF PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING'S FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

THE TRADITIONALLY CONSERVATIVE PROVINCE HAS APPROXIMATELY A THIRD OF ALL CANADA'S VOTERS.

BZ102AEW

THE FINNISH RADIO QUOTED A SWEDISH DISPATCH FROM LONDON SUNDAY AS SAYING THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE ALREADY ACTED ON THEIR THREAT TO EXECUTE NAZI HOSTAGES IN ORDER TO HALT OUTBREAKS IN BERLIN.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID A LONDON DISPATCH APPEARING IN THE STOCKHOLM MORGONTIDNINGEN, REPORTED THAT FIGHTING FLARED IN BERLIN TWO DAYS AGO AND THAT THE RUSSIANS CAUGHT SEVERAL NAZI AGITATORS AND EXECUTED THEM AT ONCE.

"FIFTY NAZIS WHO WERE IN CAPTIVITY WERE SHOT BY THERUSSIANS IN ORDER TO EMPHASIZE THAT THEY MEAN BUSINESS," THE BROADCAST ADDED.

BZ1111PEW

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 2-(AP)-AN ACCIDENT LEAD TO DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW INCENDIARY BOMB NOW BEING USED AGAINST JAPAN, THE WAR DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE BOMB IS A TEN POUNDER, RESEMBLING A 19-INCH LENGTH OF HEXAGONAL PIPE AND KNOWN OFFICIALLY AS THE M-74. WHEN IT STRIKES, AN EXPLOSION THROWS FLAMING ARTIFICIAL LAVA OVER A 25 YARD AREA.

THE ACCIDENT FIGURED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS LAVA. ONE INGREDIENT IS "GOOP"--MAGNESIUM POWDER COATED WITH ASPHALT MASS--WHICH IS AN INTERMEDIATE PRODUCT IN MAKING HIGH GRADE MAGNESIUM.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID THE FIRE QUALITIES OF GOOP WERE DISCOVERED WHEN A QUANTITY STORED IN A CALIFORNIA WAR PLANT INEXPLICABLY BURST INTO FLAME.

SAMPLES WERE RUSHED TO EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MARYLAND. CHEMICAL WARFARE TECHNICIANS THERE ADDED GASOLINE AND OTHER INGREDIENTS TO MAKE THE CONCOCTION STILL MORE DESTRUCTIVE.

THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE EARLIER HAD DISCLOSED THAT A 500-POUND INCENDIARY BOMB CONTAINING "GOOP," A 100-POUND MISSLE CONTAINING JELLIED GASOLINE, AND ANOTHER BOMB CONTAINING FIRE STICKS IN CLUSTERS, ALSO ARE BEING DROPPED ON JAPAN.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 3)

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GW758PEW

B20

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD RETURNING VETS (TOP ON AAA) X X X OF [redacted] OTHERS.

LT.PAUL HARTMAN, 25, OF GREAT FALLS, MONT., WAS ONE OF THE FIRST SOLDIERS TO DISEMBARK FROM THE S.S.LE JEUNE. HE PARACHUTED FROM A BOMBER OVER HAMBURG, GERMANY, IN JUNE, 1943 AND WAS LIBERATED FROM A PRISON CAMP AT MOSSEBURG, AUSTRIA, ON APRIL 29.

"IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THE RED CROSS I DOUBT IF I WOULD BE HERE TODAY," HE SAID. "THIS, OF COURSE, IS ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL DAYS IN MY LIFE, BUT I CANNOT FORGET THAT DURING THOSE MONTHS IN PRISON CAMP THE RED CROSS PROVIDED FOOD WHICH KEPT US ALIVE."

SGT.VIRGIL WHYTE, 28, OF FLINT, MICH., WAS ONE OF 199 LIBERATED PRISONERS WHO RETURNED ABOARD THE S.S.SANTA MARGARITA. HE WAS FIRST CAPTURED IN SICILY AUG.8, 1943, AND UNTIL HIS LIBERATION FEB.8, 1945, WAS FORCED TO MARCH MORE THAN 1,000 MILES FROM CAMP TO CAMP.

"WE HAD TO USE WIRE TO KEEP OUR SHOES FROM FALLING APART," HE SAID.

FIRST LT.WILLIAM COOL, 25, OF PAXTON, ILL., WAS CAPTURED AT ANZIO JAN.30, 1944, AND WAS LIBERATED APRIL 22 OF THIS YEAR. HE WAS WITH THE FIRST RANGERS.

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE THE SENSATION OF BEING ON AMERICAN SOIL ONCE AGAIN," HE SAID.

MAJ.ROBERT ASKINS OF EL PASO, TEX., WORE A DECORATION PROCLAIMING HIM PISTOL CHAMPION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1936. HE SAID HE USED HIS PISTOL OCCASIONALLY IN GERMANY, ADDING, "ONE DOES IN WAR, YOU KNOWM

LT.H.W.SMITH OF SANDUSKY, MICH., WAS AMONG THE RAMPS (REPATRIATED AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL) OF WHOM THE FIRST ARMY MEN SHOUTED: "THE RAMPS ARE THE ONES YOU WANT TO SEE. WE JUST SAT AROUND."

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MOST OF THE RAMPS WERE PILOTS AND BOMBER CREWS.

SMITH SAID HE SPENT 11 1/2 MONTHS IN GERMANY PRISON CAMPS.

"I CAN'T TALK ABOUT IT, BUT I'M GLAD IT'S OVER," HE SAID.

SHOT DOWN OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN IN AUGUST, 1943, LT.ROBERT E. KINGSBURY OF CHICAGO SAID HE HAD SPENT 20 MONTHS AS A PRISONER IN GERMANY AND ITALY.

HE SAID HE HAD GONE FOR "TWO WALKS IN 20 MONTHS" AND HAD SPENT THE REST OF THE TIME SITTING AROUND THE CAMP "WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO EAT."

LT.ALLAN C.EASTMAN OF BEULAH, MICH., IMPRISONED 22 MONTHS, ADDED: "WE'VE BEEN EATING LIKE KINGS SINCE WE WERE LIBERATED."

ONE LIBERATED FLIER TOOK ADVANTAGE OF A PRISON CAMP LIBRARY TO CATCH UP ON HIS LAW STUDIES. HE WAS CAPT.JAMES E.KNUPP, OF DETROIT, MICH., WHO SAID HE'D BEEN IN PRISON A YEAR AFTER A GERMAN FIGHTER PLANE COLLIDED WITH HIS PLANE OVER BRUX, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

"I'VE BEEN READING MOSTLY," HE SAID, "AND I DID CONTINUE MY LAW STUDIES. THEY HAD A GOOD LAW LIBRARY AT THE CAMP I WAS IN."

LT.MAX STIEFFEL OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., SAID HE SPENT 19 MONTHS "READING, COOKING AND WASHING CLOTHES."

WITH ONE OF THE LONGEST RECORDS IN PRISON CAMP, LT.CHARLES R.GOFF OF ST.JOSEPH, MO., SAID:

"IT'S FUNNY I'M NOT EXCITED TO BE HOME. I'M RELIEVED BUT I'M NOT EXCITED. I JUST DON'T FEEL ANYTHING."

"YOU KNOW, THIS IS THE FIRST TIME I EVER SAW WACS IN UNIFORM. THEY'RE BEAUTIFUL, AREN'T THEY?"

LT.NORMAN GROSS OF MILFORD, IOWA, CALLED HIMSELF "ONE OF THE YOUNGER BOYS." HE'D BEEN A PRISONER 11 MONTHS.

GRINNING LT.SHEDRICK E.JONES OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., SAID HE HAD BEEN IMPRISONED "EXACTLY 27 MONTHS, 15 DAYS, 23 HOURS AND 10 MINUTES," AND QUIPPED: "I HAD PLENTY OF TIME TO FIGURE IT OUT."

B42

ONE OF THE 16 RELEASED NAVAL PRISONERS ABOARD THE MONTICELLO RODE ALL THE WAY FROM THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA TO GERMANY ABOARD A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

HE WAS CHARLES CARTER, PHARMACIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS, OF CORSICANA, TEXAS, WHO WAS ONE OF TWO SURVIVORS OF THE PY CYTHERA, TORPEDOED OFF THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST APRIL 30, 1942. HE WAS PICKED UP BY THE NAZI SUBMARINE AND IMPRISONED NEAR BREMEN UNTIL HIS RELEASE LAST MAY 6.

COL.WALTER W.WENDT OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, A SURVIVOR OF A TORPEDOING IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL THIS YEAR, CLAIMED HE BROUGHT BACK THE BEST SOUVENIR OF THE WAR--HIS WIFE.

SHE WAS THE FORMER MARY EATON, OF TE AWAMUTU, NEW ZEALAND, AN ARMY NURSE WHOM HE MET NEAR BRISTOL, ENGLAND, AND MARRIER IN LONDON LAST FEB. 15. MRS.WENDT JOINED THE AMERICAN ARMY AS A LIEUTENANT AND IS NOW A HOSPITAL DIETICIAN.

RW937PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE SCHWARZENBURG RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT LEADERS OF THE SWISS LABOR PARTY HAD DEMANDED THAT THE SWISS GOVERNMENT ABANDON ITS "NEUTRALITY" IN ORDER TO ENABLE THE COUNTRY "TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PRESERVATION OF A LASTING PEACE" BY JOINING THE NEW WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION. THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID THE LEADERS MET IN BERN.

MD850PEW

(100) SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE ARMY WITHIN SERVICE COMMAND TODAY ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING LIBERATED PRISONERS OF WAR FROM THE PHILIPPINES RECENTLY ARRIVED AT LETTERMAN HOSPITAL:

COL.HOYETTE ADAMS, OZARK, ALABAMA.
S/SGT.JAMES F.JONES, 16 BLISS PLACE, NORWICH, CONN.
CPL.DOIT R.BURNETT, AMARGA, ILLINOIS.
CPL.GEORGE L.WOOD, 2641 AVENUE C, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
SGT.WILFORD J.POIRIER, TROY AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
M/SGT.DAVID H.ZIMMERMAN, 532 N. BEDFORD ST., CARLISLE, PA.
M/SGT.EDWARD J.DAVIS, 340 INMAN PARK, WILKES-BARRE, PA.
CWO JAMES MACARTHUR, 32 WHITEMARSH, PROVIDENCE, R.I.
S/SGT.DARNALL W.KADOLPH, BOX 332, WEYAUWEGA, WIS.
VX651PCW NM

JUN 4 1945

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Yanks Take Half of Naha Airfield After New Landing on West Coast; Kobe Hammered by 450 Superforts

MARINES SMASH ENEMY TROOPS IN SURPRISE ATTACK

Sixth Division Drives Inland After Landing on Oroku Peninsula.

INFANTRY ADVANCES

Yank Forces Gain 8,000 Yards in Sweep Along Southeastern Coast.

GUAM, Tuesday, June 5—(AP) Sixth division Marines made a surprise amphibious landing on Okinawa's west coast Oroku peninsula yesterday and quickly captured half of big Nana airfield. Seventh division infantry on the east coast seized virtually all of Chinen peninsula and secured 8,000 yards of the island's southeastern coast.

The Sixth Marine division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., made a rapidly-organized amphibious assault across Naha harbor to land on Oroku peninsula's northwest coast. The Marines secured a 1,200 yard beachhead.

Bridge Harbor

By nightfall, the division's engineers had bridged the harbor, across tiny Onoyama island in the center, and were moving reinforcements, tanks and supplies across the water to strengthen their new position.

Naha airfield is the largest and best in the Ryukyus. Available maps show it to have at least three runways, each a mile or more in length—unusually long for Japanese fields. It will be enlarged and become an important long-range American bomber base.

On the east coast, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh infantry division moved with extraordinary speed through heavy rain to capture Minatoga town on the southeast coast and penetrate Gushkan.

Other elements of this veteran division wheeled east on Chinen peninsula, capturing most of that land arm on the southern side of valuable Nakagusuku harbor, former Japanese fleet anchorage.

The Seventh division found 6,000 to 7,000 civilians in their broad fanlike advances, which ranged up to 5,000 yards—biggest gain of any single day in the 86-day old Okinawa campaign. The Seventh gained 3,500 yards Sunday, previous best one day advance.

Shepherd's Sixth division Marines were swiftly overrunning Oroku peninsula after their quickly-organized amphibious expedition. Japanese resistance was light except on the division's left flank, which met both mortar and stiff machine gun fire from enemy positions in Oroku town.

Fourth Spearheads Attack

The division's Fourth regiment spearheaded the attack and by nightfall had seized half of Naha airfield.

Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First Marine division ranged forward from 400 to 1,000 yards, capturing Kochinda heights and Tomusutown. Tomusu is half a mile south of Kamizato in south central Okinawa.

Maj. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th infantry division returned to the front from a mopping up assignment in the Shuri area. With the 77th division taking over in the center of southern Okinawa, Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th infantry division was freed for a drive which covered 900 to 1,200 yards and captured Iwa town, a mile and a half south of Tomusu. The 96th division doughboys pushed on to the vicinity of Meka town, which was captured by the Seventh division.

The area still held by the Japanese in southern Okinawa is estimated at 36 square miles, plus about 2.2 square miles on the eastern end of Chinen peninsula.

The Seventh division's sweep to the southeast coast and its drive up the Chinen peninsula was the third exploit of a speedy maneuver accomplished by Arnold's men in the Okinawa campaign.

The Seventh was the first division to drive across Okinawa after the April 1 landing, cutting the island in two.

In a night assault, it drove through Yonabaru to prepare for the current swept through southeastern Okinawa and Chinen peninsula.

Del Valle's First division Marines thus are in a position to swing west to assist in the battle for Oroku peninsula, or to smash southward where some enemy remnants are reported cut off in a seven-square mile area between Nagusuku on the west coast and Mabuni on the southeast.

Nimitz announced that "one light unit of the fleet was damaged" in Sunday's Kamikaze (suicide) aerial attack by Japanese pilots on American forces off Okinawa.

He said revised figures raised to 45 the number of attacking planes shot down. The Okinawa-based tactical air force was credited with 35 or these. Yesterday's communique made a preliminary report of 26 enemy planes downed.

Summarizing ground action, Nimitz reported:

"In a rapidly organized amphibious operation, the Sixth Marine division on June 4 landed strong forces on Oroku peninsula and captured half of Naha airfield. In all other sectors, troops of the 10th army made substantial gains, capturing most of Chinen peninsula and driving deep into enemy-held territory in the south."

Yanks Gain Two Miles In Okinawa Push, Scatter Japs

Guam, June 4 (AP)—In the greatest one-day advance in the Okinawa campaign, American infantrymen drove 2 miles through drenching rains yesterday to the southeastern shore of the island, sealing off Chinen Peninsula which forms the southern arm of the finest fleet anchorage in the southern approaches to Japan.

Tokyo broadcasts quoted "unconfirmed reports" that United States amphibious assault units landed near the tip of the peninsula to catch isolated Nipponese troops in a two-way trap while a fleet of more than 40 vessels moved into the anchorage—Nakagusuku Bay.

Three other fleets, including two task forces which reappeared after an absence of ten days, were reported by Tokyo to be in Okinawan waters.

Attacks On Convoy Told

Japanese propagandists told of suicide plan attacks on a heavily escorted convoy of "about 40 transports" moving past Oroku Peninsula on the west coast. In a two-hour "ramming assault," Tokyo said, one unidentified craft was set afire.

The two-mile push through oozing red mud to the southern shores of Okinawa was made on the 64th day of the campaign by Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Infantry Division. Other elements of the division drove into Chinen Peninsula itself where Japanese soldiers complicated the American assault by milling around among thousands of civilians.

Associated Press War Correspondent Alva N. Dopking reported that some front-line officers predicted the next 48 hours would tell whether disorganized Japanese remnants could be reformed into effective fighting forces.

Rocket-Boat Aid

On the north shore of Chinen Peninsula Nipponese with mortars and machine guns put up such a fight United States infantrymen called on a rocket boat to break up the enemy concentration.

Surprisingly rapid advances were reported through the quagmires in the central area by both the air-supplied 1st Marine and 96th Infantry divisions. Some Japanese were knocked out in a bayonet charge but others killed themselves with grenades.

On the West Coast other Yanks were arrayed for a smashing drive on Naha airfield, the best in the Ryukyu Islands.

Carrier Raids

Meanwhile, Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.'s carrier pilots attacked Japanese *Kamikaze* (suicide) plane bases on Kyushu Saturday and yesterday. Halsey returned to his 3d United States Pacific Fleet flagship only a week ago. With him went Vice Admiral John S. McCain, who resumed active command of the 3d Fleet's fast carrier task force. The carrier pilots destroyed a total of 22 Japanese planes and damaged 23.

The Japanese made their first strong attack in five days on American shipping off Okinawa. Okinawa-based fighters downed 26 attackers. Nimitz made no mention of possible damage to American shipping.

Pointing up an offensive against Oroku Peninsula, Marines of Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's 1st Division captured a hill 200 yards north of Karara, a mile and one half directly inland from Naha harbor on the west coast.

Tera Captured

Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Infantry Division captured Tera and Kamizato towns in advances of 500 to 1,200 yards.

Thus, these two divisions were in position to wheel westward to Oroku Peninsula, where Nipponese driven from Okinawa's capital city, Naha, are expected to attempt a strong defense around Naha airfield.

Together, these divisions have won complete control of the Naha yonabaru highway, insuring improved supply and transport.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr.'s 6th Marine Division, conqueror of Naha, rested yesterday north of Kokuba River, presumably organizing for an assault on Oroku peninsula.

SEAPORT BLASTED WITH 3,000 TONS OF INCENDIARIES

Japan's Sixth Largest City Attacked by Big American Bombers.

RAIL CENTER HIT

Raid Follows Carrier Plane Smash at Targets on Kyushu.

GUAM, Tuesday, June 5.—(AP) Kobe, Japan's principal seaport and sixth largest city, felt the sting of Superfortress incendiaries for the third time this morning as 400 to 450 of the huge bombers unloaded some 3,000 tons of fire bombs on congested industrial areas.

The area under attack extended from one end of the long, narrow city to the other, including only a three-mile area west of the shipbuilding yards, burned out in two previous fire strikes Feb. 4 and March 17.

250 Miles from Tokyo

Kobe, huddled tightly against a ridge of wooded hills, lies along the shore of Osaka bay, at the eastern end of the inland sea. It is about 250 miles southwest of Tokyo. Osaka, Japan's third largest city, is just 15 miles to the east.

Because of the cramped position between the shore and hills, Kobe's 33-square-mile area has an average population density of 30,500 persons per square mile. The city is about 10 miles long and two or three wide.

This was the 15th incendiary strike at Japanese cities by Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay's 21st Bomber command.

Targets today included the Imperial government railway shops, the main Sannomiya railroad station, the commercial dock area, and a heavily industrialized section dominated by the Kobe Steel works. Also hit was the East Nada railroad yards, prominent in the east Kobe target area.

Crammed with Factories

Areas west, east and southwest of the city are crammed with big factories. The city is a major center of industries related to port functions and has handled about 40 per cent of Japan's export and import trade. Kobe had the largest concentration of shipbuilding and marine engine capacity, and produced much steel, electrical equipment and machinery.

The raid followed carrier plane attacks on Japan's southernmost island of Kyushu on Saturday and Sunday and a B-29 assault on Osaka on Friday. At least 450 Superforts delivered the Osaka blow, in which 3,200 tons of incendiaries were dropped.

Kobe, big island sea port some 250 miles southwest of Tokyo, had been free of B-29 destruction since May 11, when about 150 Superforts concentrated on the Kawanishi seaplane plant.

The city was first hit forcibly by an unannounced number of B-29s last Feb. 4. Twenty-two major fires were reported set and 42 Japanese interceptors knocked down or damaged.

Kobe again was raided, this time by more than 300 Superforts, for two hours on March 17. They dropped 2,500 tons of bombs in the heaviest raid launched at that time against Japanese cities. Huge fires and explosions resulted.

Prime targets of today's raid undoubtedly were Kobe's harbor facilities, shipbuilding plants, marine engine factories and rail yards. An extensive rail system connects Kobe with Tokyo.

Fleets Of 1,000 B-29's Seen

Washington, June 4 (AP) — B-29 Superfortresses, which made their first raid against the Japanese one year ago tomorrow, may soon be massed in 1,000-plane fleets and larger.

That prediction comes from Col. Albert L. Warner, chief of the War Intelligence Division of the Army's Bureau of Public Relations.

Speaking on the Army Hour radio program yesterday, Warner said:

"From a handful of planes a year ago, a B-29 attack has grown to over 500 planes. It will be no surprise when that number is doubled.

Loads To Increase

"The load per bomber will increase; the frequency of the strikes will be stepped up.

"The gigantic shadow of the B-29's will hover continuously over the waste of the enemy's war industry."

First target of the Superfortresses was Bangkok, Thailand, although the operation last June 5 was primarily a test flight. The number of planes participating has not been announced.

bondage" if they surrender, is being showered on Japan in the leaflets and is reiterated in broadcasts recorded in Washington by Capt. Ellis M. Zacharias, former captain of the battleship New Mexico and cruiser Salt Lake City, who spent several years in Japan as a naval language officer.

Koiso Is Blamed

Zacharias' message to responsible and thinking Japanese" recalls his twenty peacetime years as a friend of the Japanese people, his close acquaintance with many Japanese dignitaries and his service as aide de camp to Prince and Princess Takamatsu during their visit to the United States in 1931.

The broadcasts emphasize that surrender entails neither enslavement nor extermination.

"These thoughts have been injected only by your (former) Premier General Koiso as an ignoble device to compel your people to continue a hopeless war," broadcast Zacharias. "I know you've been told otherwise by individuals who have no future and therefore have nothing to lose."

Promises Recalled

The broadcast reminds the listeners that Koiso promised to defend Guam, Tinian, the Philippines, Iwo Jima and the skies over Japan and then asks:

"Were you able to keep these promises, Koiso?"

Concluding, the captain tells the Japanese:

"Your future lies in your own

you seven times in the same year we landed in Europe and defeated Germany."

Vehement Reaction

To these broadcasts and the deluge of pamphlets falling on Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyote and Nagoya, Japanese radio reaction has been vehement. On May 21 the Japanese home radio instructed the people of Tokyo to deliver the leaflets immediately to the nearest police station and promised punishment for negligence.

The Nipponese radio said the leaflets "revealed the Americans' shallow thinking and amounts to nothing more than submission of the enemy's many ideas which are ignorant and arrogant."

Numerous other American leaflets cast upon Japanese cities were well illustrated and referred to American war production, deceptions of Japanese leaders, hardships of the Japanese people and the decline of their purchasing power resulting from the war.

First Aggressive Enemy Action

GUAM, June 4 (AP)—Carrier pilots of the United States Third Fleet who attacked Kyushu over the week-end, reporting after their return to the flattops of Admiral McCain's fleet, said air opposition was the first definitely aggressive interception encountered over Japan.

Japanese pilots that were "aggressive as hell" took every advantage of the high maneuverability of their planes, "which is greater than our own," was a typical comment from McCain's airmen.

Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet, with Admiral McCain commanding the Carrier Forces, got back into the Pacific war picture with the Kyushu strikes after an absence of four months.

without a political police," he said. "No Socialist Government conducting the entire life and industry of the country could afford to allow free, sharp or violently worded expressions of public discontent. They would have to fall back on some form of Gestapo.

"Look how even today they hunger for controls of every kind, as if these were delectable foods instead of wartime inflictions. There is to be one state to which all are to be obedient in every act of their lives. This state is to be the arch-employer, arch-planner, arch-administrator and ruler.

"Socialism is, in its essence, an attack not only upon British enterprise but upon the right of an ordinary man or woman to breathe freely without having a harsh, clumsy and tyrannical hand clapped across their mouths and nostrils."

The violence with which Mr. Churchill denounced the Labor party's program emphasized that the gloves are now off in British politics and that the Conservatives and the Laborites who worked together in the wartime Coalition Cabinet are in a bitter struggle for control of the country.

"I claim support of all throughout the country who sincerely put the nation first in their thoughts," Mr. Churchill said. Leave these socialist dreamers to their utopias or their nightmares. Let us be content to do that heavy job that is right on top of us."

Churchill Election Broadcast

LONDON, June 4 (UP).—The complete text of Prime Minister Churchill's broadcast address tonight, opening the Conservative party's election campaign:

I am sorry to have lost so many good friends who served with me in the five-year coalition. It was impossible to go on in the state of electionitis all through the summer and autumn. This election will last quite long enough for all who are concerned in it, and I expect many of the general public will be sick and tired of it before we get to polling day.

My sincere hope was that we could have held together until the war against Japan was finished. On the other hand, there was high duty to consult the people after all these years. I could only be relieved of that duty by full agreement of three parties, and in addition, perhaps, fortified by a kind of official Gallup poll which, I am sure, would have resulted in an overwhelming request that we should go on to the end and finish the job. That would have enabled me to say at once, "There will be no election for a year," or words to that effect.

I know that many of my Labor colleagues would have been glad to carry on. On the other hand, the Socialist party as a whole had been for some time eager to set out upon the political warpath, and when large numbers of people feel like that it is not good for their health to deny them the fight they want. We will, therefore, give it to them to the best of our ability.

"Party Before Country"

Party has always played a great part in our affairs. Party ties have been considered honorable bonds, and no one could doubt that when the German war was over and the immediate danger to this country which had led to the coalition had ceased, conflicting loyalties would arise. Our Socialist and Liberal friends felt themselves forcer, therefore, to put party before country. They have departed, and we have been left to carry the nation's burden.

I have, therefore, formed, exactly as I said I would do two years ago, another form of National government, resting no longer on the agreement of three official party machines, but on the Conservative party with all men of good will of any party or no party who have been ready to give their services. I claim the support of all throughout the country who sincerely put the nation first in their thoughts. This is a National government. I shall stand myself as a Conservative and National candidate. Others may choose to call themselves National or Liberal National, and those who give us their support should vote National rather than party on polling day.

Why do I claim a right to call this government National? First of all, because those who have left us have left us on party grounds alone. Secondly, because the Conservative party, which has for many years been the strongest in this country, has been willing to abandon party feeling to such an extent that more than one-third of the members of Cabinet rank are not members of the Conservative party. Many of these very able men, without whose aid we could not have got through the war, would prefer to call themselves Conservatives in a party sense. They stand as National, and many Conservatives who might have looked forward to high office have accepted cheerfully the interruption of their political careers in order to aid the nation in its time of trouble.

Regrets Liberals' Conduct

Particularly do I regret the conduct of the Liberal party. Between us and orthodox Socialists there is a great doctrinal gulf which yawns and gapes. Of this Continental conception of human society called socialism, or in its more violent form communism, I shall say more later. There is no such gulf between the Conservatives and the National government I have formed, and the Liberals.

There is scarcely a Liberal sentiment which animated the great Liberal leaders of the past which we do not inherit and defend. Above all, there is our championship of freedom at home and abroad. All guiding principles of the British constitution are proclaimed and enforced by us in their highest degree.

When could any Liberal party in part have been offered a political program of social reform so massive, so warm, so adventurous as that which is contained in our four-year plan? Indeed, I feel that Mr. Gladstone would have recoiled from a great deal of it. He would have thought it was going too far. But we still have a Rosebery and a Lloyd George to carry forward the flags of their fathers.

Why then should the Liberal party spurn us? Why should they leave the fighting line? Why could not they, at any rate, stay with us till we have beaten down the cruel domination of Japan and until we have set on foot some tolerable way of life for agonized Europe? I am sorry to tell you that they have yielded to tactical temptation natural to politicians to acquire more seats in the House of Commons, if they can and at all costs.

Liberal Bargaining Power

It is also obvious that the more equal the two large parties can be brought together at the polls, the greater will be Liberal bargaining power in the ensuing Parliament. That is no doubt why all criticisms of the Sinclair-Beveridge Liberals, who have been very active against us, are directed upon us.

It is us they abused. I am sorry indeed to see such a line developed by men and women who are my friends by party, many of whose ideals I cherish and will always strive to achieve or guard to the best of my strength. I do not wonder at all that a very large part of the Liberal party have chosen the National course and still will remain in office with us, bearing our heavy burden.

But I appeal to the Liberals of all parts of the land, and I call upon them to search their hearts as to whether their difference with the British government which will put through the four-year plan, a government which is animated by love of freedom, which is vowed to that harmonious medium of justice and generosity so befitting to the conqueror, has not more claim to their ancestral loyalties than has the Socialist party administration whose principles are an absolute denial of traditional Liberalism.

Let them think it out carefully in the light of speeches of famous Liberal leaders of the past. Let them think it out carefully in the warmth which may come to the weary Liberal combatant when he sees his ideas increasingly accepted by enlightened peoples and victorious nations.

Socialism Is "Abhorrent"

My friends, I must tell you that the Socialist policy is abhorrent to the British idea of

U.S. Propaganda Taking Effect, Jap Moves Hint

By Robbin Coons

Guam, June 4 (AP)—A two-way American surrender campaign by radio and 500,000 pamphlets rained daily from Superforts has brought a warning from Tokyo to the Japanese that just such propaganda brought the downfall of Germany and Italy.

Office of War Information broadcasts from Saipan daily stress that "unconditional surrender" does not mean enslavement or extermination of the Nipponese people.

The American propaganda campaign against the enemy military clique, accelerated to full scale in the last month along with stepped-up Superfort fire raids, is accenting President Truman's call on the Japanese to surrender.

Effectiveness Indicated

Apparent effectiveness of the campaign is indicated by the strong reaction of the enemy's propagandists.

President Truman's message promising destruction of enemy military power, but no "obliteration of the Japanese people, or hands. You can choose between a wasteful, unclean death for many of your forces or a peace with honor."

Truman's statement which promised a steadily increasing intensity in American blows to bring destruction to Japan's industries, shipping and everything supporting military activity, is repeated in another Zacharias broadcast.

Points Out Failures

This message points out Japanese failures as revealed in the imperial high command's own communiqués on steady American victories, and cites the question raised in the eighty-sixth session of the Imperial Diet:

"How can one be sure of Japanese victory after the loss of Iwo Jima?"

Then Zacharias says:

"We attacked Hollandia with 200 ships, Saipan with 600 ships, Iwo Jima with 800, Luzon with 1,000 and Okinawa with 1,400 ships. Thus within the last year we increased the strength of our attack against

Churchill Assails Socialism As Abhorrent to Freedom

London, June 4 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill opened the Conservative party's election campaign tonight with a forthright attack upon the Socialist policy of the Labor party which he denounced as abhorrent to British ideas of freedom.

"There can be no doubt that Socialism is inseparably interwoven with totalitarianism and the abject worship of the state," he declared in a radio address lambasting the Laborites, his party's principal opposition in the July 5 election.

"I declare it to you, from the bottom of my heart, that no Socialist system can be established

Churchill Filling 5 Government Offices

London, June 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill holds five Government offices today since taking over the Foreign Ministry when Anthony Eden became ill with a duodenal ulcer.

His offices are Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, Minister of Defense, Acting Foreign Minister and acting leader of the House of Commons.

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freedom. Although it is now put forward in the main by people who have had good grounding in Liberalism and radicalism of the early part of this century, there can be no doubt that socialism is inseparably interwoven with totalitarianism and abject worship of the state.

It is not alone that property in all its forms is struck at, but that liberty in all its forms is challenged by the fundamental conceptions of socialism. Look how, even today, they hunger for controls of every kind, as if these were delectable foods instead of war-time inflictions and monstrosities.

There is to be one state to which all are to be obedient in every act of their lives. This state is to be arch-employer, arch-planner, arch-administrator and ruler and arch-caucus boss. How is an ordinary citizen or subject of the king to stand up against this formidable machine, which, once it is in power, will prescribe for every one of them where they are to work, what they are to work at, where they may go and what they may say, what views they are to hold and within what limits they may express them, where their wives are to go to queue up for state ration, what education their children are to receive to mould their views of human liberty and conduct in the future? The socialist state, once thoroughly completed in all its details and all its aspects, and that is what I am speaking on, could not afford to suffer opposition.

Here in old England, in Great Britain, in this glorious island, which old England forms in all its constituent parts, the cradle and citadel of free democracy throughout the world, we do not like to be regimented and ordered about and have every action of our lives prescribed for us. In fact, we punish criminals by sending them to Wormwood Scrubs and Dartmoor, where they get full employment and whatever board and lodging is appointed by the Home Secretary.

Sees Attack on Enterprise

Socialism is, in its essence, an attack not only upon British enterprise but upon the right of the ordinary man or woman to breathe freely without having a harsh, clumsy and tyrannical hand clapped across their mouths and nostrils.

A free parliament is odious to the Socialist doctrinaire. Have we not heard Mr. Herbert Morrison descant upon his plans to curtail parliamentary procedure and pass laws simply by resolutions of broad principle in the House of Commons, afterwards to be left by Parliament to the executive and to bureaucrats to elaborate and to enforce by departmental regulations? As for Sir Stafford Cripps on "Parliament in the Socialist State," I have not time to read you what it says, but perhaps it will meet the public eye during the election campaign.

I will go further. I declare it to you from the bottom of my heart that no socialist system can be established without political police. Many of those who are advocating socialism or voting Socialist today will be horrified at this idea. This is because they are shortsighted, because they do not see where their theories are leading them.

No Socialist government conducting the entire life and industry of a country could afford to allow free, sharp or violently worded expressions of public discontent. They would have to fall back on some form of Gestapo, no doubt very humanly directed in the first instance. This would nip opinion in the bud; it would stop criticism as it reared its head; and it would gather all power to the supreme party and party leaders, rising like stately pinnacles above their vast bureaucracies of civil servants, no longer servants and no longer civil.

And where would ordinary folk—common people, as they like to call them in America—where would they be once this mighty organism had got them in its grip?

Freedom of the Individual

I stand for sovereign freedom of the individual, within laws which freely elected parliaments have freely passed. I stand for the rights of the ordinary man to say what he thinks of the government of the day, however powerful, and to turn them out neck and crop if he thinks he can better his temper or his home thereby and can persuade enough voters to vote with him.

But you will say, look at what has been done in the war. Have not many of those evils which you have depicted been constant companions of our daily life?

It is quite true that the horrors of war do not end with the fighting line. They spread far away to base and homeland, and everywhere people give up their rights and liberties for the common cause.

But this is because the life of their country is in mortal peril, or for the sake of the cause of freedom in some other land. They give them freely as a proud sacrifice.

Conditions of socialism, no doubt, play a great part in war time. We all submit to being ordered about to save our country. But when the war is over and imminent danger to our existence is removed, we cast off these shackles and burdens which we imposed upon ourselves in the times of dire and mortal peril and quit the gloomy caverns of war and march out into breezy fields where the sun is shining and where all may walk joyfully in its warm and golden rays.

Bank of England

Our present opponents or assailants would be, I am sure, shocked to see where they are going and where they are trying to lead us. They say, let us just nationalize anything we can get hold of according to the size of our majority, and get the Bank of England into the hands of trustworthy Socialist politicians, and we will go ahead and see what happens next. Indeed, you will see what happens next.

But let me tell you that once a Socialist government begins monkeying with the credit of Britain and trying, without regard to facts or figures or confidence, to manipulate it to Socialist requirements, there is no man or woman in this country who has by their thrift or toil accumulated a nest egg, however small, who will not run the risk of seeing it shrivel before their eyes.

Mr. Greenwood said two years ago, and I rebuked him for it then, "Pounds, shillings and pence are meaningless symbols."

All this "meaningless symbol" talk is very dangerous and would enable the Socialist government which had got control of the Bank of England to issue notes that would destroy the value of any scap of savings or nest egg that any one had accumulated in this country.

The new National government stands decisively for mainten ance of purchasing power of the pound sterling, and we would rather place upon all classes, rich and poor alike, the heaviest burden of taxation they can bear than slide into the delirium of inflation.

No Guaranty of Easy Time

I warn you that if you vote for me and those who are acting with me, we give no guaranty of lush and easy times ahead. On the other hand, you need not expect pounds, shillings and pence to become a "meaningless symbol." On the contrary, our resolve will be that wh-t has been earned by sweat, toil and skill, or saved by self-denial, shall command power to buy products of peace at an equal value in sweat, toil and skill.

We will also take good care against unfair rakeoffs and monopolies, and we will protect the common man by law against them by controlling monopolies whose operations are any restraint on trade or oppressive to the smaller producer or distributor.

My friends, I have been forced into discussion between socialist and individualist theories of life and government. This is because for the first time the challenge has been made in all formality "socialism versus the rest." But now I must come back to the job that stands in front of us.

What have we got to do? What have we got to do now?

We have to bring home the soldiers who have borne the brunt of the war and make sure by every scrap of strength and brains we possess that they find waiting for them food, homes and work.

Demobilization Scheme

The demobilization scheme has been drawn up with all advantages of seeing what mistakes were made last time. Mr. Bevin has worked out a scheme which aims at being fair and square between one soldier and another, besides avoiding undue complications. But what a terrific business he had left us to carry through!

And then you have to add to it that out of this demobilization an army has got to be formed, and at the same time a new army has to go out and finish off, at the side of our American brothers, the Japanese tyrants at the other side of the world. Here is a tremendous task.

And then come along serious people who say that we have got to get our mills going to provide new clothes and articles of all kinds for home and export trade.

And what about our food, of which we grow only about two-thirds, even under war-time pressure? We have got anyhow to buy food and raw materials overseas, and how are we going to pay for these?

We gave our foreign investments largely to a common cause. We sold every asset we could lay hands on and in that year, the memorable, grim year when we stood alone against the might of Hitler, with Mussolini at his tail. We gave all and we have given all throughout the prosecution of this war and we have reached one of the halting points.

Good Comradeship Needed

Then we have our four years' plan with all its hopes and benefits and with all the patient work that it means to pass it into law and bring it into actions. All these are definite, practical, gigantic tasks. They will take every scrap of strength, good management and above all good comradeship that we can possibly screw out of ourselves.

What a mad thing it would be to slash across this whole great business of resettlement and reorganization with these inflaming controversies of socialist agitation!

How foolish to plunge us all into bitter political and party fighting which must accompany an attempt to impose a vast revolutionary change in the whole daily life and structure of Britain! Surely we can wait till another election. The world is not coming to an end in the next few weeks or years. The process of free discussion can show whose fears or whose hopes are well founded. Can we not get Europe settled up and Britain settled down before we plunge on in this hateful and dire struggle? Let us, I say, concentrate on practical and immediate action and make sure that in gazing at the stars we do not fail our fellow motals.

Onward, forward march! Leave these Socialist dreamers to their utopias or their nightmares. Let us be content to do the heavy job that is right on top of us. And let us make sure that the cottage home to which the warrior will return is blessed with modest but solid prosperity, well fenced and guarded against misfortune, and that Britons remain free to plan their lives for themselves and for those they love.

Report On Syria By Churchill Predicted

London, June 4 (AP)—The *Daily Mail* said today that Prime Minister Churchill would make a statement in the House of Commons this week "defining in clearest terms" the attitude of the British Government on the situation in Syria.

Damascus dispatches indicated that affairs in the Levant still were in a critical state, and British troops were kept constantly on the alert, protecting the French in their barracks.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's proposal for an international conference to settle all Arab problems appeared to have done little to ease British-French tension. The London press chorused protest over the de Gaulle charge that British agents fomented agitation against France's Levantine interests.

Foreign Office Silent

The British Foreign Office has declined thus far to comment on de Gaulle's proposal. The press, however, sharply criticized the suggestion. The *Daily Telegraph* said the statement deserved "severe censure, adding that the French chief should realize that disorders in the Levant "are quite as dangerous to British interests as to those of France."

The influential Yorkshire *Post*, controlled by the family of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's wife, dismissed the charge with a curt reference, saying "the Levant states must be treated as fully independent.

French Being Evacuated

French troops and families under British protection in Syrian towns were being evacuated, a Damascus dispatch said last night.

In Kuneitra, south of Damascus, 4,000 Bedouins of the Fadel tribe wanted to attack French barracks, and at Hama other Bedouins kept the British alert. At Deraa and Soueida the French were taken out under armored guard, and Damascus itself was under an 8 P.M. curfew. French barracks in the heart of the Syrian capital were about to be evacuated.

Acting Premier Jamil Mardam Bey of Syria asserted last night that the French had intended to trap Syrian Deputies and Cabinet members in the Parliament House when the attack on Damascus opened last Tuesday.

The Syrians, he said, have broken relations completely with the French and will not resume them except on a normal diplomatic plane, without any advantages to the French. He added that an international committee would be formed to "assess the damage and ask the French indemnity."

Say Lend-Lease Goods Used

In Cairo Premier Abdel Hamid Karamah, of Lebanon, and Saadullah el Gabry, president of the Syrian Chamber of Deputies, asserted in a joint statement last night that the French had used lend-lease supplies in the Syrian fighting. De Gaulle had denied this.

The joint statement asserted that Syria and Lebanon would "fight until every single house is destroyed and every native is killed in order to keep our independence. We will not sign any treaty with France."

Musa el Alami, representative of the Palestine Arabs at the Arab League conference opening in Cairo today, was reported to have been instructed to oppose any concession to France, and a similar attitude was reported in neighboring Trans-Jordan.

HAAKON RETURNING TO RULE IN NORWAY

King Ends Five-Year Exile in Britain—U.S. Troops to Aid in Evacuation of Country

E. HAWKINS JONES

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—King Haakon left London tonight for Norway, ending five years of rule in exile after the German occupation of his kingdom.

The monarch will arrive in Oslo aboard a British warship Thursday, the fifth anniversary of his departure for Britain and the fortieth anniversary of Norway's complete break from Sweden.

Accompanying Haakon are his daughter-in-law, Crown Princess Martha, and her children, Princesses Ragnhild and Astrid and Prince Harald.

The Crown Princess and her children lived in Bethesda, Md., during the war. They arrived in London three weeks ago. Haakon's wartime residence, secret until now, was an estate near Windsor Castle in an area to which a number of German buzz bombs penetrated.

Haakon, born Prince Carl of Denmark and chosen monarch in 1905 by the Norwegians in a plebiscite, escaped to England after the Germans had repeatedly attempted to kill him by bombing.

Quisling Repulsed by King

The first bombing attempt on his life followed his scornful rejection of Quisling representatives' entreaties that he return to Oslo. The Germans leveled the village of Nybergsund, but the King and his Government escaped. German bombers followed him to Tromsoe, in the far north.

While he was there the Germans invaded the Low Countries and the collapse of Belgium and Dunkerque followed. With the Norwegian military situation hopeless, the British invited Haakon to continue the fight from Britain.

Haakon was a formidable foeman even in exile. A huge Norwegian merchant fleet went to work for the Allies and hundreds of Norwegian soldiers and airmen slipped away to Britain to continue the battle. In Norway underground forces carried on bitter, unrelenting warfare.

The King and the Crown Princess lunched at Buckingham Palace today with King George VI and Queen Elizabeth and thanked

War Crimes Parley Ends With No Announcement

Not All Delegates Ready With Final Recommendations

LONDON, June 4 (AP).—The United Nations war crimes conference ended today without the expected announcement of recommendations by the various governments on prosecution of war criminals.

It was announced that Lord Wright, the chairman, would convey to the War Crimes Commission "a statement presented by representatives of the national offices."

Unofficially, it was explained that not all of the delegates had been authorized by their governments to make final recommendations at this conference.

At the final session of the sixteen-nation meeting, Lord Wright said the task of prosecuting war criminals, both in Europe and in the Far East, would be "greatly advanced" by the deliberations of the delegates here during the last six days.

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—The Polish Government in London said today that it had listed more than 15,000 Germans as War Criminals. The Poles, in a statement circulated by the Polish Ministry of Information, named Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, former Labor Minister Robert Ley and numerous other top German leaders. Keitel was chief of the German General Staff.

REDS DENY 'LIQUIDATING' NAZI PROFESSIONALS

LONDON, June 4—(AP) The Moscow radio tonight broadcast an official denial of reports quoted by Senator Ralph D. Brewster (R-Me.) that Russian authorities in Berlin and other Russian-occupied areas of Germany were "liquidating" German professionals.

(Returning from a trip to Europe, Brewster said in Washington Friday that London and Paris authorities had heard reports that the Russians were "liquidating" lawyers, business men and other specialists).

The Moscow radio, quoting the official Tass news agency, said Tass had been authorized to declare that "the allegation concerning the liquidation of German intellectuals in areas under control of Soviet troops are inventions and are of a slanderous character."

London, June 4 (AP).—The Luxembourg radio today quoted a Lubin broadcast as saying that more than 7,000,000 Poles are to be settled in former German territory, indicating that the Germans are being evacuated from those areas.

Some 2,500,000 Poles will be settled in Silesia alone, it was added.

Bevin Protest Small Cars

LONDON, June 4 (AP).—Ernest Bevin, a large man and former Minister of Labor, protested in commons today against the British method of taxing motor cars on the basis of horsepower. He argued it was responsible for a large number of small cars, adding: "Why should we perpetuate the misery of a rider riding with his knees in his mouth."

Tories Must Go, Says British Union Leader

London, June 4 (AP)—Jack Tanner, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which claims 1,000,000 members, today denounced Prime Minister Churchill as a peace-time leader and declared there were many signs that British foreign policy was "causing suspicion and distrust among our Allies."

T. ner's outburst came as Churchill prepared to launch the Conservative party's drive tonight with his first radio campaign speech.

Tanner told the union's convention the "Tories must go if we want homes, schools and jobs for all."

Wall Of Fire Awaited Invaders Of Britain

London, June 4 (AP)—Any German attempt to invade Britain in 1940 and 1941 would have been met with a vast wall of fire.

Geoffrey Lloyd, new British Minister of Information, disclosed at a press conference last night that plans called for release of blazing oil in the Channel and along England's beaches.

Garden walls and hedges concealed flames throwers, and the sea would have been set ablaze by pipes running out from shore tanks.

22 SHIPS IN CONVOY DAMAGED BY ICEBERGS

LONDON, June 4 — (AP) A Lloyds list disclosed today that 22 ships were damaged when their convoy encountered icebergs in a dense fog in the north Atlantic on May 27.

Eleven were American, seven were British, two were Norwegian and two were Dutch. The ships were hit either by icebergs or collided with other vessels.

The accidents occurred south of Newfoundland and east of Nova Scotia at latitude 43.08 north and longitude 49.18 west. Lloyds did not say where the ships were bound and made no mention of loss of life.

American vessels damaged were listed as the steamers John Henry, Paine Wingate, John B. Hood, William Mulholland, Alexander Graham Bell, Jonathan Trumbull, James Kyron Walker, Joseph H. Hollister, Henry Villard and Pennsylvania and the tank steamer G. Harrison Smith.

YANKS EXECUTE TWO NAZI YOUTHS

PARIS, June 4—(AP) Two German boys, members of the Hitler youth movement, have been executed by an American firing squad for espionage behind U. S. lines in February, Supreme Headquarters announced today.

The boys, Heinz Petry, 16, and Josef Schoner, 17, were caught hiding in a foxhole near Birgden in the Aachen area on Feb. 22 by two American soldiers.

They were sentenced to death by a general military court at Muenchen Gladbach on March 29. Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the U. S. Ninth army, reviewed their case and approved the death sentence.

The boys first claimed to be fugitives from a Nazi labor detail near the frontline. Later, they confessed they had been confined to a disciplinary camp for Hitler youth when they were offered a chance to clear their records by volunteering for espionage.

They crossed the Roer river Feb. 21 to observe and report on American troop movements and installations, but were caught the next day.

At the conclusion of their trial, the president of the general military court condemned German army leaders for assigning such dangerous jobs to boys, and said: "If they are under the impression they can escape the consequences of their acts by hiding behind women and boys they are badly mistaken."

The court president told the boys: "You will pay the supreme penalty for your offenses so that the German people will know that we intend to use whatever force is necessary to eradicate completely the blight of German militarism and the Nazi ideology from the face of the earth."

ARMY LAUNCHES VAST EDUCATION SETUP FOR TROOPS

PARIS, June 4—(AP) A program of schooling for re-entry into civilian life, potentially affecting more than 1,000,000 American occupation troops and those waiting to return from Europe, is underway by the army.

Gen. Eisenhower explained in a statement that the Army feels a "special, immediate obligation" to do everything possible to help the American soldiers get ready to pick up the threads of their interrupted normal lives.

Return Not Delayed

"No phase of the program," the general added, however, "will delay the return of any soldier or unit to the United States."

The vast educational undertaking, some of which already has begun, provides for study in special army university centers, training in a vocational school study and training in civilian educational institutions, and in "unit schools" opened by various army outfits. In addition, army correspondence schools will offer elaborate study programs.

All soldiers who wish to, and whose military duties permit it, may undertake studies under one phase or another of the program, Eisenhower said.

The most inclusive phase of the program will be the unit schools, which are expected to total 2,000 and affect as many as one million soldiers. Four million textbooks are on hand for use in these schools which will cover more than 3000 courses, ranging from literacy training to classes on the college level.

Enrollments in the army's correspondence schools in this theater, already near the 400,000 mark, are now coming in at the rate of 3,000 weekly.

The program will be coordinated and directed by the information and education division of the European theater of operations, headed by Col. Paul W. Thompson of Alliance, Neb.

Open in July

The first of two army university study centers will open late in July at Shrivenham, England, under Brig. Gen. Claude M. Thiele. Thompson said this center could enroll 4,000 high school graduates and would offer courses in agriculture, commerce, education, engineering, fine arts, journalism, science and liberal arts.

The eight-weeks courses will be patterned after the average American university summer session and designed to meet the standards of the average undergraduate college in the United States, he said.

A second army university headed by Brig. Gen. Samuel L. McCroskey will open in August at a yet unselected site in France.

The teaching staffs for the university study centers will include educators from institutions in the United States. Among those already selected for Shrivenham are: Dr. E. T. Peterson, university of Iowa, deputy chief of the academic division; Kenneth Olson, dean of the Northwestern University School of Journalism, Journalism section; J. L. Boatman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, agriculture section; Dr. Stephen Freeman of Middlebury College, Vermont, foreign languages section; Doctor Merle Coulter, Chicago University, science section; Burnet Tuthill of Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn., music department; and Julius Miller of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., art department.

AMERICANS REOPEN SCHOOLS IN AACHEN

PARIS, June 4 — (AP) Children of Aachen—850 little German boys and girls—began to learn reading, writing and arithmetic today in 10 public schools opened by the U. S. 15th army in the ancient city.

Formal opening of the schools for children from the first through the fourth grades was attended by representatives of Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, church officials, and officials of the new school system established by the American military government.

The 22 carefully-screened teachers included two Catholic nuns, 18 other women, and two men. Their essential job is reeducation of German youth. In addition to the three R's, there are courses in religion, gymnastics and natural history.

Big Money Swap Begins in France

PARIS, June 4 — (AP) Probably the biggest money swap in history began in France today as citizens queued all over the nation to turn in 600,000,000,000 francs worth of currency of previous issue for new bills.

Only those whose names began with A, B or C got the new money today. Others will make the exchange during the remainder of a 12-day exchange period. The exchange was orderly.

Printing orders for the new money were placed both in the United States and Great Britain. The notes went back to France in 35 ships carrying 55,000 cases of bills weighing 2,300 tons. All were delivered to the Bank of France without loss of a single bill.

American soldiers in France turned in their money at regular army finance offices, getting 50 francs for every dollar.

Paris, June 4 (A. P.).—The Army intends to do everything possible to assist the American soldier in preparing himself to meet the new challengers of civilian life, Gen. Eisenhower said today in a statement inaugurating a vast program of education for American occupation forces and those waiting to return home.

"In the last analysis, these challenges will be met and overcome through the inherent good sense and industry of the soldier himself," he said. "In establishing this diversified program in the European Theater of Operations, we are not proposing or promising to work miracles."

Paris, June 4 (A. P.).—Gen. de Gaulle had long talks today with the British and American ambassadors, and who was expected to see the Russian envoy later on the Levantine question.

Haislip Succeeds To Patch's Command

With the United States 7th Army in Germany, June 2 [*AP—Delayed by Censor*]—Lieut. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, of Washington, D. C., will succeed Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch as commander of the 7th Army, it was learned today.

Patch, who commanded United States forces which occupied New Caledonia and then directed the successful campaign on Guadalcanal, was placed in charge of the 7th Army April 1, 1944.

Haislip has been in command of the 15th Corps of the 3d Army.

15 Americans, Germans Die, 80 Injured in Bremen Blast

U. S. Military Government Police Headquarters Shattered by Explosion.

BREMEN, Germany, June 4.—(AP) At least 15 Americans and Germans were killed and 80 others injured when two mysterious explosions, possibly caused by delayed action bombs, wrecked the U. S. military government police headquarters in Bremen today.

The four-story building in downtown Bremen was a former headquarters for Nazi SS detachments.

Three Americans were dead and two others were missing. An unestimated number of Germans were believed buried under debris and international rescue squads tonight were removing the wreckage by hand in a search for the missing.

Up to 5 p. m. the bodies of the three dead Americans and 12 Germans had been recovered, while four Americans and 18 Germans were hospitalized with serious injuries. At least ten other Americans and 46 Germans were slightly hurt.

Most of the German casualties were police and police auxiliaries. The known American dead were a sergeant interpreter, a private courier for the military government and a Marine captain recently attached to counter-intelligence here after long service in the Pacific.

Ammunition Set Off

The police headquarters was shattered as though it had been struck by a blockbuster shortly before 11 a. m., and confiscated German ammunition which had been stored in a ground floor room continued to explode for half an hour.

Two walls facing the building's inner courtyard collapsed in a burning heap of debris, engulfing nearly a dozen military vehicles parked there.

An American public safety officer, Maj. E. Russell Kennedy, Jr., Washington, D. C., said he believed the disaster was caused by a delayed action bomb. The Germans are known to have developed demolition charges with fuses delayed up to 64 days.

Kennedy, who was on the third floor at the time of the blasts, escaped with a cut forehead.

"The first blast panicked a big line of civilians outside my office, and I tried to quiet them," he said. "The second blast, in a minute or two, blew me through a door into another room chocked with dust and screaming people."

With the German police chief, Robert Schloemer, who was slightly hurt, Kennedy directed rescue squads throughout the afternoon.

Firemen fought the blaze for a long time and all German utility repair squads in Bremen were mobilized by Lt. Col. Douglas W. Meservey, New York city, deputy military government officer, to clear the wreckage.

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AMERICANS KILLED IN TWO MYSTERIOUS BLASTS IN BREMEN

Time Bombs Believed Cause of Explosions at AMG Police Headquarters.

DELUGE

Bremen, June 4 (A. P.).—Two mysterious explosions wrecked the United States Military Government's police headquarters in Bremen today, killing at least fifteen Americans and Germans and injuring eighty others.

An American public safety officer, Major E. Russel Kennedy Jr. of Washington, D. C., said he believed the disaster was caused by a delayed-action bomb.

Incomplete military reports up to 5 P. M. listed the following casualties: Three Americans and twelve Germans dead, their bodies recovered; two Americans and an unestimated number of Germans missing and believed buried under debris; four Americans and eighteen Germans severely injured and ten Americans and forty-six Germans slightly hurt.

Most of the German casualties were policemen and police auxiliaries.

The American dead were a sergeant interpreter, a private courier for the Military Government and a Marine captain who was recently attached to counter-intelligence here after long service in the Pacific.

A four-story grene-camouflaged brick building in downtown Bremen—which until forty days ago housed German SS detachments—the police headquarters was shattered as if by a wartime blockbuster shortly before 11 A. M. Two walls facing the inner courtyard of the building collapsed in a burning mass of rubble which covered nearly a dozen military vehicles parked there.

Confiscated German ammunition which had been stored in a ground floor room continued to explode for half an hour while German firemen fought the blaze and international rescue squads searched for victims.

Major Kennedy was on the third floor at the time of the blasts and escaped with a cut forehead.

"The first blast panicked a big line of civilians in the hall outside my office, and I tried to quiet them," he said. "The second blast, in a minute or two, blew me through a door into another room choked with dust and screaming people.

"The only thing I can figure for a cause was a delayed action bomb. The ammunition we had stacked up downstairs was all shells."

With the German police chief, Robert Schloemer, who was only slightly hurt, Major Kennedy stayed at the scene through the afternoon directing police squads.

Major Kennedy estimated that 500 persons were in the building during the morning, including twenty-three American members of Counter-Intelligence and four members of the Military Government staff. He said that the German police, on his orders, destroyed several hundred rocket launchers, hand grenades and other explosives last week. Most ammunition on hand was in the nature of a reserve for the German police force, which three days ago was equipped with German and Italian carbines. He was informed that the Germans had developed demolition charges with delayed-action fuses workable up to 64 days, Major Kennedy added.

The former Police Chief of Bremen, Major-Gen. Albert Schorgers, a high ranking Nazi and a brigade Fuehrer of the SS, was arrested by Kennedy on April 30 and shipped off to an Allied prison.

WHY FIGHT SOVIET? G. I.'S IN ITALY ASK

Rome, June 4 (A. P.).—A subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce discussed informally and frankly with 250 American enlisted men last night a wide range of subjects, including Russo-American relations and Communism in Europe. The Stars and Stripes today reported some of the soldiers' questions, but without the answers the questions elicited from Senators Hawkes (R.-N. J.), Wheeler (D.-Mont.), McFarland (D.-Ariz.) and Capehart (R.-Ind.), who had ruled much of the discussion "off the record."

The meeting took place at a Red Cross enlisted men's club. One staff sergeant said that from 200 to 300 Italian civilians were working under his Army unit, and added: "We have won the decision here: it is up to us to hold it. We are feeding them. But Communism is winning their hearts."

The Stars and Stripes quoted a private as saying that he had been told in Army orentation talks that the United, States, Great Britain and Russia were all fighting the same war. He had never been told, he said, of the possibility of conflict between the United States and Russia.

Another private asked: "Hasn't Russia done its share of winning the war? Why fight the Russians?"

Norway Orders Grain.

Oslo, June 4 (A. P.).—Norway has ordered 180,000 tons of grain, mostly rye, from Argentina to help relieve the bread shortage. In addition, the government has ordered another 180,000 tons of wheat from Canada and 60,000 tons of rye from Sweden.

Danes Volunteer to Fight Japan

COPENHAGEN, June 4 (AP)—The newspaper Ekstrabladet said today that a number of young Danes had volunteered for the war against Japan and that meetings between Danish and Allied authorities were taking place to arrange for Danish participation in the Far Eastern hostilities.

CAGAYAN VALLEY ADVANCE IS SLOW

THIRTY-SIX

Yanks Fight Sharp Engagement with Enemy Delaying Parties.

MANILA, Tuesday, June 5—(AP) American doughboys fought sharp engagements with Japanese delaying parties Sunday on Highway No. 5 leading into northern Luzon's Cagayan valley, last major Nipponese stronghold in the Philippines.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th division moved ahead several hundred yards, front dispatches reported today. The Yanks still had not encountered any organized defense lines but battled Japanese positions on either side of the winding mountain road. Three enemy tanks, dug in as emplacements, were destroyed.

Japanese Lose Hill

In central Luzon doughboys of Gen. William C. Chase's 38th division captured Haponang Bamoy hill, just east of American-held Wawa dam, but the Japanese still fought bitterly at Mts. Lamita and Purro southeast of the dam.

On Mindanao island, Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin's 31st division, driving east from the north-south Sayre highway, broke a Japanese defensive position on the Kibawe-Talomo trail at the Pulangi river, about three miles from the highway.

Across the island to the east the 24th division gained more ground north and west of the four villages captured on Saturday. Opposition was light.

The Melbourne radio reported, meantime, that Australian troops had captured strategic Margy hill on Tarakan island, off northeast Borneo, in hand-to-hand fighting Only the southwestern edge of Tarakan still is in Japanese hands.

Philippine-based bombers raided Formosa with 265 tons despite adverse weather and made a heavy bomb and rocket attack on enemy garrisons on Borneo.

Strong Points Eliminated

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported in his communique today that additional strong points were eliminated in the 37th division drive toward the Cagayan valley.

Medium and attack bombers flying in support dropped 349 tons of explosives on the Nipponese lines of communication in the valley, already harassed by guerrillas. Seven bridges were destroyed or damaged.

Davao Garrison Pursued Into Mountains

BRINES

Manila, June 4 (AP)—Heavy fighting was under way yesterday northwest of Davao on Mindanao Island. Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff's 24th Infantry Division pursued the ousted Davao garrison into the mountains around 10,000-foot volcanic Mt. Apo.

Guerrilla forces under Col. Wendell Fertig captured Bayabas village Saturday after a brief but bloody hand-to-hand battle. The guerrilla attack was supervised by officers of the 24th Division.

Simultaneously, units under Col. William Herbeck, of Brooklyn, N.Y., took the villages of Alhambra, Mulig and Ula. Other elements of the 24th under Col. Thomas Clifford pushed through the jungle west of Panacan.

Clash Near Malaybalay

Meanwhile, on central Mindanao Col. Edward Starr's regiment of the 31st Infantry Division hit a strong Japanese force Saturday east of Malaybalay. The 31st Division, under Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin, is driving from the west to trap the remaining Mindanao Japanese between his outfit and the 24th. The 40th Division in central Mindanao is another side of the trap.

American troops expedited the rout of the isolated Japanese in the southeast section of Mindanao by landing at Luayon, on the western shore of Davao Gulf 75 miles south of Davao City, in an amphibious shore-to-shore operation Friday against only slight opposition.

Tank-led doughboys who broke into villages near Davao found fires in stoves and food on tables, indicating the Japanese troops and civilian had fled hastily.

Into Cagayan Valley

On Luzon Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's veteran 37th Division moved a half mile into the Cagayan Valley, along Highway No. 5. The infantrymen, encountering anti-tank fire, but no organized defenses, killed 75' enemy troops in their advance. Considerable equipment, including cavalry gear, was captured.

The 37th was 4 miles beyond Santa Fe, on the winding mountain road into the long valley where the Japanese are expected to put up their last big fight in the Philippines.

East of Manila Maj. Gen. William C. Chase's 38th Division met stiff opposition on both sides of the Marikina and Bosabosa Rivers in clearing the watershed area serving the capital.

6,550 Jap Dead

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported in his communiqué today that 6,550 Japanese dead had been counted and 503 prisoners taken in the Philippines in the past week, against American casualties of 225 killed and 657 wounded for the same period.

Overall Japanese casualties were given at 385,480 for the entire campaign, which began last October. American casualties are around 50,000.

Planes based in the Philippines and East Indies ravaged Japanese positions and shippings from Formosa through the China Sea to New Guinea.

Many Skeletons Are Found In Davao Colony

BERGHOLZ

JUN 5 1945

With U. S. 24th Division at Davao, Mindanao, P. I., June 2 [AP—Delayed]—Officers examining the Davao penal colony abandoned by the Japanese reported today they found skeletons in hospital beds, on the porch and on an untended walk overgrown by wild squash. The neglect was so appalling they recommended that the status of 800 Allied soldiers listed as missing in action in the Philippines since Pearl Harbor be changed to "dead" or "prisoner of war."

Many Americans

Approximately 150 skeletons and mummified bodies have been found throughout the buildings and adjacent areas.

Some of these have been identified as Filipinos, but many are officially recorded as Americans.

Evidence has been obtained that the deaths were not caused by violence but by deliberate neglect and desertion. It is believed that when the Japanese withdrew from the coastal area of Davao to prepared positions in the mountains they took physically able prisoners and left the remainder to starve or die of disease.

From records and other evidence uncovered at the penal colony, officers have traced the history of some 800 Allied prisoners and as a result have recommended the change in status from missing in action.

No Figures Available

As yet no figures are available on how many are now listed as dead and how many as prisoners of war in the Japanese homelands.

Lieut. Leonard S. Mendelson, Pittsburgh, Pa., who was one of the first to visit the area, gave this account of the grisly scene:

"There are a number of wooden buildings. Most are in good shape. I went into one that I assumed to be the hospital. In a long ward-room I saw two corpses. One was just a skeleton. It was either unclothed or the clothes had mildewed and fallen away. The other was mummified and had on a baggy, shapeless uniform such as prisoners might wear. Both were on beds.

"On the porch and the outside walk, bones were thick. They were scattered and wild squash was growing around and over the skeletons. It was almost impossible to avoid stepping on a skull or other remains.

Snapshot Of Family

"Across the street in another building, I saw another complete skeleton lying on the floor. In another building a man's skeleton was lying on a bed and on the bed next to it was a snapshot of an American woman and children.

"One man in my party said he saw one skeleton kneeling in a chapel."

Filipinos were living in some houses of the penal colony. It has not been explained why they did not bury the dead or aid the sick after the Japanese left.

Near the colony, which is 25 air miles northwest of Davao, is a plot marked "American National Cemetery—1942," Mendelson said.

He counted 20 graves, all but one of which were marked with name, rank and date of death.

"Most were officers," he said.

Filipino Salvage Brings Arrests

Manila, June 4 (AP)—Police have taken into custody twelve men engaged in salvage operations on 17,500,000 pesos of commonwealth silver money dumped into a bay near Corregidor before the Japanese invasion.

When apprehended the men were hauling 5,200 pesos out of the water. One of them estimated that a million pesos already had been salvaged.

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The money was dumped into the bay with the approval of President Manuel Quezon, President Franklin D. Roosevel and Gen. Douglas MacArthur at a location where later salvage would be possible.

In the confused reorganization of the Government, the salvagers got to the money before the Commonwealth.

Grave robbing flourished in Manila cemeteries during the Japanase occupation.

Inspections disclosed that in one section of Cementerio del Norte, containing graves of the city's wealthy, almost every grave had been opened by night-working ghouls who sought gold from teeth and salvageable clothing.

Pelagio Reyes, of the Bureau of Health, said Filipino gangs did the looting and shared their booty with Japanese sentries.

FORCES IN PACIFIC WILL DROP 27,000

Manila, June 4 (A. P.).—Twenty-seven thousand Pacific veterans will be en route home or awaiting transportation to the United States for discharge from the Army by the end of June, headquarters announced today.

Twenty thousand will be from the Southwest Pacific area and the balance from the Pacific Ocean area. Of the Southwest Pacific group, 1,334 will be officers and 18,666 enlisted men. No Wacs are included.

Most will cross the Pacific by ship, although 1,200 combat troops will be provided air transportation.

Quotas will be filled by units with men with the highest number of points, and who are not essential.

U.S. To Supply Food To Americans In Manila

Manila, P.I., June 4 (AP)—The American Consulate assumed the task of supplying foodstuffs to American civilians in Manila today and announced a basic ration of 2,000 calories daily, costing $1.85 weekly, for each adult.

The ration includes beef and gravy, C ration biscuits and pilchards.

Military demands on shipping still limit importation of foodstuffs and a black market flourishes in Manila. Typical current black-market prices include:

Beef, $4 a pound; bread, $1.50 a loaf; sweet potatoes, 35 cents a pound, and bananas, 8 cents each.

Jap Shelling Heavy, But Aim Poor

With the 24th Division on Mindanao, June 3 [AP—*Delayed*]—Japanese artillery near Davao is the heaviest encountered by 8th Army troops since their assault on Nichols Field in their drive for Manila.

Veteran doughboys, who have steadfastly scorned the effectiveness of the enemy's artillery in comparison with Yank big guns, say the Nipponese still haven't learned to hit what they're shooting at.

The Japanese have had every opportunity during this fight around Davao Gulf to show what they can do. And they have had plenty to do it with.

Lieut. Col. Leland Mayback, of Camas, Wash., has completed a compilation listing the capture or destruction of more than 100 Japanese artillery pieces in the month since the 24th Division entered Davao.

He Learned About Duds From One That Hit Him

With 24th Division, near Davao, Mindanao, June 4 (AP)—"Look, fellows, this one's a dud," said Corporal Roger F. Manz of Pittsburgh, after a Japanese mortar shell caromed off his arm and bounced, unexploded, against the side of his foxhole.

He picked up the still hot shell, looked it over and tossed it out of the foxhole.

There was a terrific explosion.

"Everbody's got to be wrong once in a while," Manz muttered as he picked himself up.

Piloted Balloon Raids Due U.S., Tokyo Says

San Francisco, June 4 (AP)—Japanese propogandists said today that the United States would be attacked in "the near future by bomb-carrying stratosphere balloons manned by death-defying Japanese pilots."

The broadcast, by Japanese Domei news agency and recorded here, said Lieut. Col. Shozo Nakajima, propaganda spokesman of the Nipponese armed services, made the prediction.

"Hundreds Released Daily"

Nakajima said the pilotless balloon attacks, recently disclosed by the United States Army, were launched against America last March 10, Japanese Army day, and that hundreds of them had been released from Japan every day since.

"The spokesman pointed out," Domei added, "that thus far these attacks have been on an experimental scale and he predicted that when actual results of the experiment have been obtained large-scale attacks with death-defying airmen manning the balloons will be launched."

The dispatch, dated Singapore, added:

"The balloon bomb is one of Japan's unique originations and it is specially significant in that by the use of this method of bombing we can attack the enemy mainland directly from Japan—something that the enemy cannot boast of."

"Surmises Havoc Is Great"

Nakajima complained that United States officials in releasing information about the balloons "did not divulge the extent of damage caused by the bombs."

"But we can surmise," he added, "that they are creating great havoc in the enemy country."

Domei said the propaganda chief placed the ceiling of the balloons at over "15,000 meters, far beyond the reach of enemy interceptors, and take just over 100 hours to reach the United States."

Japs Call All Navy Flyers Suicide Men

San Francisco, June 4 (AP)—A Japanese broadcast of a Tokyo reporter's account of a visit to a *Kamikaze* (suicide pilot) training school concluded today with the "revelation" that the special attack corps "is now the entire navy—"

The Federal Communications Commission's pickup of the broadcast said a garbled word after "navy" was believed to be "airmen." This would mean the Japanese naval air force was being geared to *Kamikaze* tactics.

The reporter's account mentioned the Navy's part in the *Kamikaze* program in such a casual manner as to suggest that little importance was to be attached to it. His story told chiefly of the "heroic" type of men in training.

Four Task Forces Reported

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4 (AP)—Tokyo said today that suicide planes on a two-hour "ramming assault" on American ships off Okinawa set fire Sunday to one vessel "of unidentified category." The broadcast added that four American warship task forces and many transports were at and around Okinawa.

Matsudaira Quits As Minister

New York, June 4 (AP) — The Tokyo radio announced today that Tsuneo Matsudaira had resigned as Minister of the Imperial Household and had been succeeded by Sotaro Ishiwata, former Finance Minister. The broadcast was recorded here.

Matsudaira was appointed Minister of the Imperial Household in March, 1936.

His department is charged with conduct of affairs pertaining to the Imperial Household and is outside the regular Government administrative system, being unaffected by any cabinet changes.

Blamed On Air Raid

A later Japanese broadcast said informed circles in Tokyo attributed Matsudaira's resignation to the fact that he "held himself responsible for the partial destruction by fire of the Imperial Palace" in a Superfortress raid on Tokyo May 26.

Matsudaira has had a long career in the diplomatic service, serving as Ambassador to Washington in 1924 and later as Ambassador to London. He also was a delegate to the London Naval Conference in 1929.

Cabinet Changes

Changes in the Cabinet of the Japanese-sponsored "Provisional Government of Free India," headed by the renegade Indian Nationalist, Subhas Chandra Bose, were reported by Japanese Domei news agency.

The Domei dispatch, dated Singapore and recorded here, said the "partial shakeup" affected the ministries of State, Supply, Manpower, Publicity and Propaganda.

Last week Domei reported Bose had moved his headquarters from Burma to Bangkok, capital of Thailand.

U.S. Now Weary Of War, Tokyo Tells Japs

Manila, June 4 (AP)—Radio Tokyo attempted today to twist American calls for Japanese surrender into evidence that the "American people are weary of war."

The broadcast, heard here, quoted Tokyo's government-controlled Nippon *Times* as saying in an editorial that the United States "recently became unduly anxious to induce Japan to surrender as soon as possible."

Speeches and broadcasts by American statesmen were cited by the paper, which added:

"At the same time American planes scattered leaflets calling upon the Japanese to sue for peace if they wish to be spared the horrors of further bombings."

Heretofore the Japanese had been officially silent on the subject matter of the leaflets, concentrating on urging the people to stop reading them. Broadcasts studiously avoided any suggestion that the United States would be willing to accept a surrender.

The *Times* editorial contended that the Americans had nothing to fight for and that their leaders were finding it difficult to force the people to continue the Pacific war.

New 'Normalcy' Descends On Tokyo

San Francisco, June 4 (AP)—Life in Tokyo, a city that was previously reported "scorched to the ground," today has returned to "full normalcy," the Tokyo radio said.

A broadcast heard here, however, gave a novel interpretation of normalcy by adding that the "popular password" in the capital is "living in my little underground shack," and that what once were streets "are now rapidly turning into small vegetables patches."

"Japanese Can Take It"

Gas, water, transportation and electric services, which were badly disrupted by the two Superfortress fire raids late last month, again are "functioning as usual," Tokyo claimed.

Residents of the city, "their homes burned, their loved ones lost, living in all sorts of makeshift camps, yet are carrying on," it said, and added that like the British "in the hectic summer of 1942," the Japanese "can take it."

A Different Picture

A little different picture was given by another broadcast, which said community kitchens were being used in the capital to feed the bombed-out populace "by the side of the air raid shelters."

Kobe and Osaka were said to be making "rapid" progress in rebuilding their fire-bombed factories.

CHINESE IMPERIL TWO NIP AIRFIELDS

Japs Reported Abandoning Indo-China, Canton-Hong Kong Corridors.

CHUNGKING, June 4 (AP) Bursting through Japanese lines in a 25-mile dash, Chinese troops today pushed to within 28 miles of the former American airbase city of Liuchow while waves of U. S. bombers and fighters blasted the fire-swept south China rail hub.

Imperiling a second Japanese-held former American airfield in south-central China, other Chinese assault forces advanced two miles, to within five miles of Shaoyang (Paoching), 380 miles southeast of Chungking.

These swift advances were announced by the Chinese high command as reports reaching Chungking indicated that the Japanese were abandoning not only their overland corridor to Indo-China, but also the vital land bridge across China to Canton and Hong Kong.

Liuchow, 400-miles southeast of Chungking, is one of the most strategically-important objectives in south China. It is the biggest communication center in Kwangsi province. Formerly a large U. S. bomber base, it was abandoned to the Japanese last November.

Joining the battle to regain the former airbase, U. S. 14th air force bombers and fighters subjected Liuchow to one of the most concentrated air attacks in China in recent months. High explosives and incendiaries were rained on warehouses, setting a large area afire, while fighter-bombers bombed and strafed Japanese anti-aircraft positions.

Close in on Liuchow

The Chinese were closing in on Liuchow—which the Japanese have been reported preparing to evacuate—on a 100-mile front extending along an arc on the north, west and southwest.

Swiftly capitalizing the capture of Tsinkong (Chienkiang), highway junction 53 miles southwest of Liuchow, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's veteran fighters crossed the Chien river north of Tsinkong and pushed northwestward.

The Chinese sank two troop-laden Japanese ferry boats in the Chien as they pursued the fleeing enemy, and swept on north of the river in several columns along the Liuchow-Yungning (Nanning) highway and the roadbed of the Liuchow-Yungning railroad.

Driving along the railroad, the Chinese by-passed Laipin, 40 miles south of Luichow, and reached a point 28 miles southwest of Liuchow, the high command said.

The Japanese, fighting rearguard actions to cover a general withdrawal northward from south China, suffered 300 casualties in the battle for Tsinkong, a communique said.

Simultaneously, other Chinese columns advanced on Liuchow from the northwest and on Saturday captured the highway towns of Locheng, 40 miles northwest, and Junghsien, 50 miles north. At Junghsien, the Chinese were 40 miles from the Liuchow-Kweilin railroad, which if cut, might trap the Liuchow garrison.

Jap forces toward Liuchow, which the Japanese appeared about to evacuate, while other Chinese battered within 7½ miles of Shaoyang.

The United States Fourteenth Air Force supported the drive on Liuchow by bombing supply depots and anti-aircraft positions there yesterday, an American communiqué said. Japanese supply lines north and south of the Yellow River were also attacked by heavy and medium bombers.

New Jap Retreat Seen

A Chinese field dispatch said the Japanese were moving large quantities of war supplies north along the Siang River toward the Yangtze and destroying the Canton-Hankow railroad between the junction city of Hengyang, 60 miles southeast of Shaoyang, and Changsha, 95 miles north of Hengyang.

This would mean that the Japs were abandoning not only the corridor to Indo-China—where the gap is already 150 miles wide—but the corridor between Hankow and Hong Kong, which is still intact.

At the northern end of the front, the Chinese command said, the Japanese had made 30-mile gains in what appeared to be a diversionary thrust west from Siangsiang, a Jap stronghold 60 miles north of Yengyang. This drive appeared to be designed to reduce the Chinese pressure on Shaoyang.

Chinese Nearing 2 Lost U.S. Airbases

Chungking, June 4 (AP)—The Chinese last night drove within 28 miles of Liuchow, former United States air base and Kwangsi province railway junction, the high command announced tonight.

In Hunan province, the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were only 5 miles west of Shaoyang (Paoching), another former base of the United States 14th Air Force. A second column yesterday got within 6 miles of the town on the northwest.

The Chinese are continuing their offensive," the communiqué added.

The important road center of Tsinkong (Chienkiang), 430 miles southeast of Chungking, fell to the Chinese.

Japs Steadily Retreating

The speed of the Chinese advance toward Liuchow underlined reports that the Japanese were steadily withdrawing. It was predicted in Chungking that Liuchow, which Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's flyers abandoned last November, would soon be in Chinese hands again.

The high command said the Chinese had regained lines held in Hunan province on April 9, when the Japanese started their abortive drive west toward the American air base at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking.

The Chinese high command said its troops were pursuing fleeing

TWO U. S. REGIMENTS IN CHINA COMBAT UNIT

CHUNGKING, China, June 4 (AP)—The presence in China of two United States Army ground force units, the 475th Infantry Regiment and the 124th Cavalry Regiment, was disclosed today by Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China.

General Wedemeyer revealed that the troops, who were part of the Mars task force, an American combat team famous for its operations against the Japanese in the mountains and jungles of Burma in late 1944 and early 1945, had been in China several weeks and had been incorporated into Maj. Gen. Robert McClure's Chinese Combat Command, an advisory and liaison group.

Nearly all the men and the equipment of the two units were flown over the Himalayas from Burma to China by the United States Air Transport Command. A small part of the movement was over the Stilwell Road.

Col. Loren Pegg is commander of the 124th Cavalry Regiment.

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His wife and two children live in Asbury Park, N. J., and his parents live at Vista, Col.

The 475th Infantry Regiment is commanded by Lieut. Col. John Walker of Blackville, S. C., whose family lives in St. Augustine, Fla.

Kunming-Calcutta Phone

Chungking, June 4 (AP)—A 2,000-mile telephone line is operating between Calcutta and Kunming, United States Army officials announced today. The line roughly follows the India-China gasoline pipeline and the Stillwell road.

Water Shortage in Chungking

CHUNGKING, June 4 (AP).—A temporary water shortage in the Chinese capital added today to the miseries of a Chungking summer and the high cost of living. Muddy water from the Yangtze was retailing for $500 (Chinese) a bucket, and electric fans were selling for $150,000 each.

Burma Foe Thrust Back

CALCUTTA, India, June 4 (AP)—British troops in Burma thrust back Japanese forces above the mouth of the Sittang River today while sharp clashes and artillery duels broke out with enemy soldiers being pushed into Thailand.

North of the head of the Gulf of Martaban, a British patrol engaged fifty enemy troops in the area of Myitkyo, on the Sittang River seventy miles northeast of Rangoon and fifty miles west of the frontier of Thailand. The Japanese fell back toward Thailand after a two-hour fight and British artillery shelled the retreating enemy, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced.

Seventy miles northeast of Rangoon, Indian troops battled 100 Japanese soldiers near Sagyaung, ten miles east northeast of Letpadan, east of the Irrawaddy River. The fight continued all day, with British artillery in support.

Between the Sittang and Salween Rivers, 150 miles north of Rangoon, forty Japanese soldiers attacked British positions on a mountain ridge on the Thailand road twelve miles east of Toungoo. The Japanese were repulsed and failed to penetrate British positions.

Mud-Stuck Sub's Exploit Told

By Hamilton Faron

At Submarine Base in Western Pacific, June 4 (AP)—Stuck in the slimy mud of enemy coastal waters while Japanese warcraft sought her overhead, an American submarine fought her way out of the mire and escaped.

Waters were not charted completely in the area where she cruised on a war patrol. But she had gone in close to shore to carry on the war of attrition which has reduced the Jap merchant fleet to numbers far below those needed to maintain supply lines.

She went down to escape detection until an opportunity arose to attack a worthwhile target.

Lost Forward Motion

As she moved slowly along the bottom there was a jar throughout the boat. She plowed ahead for a moment. Then she stopped, lost all forward motion although her propellers still were churning.

The screws were reversed and still she did not move. She had plowed into a mudbank, and apparently was hopelessly stuck.

The men aboard were worried, of course, but there was no panic. Each man continued to do his job—submarines always do that for they know that individuals all must carry on with their own jobs for the good of the boat.

Time after time her screws were reversed, sending vibrations throughout the boat. She'd move slightly, then she'd stick again. Enemy warcraft were seeking the bemired boat to batter her with depth charges.

Finally She Moved

Again and again she tried to pull out. Finally she moved. The men grinned at their companions. Things were looking up.

They tried again and she moved again, this time for a longer distance, and finally she was free. But speed had been reduced and the vibrations continued. The screws had been twisted out of line in the tug-of-war to pull out of the mudbank.

But she came home.

This is one of the narrow escapes becoming legend in the submarine fleet.

But men of the submarines don't tell it like that. Their stories among themselves are matter-of-fact. They cite the bare circumstances only, for prior to the Navy's lifting of a ban on news of submarines, their listeners always had been other submarines who could fill in the gaps for themselves.

"A Bit Of Trouble"

This is the way J. R. Dunson, then a junior officer on the bemired boat, tells of her narrow escape from the listing "overdue and presumed lost."

"We had a bit of trouble on one run when we got stuck in the mud and damaged the screws in pulling off."

Dunson, son-in-law of Representative Robert Ramspeck (D., Ga.) and now assigned to another boat, added, incidentally, that he didn't think there was much of interest in the battle with the mud.

Such nonchalance is typical of the attitude of the men who virtually have eliminated the Japanese cargo and transport fleet and sent down a number of enemy warcraft as well.

There is the story widely told by submarines of a boat forced down by Japanese destroyers. Depth charges were blasting all around.

Over the noise of the blasts came the voice of a Negro steward's mate remarking, "I sure am glad I'm not in the infantry." Later he was asked why he pitied infantrymen and replied: "'Cause in the infantry they shoots at a man and in the submarines they just shoots at the boat."

Aussie Brides Eye U.S. Divorces

JUN 5 1945

Melbourne, Australia, June 4 (AP). Several brides of American service men here are going to the United States for the sole purpose of divorcing their husbands, they disclosed before their departure. They said they were going to America to establish residence prior to divorce action and several said they knew other girls with the same intentions.

One wife said her husband was moved to a forward area two months after their marriage and had since returned to America. Three months ago he wrote, she said, that he had found another girl and the marriage had been a mistake.

A girl from Perth said she had not heard from her husband since shortly after their marriage, eighteen months ago. "There is no glamor in this trip for me," said a girl bride from Sydney. "I won't be able to get back quickly enough after my divorce." She said she had not heard from her husband for more than twelve months.

King Carol Going to France

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 4 (AP).—Former King Carol's retinue has issued a communique asserting that the abdicated Romanian monarch is going to France to reside "after five years in exile." The communique, issued by Royal Chamberlain Ernest Urdareanu, was published in newspapers here today. It spoke of France as Carol's "second land."

Conservatives Take Lead in Ontario Voting

Drew's Supporters Ahead in Early Returns; Hepburn Apparently Denied Seat

JUN 5 1945

TORONTO, June 4 (AP)—The Canadian press said tonight that Premier George A. Drew's Progressive Conservative government was victorious in today's Ontario provincial election. Drew's supporters took the lead in the first scattered returns, and on the basis of unofficial figures were ahead in sixteen of Toronto's seventeen constituencies.

The election, to select the province's Twenty-second Legislature, was watched closely by all Canada for a clew to the outcome of a nation-wide election of a new Federal Parliament next Monday.

Like the Dominion campaign, the election presented a three-day fight among the Progressive Conservatives, the Liberals and the newer third party, the socialist Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

Mitchell F. Hepburn, Liberal leader and former Premier of Ontario, appeared beaten in his home constituency of Elgin by F. S. Thomas, Progressive Conservative and for many years a government agricultural representative in the area.

PEACETIME DRAFT BACKED BY GREW

JUN 5 1945

WASHINGTON, June 4 — (AP) The United States' obligations under the world security organization warrant universal military training in peacetime, the State department said today.

It outlined its views on the controversial peace time draft plan through Undersecretary Joseph C. Grew as the House postwar military policy committee started its long-heralded hearings.

Half a dozen other witnesses followed Grew in the caucus room of the old House office building and, with one exception, they endorsed the principle of building up a strong reserve army by inducting teen-age males into military service for one year of training in peacetime.

A one-legged war veteran, the head of a women's federation, the mother of six men in the armed service, a clergyman and a military news commentator, George Fielding Eliot, were among those testifying. Only the clergyman dissented from the general endorsement of the postwar draft.

Grew was the first witness in a group of proponents for whom Chairman Woodrum (D-Va.) set aside the first two days of the hearings, to be followed by two days of opposition and more than a week of rebuttal on both sides.

Speaking into a microphone which carried his soft voice to the spectators who had been shown their seats by attractive usherettes, Grew told the committee he appeared as "an advocate of military training for the young men of America."

"We have never lost a war, and pray God we never shall," he declared. "But I believe there are wars we should not have had to fight if we had been properly prepared in time, if we had shown the aggressors what might we were equipped to wield."

The former ambassador to Tokyo added the opinion that if this country had been "even reasonably prepared" at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, "I don't believe for a moment that Japan would have attacked us."

"military preparedness counts in the thinking of potential enemies."

"Cannot Afford To Wait"

"If, during those years before Pearl Harbor our people had been able to see the handwriting on the wall, if we had been even reasonably prepared at that time, I don't believe for a moment that Japan would have attacked us," he declared.

"We must not, we dare not let it happen again," he added. "That's why we cannot afford to wait."

Grew said the young men now in the Army and Navy "themselves favor military training to defend and maintain, in the perilous years that lie ahead, the liberty they have preserved."

On World Obligations

"I believe a year's military training is necessary because of our obligations under the world security organization," he said, "because in the world of things as they are, our international policy to be effective must have strength behind it; and because my experience has taught me that aggressors are not deterred by latent superior strength but shrewdly try to obtain their ends by attacking when they consider their potential opponents unprepared and therefore at a disadvantage."

Grew said he believed universal military training "would be the greatest possible stimulus to our young me to go into educational life," and "would be in the best interests of our educational institutions throughout the country."

He was not questioned by committee members.

Equal Say For Both Sides

Its fate a tossup, the proposal must clear this committee and also the House Military Committee before it reaches the floor for an actual vote.

Morning and afternoon sessions will be held daily, Woodrum said, and opponents and proponents will be given equal time and opportunity to present their views. Slated to testify are spokesmen for veterans' groups, the Army and the Navy, educational and religious organizations and a former Commando, Vernon A. Eagle, of New York, who will be heard tomorrow.

Big Army The Alternative

The War and Navy departments are backing the proposal, which also has the approval of the American Legion, except for isolated posts. Leading the opposition are educational and religious groups, although some other such organizations will testify in its behalf.

Unless members change their minds, the Woodrum committee will recommend that the principle of compulsory peacetime military training be adopted to build up a reserve of trained men adequate to protect the nation in any emergency.

The alternative to a peacetime draft, backers of the proposal contend, is a large standing army.

Opponents contend chiefly that a draft for any purpose in peacetime is undemocratic and would unnecessarily disrupt the personal affairs of millions of youths.

The Chief Proposal

While there is no specific legislation before the Woodrum committee—it cannot draft a bill—the proposal most often advanced calls for one year of military training, either in the Army or the Navy, for every able-bodied male as soon as he becomes 18 years of age. At the end of the year, the trainee would return to civilian life, subject for a definite period to recall to duty in an emergency.

Conscription Is Urged To Deter Foes, Keep World Obligations

JUN 5 1945

Washington, June 4 (AP) — The State Depatrment today urged compulsory peacetime military training for the United States "because of our obligations under the world security ogranization."

Acting Secretary Joseph C. Grew expressed the department's views before the House Postwar Military Committee as it opened a two-week hearing on the controversial proposal of requiring a year of military training for American youths. The committee is headed by Representatvie Woodrum (D., Va.).

"Counts With Enemies"

The first witness at the hearing, before a near-capacity audience in the spacious caucus room in the old House Office Building, Grew said he came "as an advocate of military training for the young men of America," and believed "profoundly that our young men should have this training."

The former Ambassador to Japan told the committee he believed

$1,975,000,000 ASKED FOR LEND-LEASE NEEDS

WASHINGTON, June 4 — (AP) President Truman asked Congress today for a new lend-lease appropriation of $1,975,000,000 to help "bring the conflict with Japan to a quick and decisive end."

In a letter to House Speaker Rayburn the President said the appropriation, recommended for the fiscal year beginning July 1 would—together with unobligated balances of $2,400,000,000—make up a total program of $4,375,000,000.

He said that the lend-lease program would be supplemented to the extent necessary by the Export-Import bank and that he would send Congress soon "a proposal providing for adequate legal authorization and expanded lending capacity for the bank."

Text of the President's Lend-Lease Estimates

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—The text of President Truman's letter to Speaker Rayburn follows:

I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of the Congress an estimate of appropriation for defense aid for the fiscal year 1946, exclusive of aid authorized to be transferred by the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission, as follows:

Defense aid.....$1,975,000,000

This recommended appropriation, together with unobligated balances of about $2,400,000,000 from the current year, will provide a total program of $4,375,000,000. Since Germany has been defeated, the proposed new program of defense aid and the appropriation required are less than for the current year. This program, however, reflects our resolution to give fully effective aid in order to shorten the war and thereby reduce the cost in Allied lives and materials.

The war against Japan, like the war against Germany, is a cooperative Allied effort. Through lend-lease and reverse lend-lease we shall continue to pool our resources with those of our Allies so that the crushing weight of our combined might may be thrown against our remaining enemy.

Effective Cooperation Is Key

Where lend-lease funds will make the efforts of our Allies more effective we shall use them. Where the redeployment of our troops from Europe or our control over enemy areas require aid from other nations, lend-lease will be available to enable their maximum participation. Similarly, through reverse lend-lease we can expect our allies to give us all the assistance possible.

In the light of changed war conditions, a preliminary review of lend-lease assistance to individual nations has been made. Further review will be necessary from time to time in the coming year as the war progresses and the needs and the wartime roles of our Allies vary. For this reason any programs proposed must be considered as most tentative.

Our recent lend-lease agreements with France, Belgium and the Netherlands will be carried out by lend-lease funds to the fullest extent consistent with changed war conditions and the basic wartime purposes of lend-lease aid. Beyond this I propose that these Allies be assisted in financing necessary equipment and supplies by the Export-Import Bank.

Such assistance is consistent with the enlarged role which the bank should be given in providing certain types of industrial equipment and supplies which other nations may wish to obtain from us for reconstruction. Some aspects of reconstruction are of particular interest to this nation and can most appropriately be financed by our own instrumentality.

Accordingly, there will be transmitted to the Congress at an early date a proposal providing for adequate legal authorization and expanded lending capacity for the bank.

Duplication to Be Avoided

The lend-lease and Export-Import Bank programs represent unilateral efforts of this country. They are not intended to duplicate the work of international agencies.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, for example, has been created to meet the more immediate needs of relief and rehabilitation where nations are unable to meet their needs from their own resources. Legislation is now before the Congress to allow participation by the United States in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. This legislation merits early consideration and approval.

In contrast to these devices, however, lend-lease is a positive weapon of waging war. The appropriation estimate herein submitted provides for its full use to bring the conflict with Japan to a quick and decisive end.

The details of the defense-aid estimate are set forth in the letter of the director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose observations and recommendations I concur.

Letter by Budget Head

The text of the letter to the President from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget follows:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration an estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 for defense aid, exclusive of aid authorized to be transferred by the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission, in order further to carry out the provisions of the act entitled, "An act to promote the defense of the United States," approved March 11, 1941, as amended, as follows:

Defense aid, $1,975,000,000.

The requested appropriation is $1,563,869,000 less than that for the current year. The total new program anticipated for the fiscal year 1946 is $4,375,000,000 as compared to estimated obligations of $5,128,000,000 in the current year. It has been possible to reduce the requested appropriation by $2,400,000,000 by the inclusion of a provision authorizing the use in fiscal year 1946 of unobligated balances as of the end of the current fiscal year.

The proposed defense-aid budget for the fiscal years 1946 reflects the following recommendations:

1. Lend-lease should continue to be an indispensable weapon for waging fully effective war against Japan in close collaboration with our Allies. In furtherance of this objective such funds should be of limited but valuable assistance in expediting the maximum redeployment of our armed forces for full use against Japan.

2. Lend-lease funds should be limited to purposes of the war and national defense, and should be reduced as fast as possible consistent with those objectives.

Rule for Raw Materials

3. Raw materials should be provided under lend-lease arrangements only where they are needed to increase or maintain the industrial contribution of the lend-lease country to the war effort.

4. Petroleum products for United States military use should henceforth be financed from war and navy appropriations.

The appropriation recommended also assumes that Congress will expand the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank and remove the prohibition of lending to Governments which have been in default in the past. Such action will make possible the financing of portions of the lend-lease 3 (c) agreements with the French, Belgian and Netherlands Governments for the delivery of industrial equipment and supplies, provision for which has not been made in the program recommended above because of changed war conditions.

The requirements for the supplies to be furnished under the defense aid program for the fiscal year 1946 were prepared by the Foreign Economic Administration after consultation with representatives of the Governments of the countries eligible for such aid. They were discussed as to feasibility by the FEA with the War Production Board, the Department of Agriculture, the War Shipping Administration, the Treasury Department, the Petroleum Administration for War and other interested departments and agencies.

There are attached the details of the estimate of appropriation with supporting schedules and summary tables showing the defense aid requirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

I recommend approval of the above estimate of appropriation.

TRUMAN REPORTED DISCUSSING POLES

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—President Truman today talked with Under-Secretary of State Grew and Arthur Bliss Lane, presumably about the Polish situation. Appointed Ambassador to Poland some months ago, Lane is apparently still awaiting orders to proceed to his post after a Warsaw government satisfactory to the United States has been set up.

He would not discuss today's conference other than to say it was a courtesy call.

Vets To Have First Chance At Surpluses

Washington, June 4 (AP)—Veterans planning to open small businesses will have first crack at surplus war goods.

They may list their needs with regional offices of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, which will buy the requested items as various Government agencies declare them surplus and then resell them to the ex-service men. The SWPC will have an A-1 priority.

Guy M. Gillette, retiring chairman of the Surplus Property Board, announced the plan. He said it applies to veterans entering any commercial, industrial, manufacturing, financial, service, medical or legal enterprise with an invested capital of not more than $50,000.

Plans are being made, Gillette said, for the War Food Administration to act in a similar capacity for veterans who want surplus farm equipment.

CONGRESS TO HEAR GEN. EISENHOWER

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will be received by a joint session of Congress when he returns to this country from Europe. Senator Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic leader in the Senate, told reporters of plans for the reception today after a conference with President Truman. He said that the date for the joint meeting for the victorious leader of the Allied forces on the western front had not yet been set, and that details were still being worked out. Gen. Eisenhower is expected here on June 18.

Speaker Rayburn of the House said that Gen. Eisenhower will be asked to address the joint session. The congressional reception will be similar to one given Gen. John J. Pershing after the first world war.

CRUISER LOANED RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, June 4—(AP) The Navy department announced today that the cruiser Milwaukee was loaned to Russia in April, 1944, for "the best interest of the war effort." While reports previously had been heard of the transfer of the cruiser to the Soviet, the Navy also had declined confirmation. The Milwaukee is a light cruiser of the 7,500-ton Omaha class.

COURT UPHOLDS OPA PRACTICE

Supreme Tribunal Rules on Durable Goods Prices.

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court upheld today the Office of Price Administration's method of determining maximum prices for building materials and other durable consumer goods. Justice Murphy delivered the court's 8-to-1 decision. Justice Roberts dissented.

The OPA said the issue presented to the Tribunal affected forty-seven price regulations on such items as furniture, household appliances, fuels and chemicals.

The court refused to review other litigation involving the OPA's beef price ceilings for processing packers.

Armour & Co., of Chicago, asked the review of a decision by the United States Emergency Court of Appeals that the ceilings are generally fair and equitable.

Armour contended that the emergency court had sustained a maximum price for beef "which did not return costs of production according to any accepted method of accounting, and which provided no compensation for an enormous investment in the (company's) plant."

The Supreme Court at the same time denied the Oswald & Hess Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., a review of another emergency court decision on OPA regulations. Oswald and Hess said the court decided that a hotel and restaurant meat supply house is entitled to receive a premium for the beef cuts it sells, while the ordinary slaughterer, like itself, doing the same general job of processing, "must sell below cost of production."

In other actions today, the court:

Rejected a Texas Negro's contention that he was discriminated against because only one Negro served on the Grand Jury which indicted him for murder. It was a 6-3 decision in a case brought to the high court by L. C. Akins, convicted in Dallas county, Texas, and under death sentence.

Upheld 8-0 the right of a minority stockholder to ask for court review of a Securities and Exchange Commission order. Justice Douglas did not participate. The case involved the challenge of Samuel Okin, New York, of an SEC order covering financial transactions between Electric Bond & Share Company and its subsidiary, American & Foreign Power Company.

Refused to rule at this time on the labor union status of war plant guards who are members of the auxiliary military police of the United States Army. Cases involving such guards were sent back to the lower courts for further consideration in the light of demilitarization of the employees involved.

At the end of today's session, a number of important cases argued and submitted during the current term still awaited decision, with only one additional decision day—next Monday—left before scheduled summer adjournment of the court. The tribunal had planned to recess in May, but postponed adjournment to June 11.

Cash-In On Foes' Seized Wealth Is Sought

Washington, June 4 (AP)—Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) today proposed a program for "orderly disposition" of enemy property held by the United States.

Unless Congress acts, he said, "enemy aliens may quietly maneuver to recapture and stealthily make away with their properties while American citizens remain uncompensated for their war losses."

Gearhart said he was introducing legislation which would require:

Cutting off of all enemy claims to seized and frozen assets.

Immediate sale of such property to the highest American bidder.

Deposit of funds from such sales in the Treasury for use in paying benefits to American citizens who have suffered injuries because of enemy action.

TRUMAN GETS STATUE

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(AP) A bronze statue modelled on Associated Press Photographer Joe Rosenthal's photograph of Marines raising the American flag on Iwo Jima was presented today to President Truman.

Presentation was made by the sculptor, Felix de Weldon, a sailor in the Navy, in a brief ceremony attended by Rosenthal, Col. E. R. Hagenah, representing the Marines; and Ted Gamble, head of the Treasury department's War Finance committee.

2 U. S. DESTROYERS LOST IN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(AP) The Navy announced tonight the loss of the destroyers Morrison and Luce off Okinawa, with heavy casualties. Each carried a crew of more than 200.

Sinking of the two craft by the Japanese raised to 313 the number of Navy vessels lost since the beginning of the war.

The commanding officers of both destroyers, Cmdr. Jacob W. Waterhouse of the Luce and Comdr. James Richard Hansen of the Morrison were among the survivors.

The next of kin of casualties have been notified.

Waterhouse is a native of Wheeling, W. Va., and a resident of Echo Point, Wheeling. Hansen, a native of Fort Benton, Mont., is a resident of Los Angeles, Calif.

Both the Morrison and Luce were 2,050 ton craft. The Morrison was one of the ships that helped rescue many survivors of the carrier Princeton when she was lost in the battle for Leyte gulf last fall. The Morrison had taken part in the Okinawa operations from the beginning.

The Morrison was built by the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Co., Seattle, Wash., and was launched in July, 1943. The Luce, second vessel to bear the name, was built by the Bethlehem Steel Co., at Staten Island, N. Y., and was launched in March, 1943.

Bretton Woods Approval By House Is Predicted

Martin Sees Overwhelming Victory; Debate On Today

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—Emerging from a special conference of House Republican members, Representative Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts, the Republican House leader, predicted today the House will approve overwhelmingly the Bretton Woods

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monetary agreements.

"There will be no party fight on this legislation," Representative Martin said.

However, there were indications a bloc of Republicans of undetermined strength will wage an opposition battle on the House floor.

The ratification legislation comes before the House for debate tomorrow, with prospects of a vote on Thursday. The House Republicans met today to discuss the legislation.

Representative Jesse P. Wolcott, Republican, of Michigan, ranking Republican on the House Banking Committee, took the lead in behalf of the bill. He was a delegate to the conference of representatives of forty-four nations which met at Bretton Woods, N. H., last summer to draw up the documents.

The pacts call for a $9,100,000,000 world bank to make reconstruction and development loans and an $8,800,000,000 international fund for the stabilization of currencies.

DARING U. S. SUB SINKS NIP CONVOY, ESCAPES SAFELY

WASHINGTON, June 4 — (AP) The U. S. submarine Barb found a dream target and exploded it into a Japanese nightmare.

Now that it can be told, the Navy related today how the Barb slipped boldly into a Japanese harbor jammed with freighters, tankers and munition ships, loosed a barrage of torpedoes and escaped safely to sea.

It left behind a blazing, erupting mass of enemy shipping — havoc preventing an accurate tally of the enemy's losses.

For the exploit the Bard's commanding officer, Comdr. Eugene Bennett Fluckey of Annapolis, Md., already has received the Congressional Medal of Honor from Secretary of Navy Forrestal.

Fluckey had long suspected the existence of the Japanese anchorage and finally discovered it one night on one of the enemy's supply routes. Approaches to the harbor were botted with rocks, guarded by warships and flanked with fishing junks.

The dash into the harbor had to be made on the surface at night. It was a daring, possibly suicidal, mission—but Fluckey's chief worry at the time was to make sure every torpedo would catch a Japanese ship.

All Hands Tense

All hands were tense as the submersible started its stealthy run into the harbor. Visibility was poor. Finally, however, the Barb reached its planned firing position without setting off an alarm.

The torpedoes went tearing into the convey of enemy ships. Fire spurted from several and the first hit began to sink. The side of one blew out. From two, evidently ammunition carriers, flared a shower or tracers and exploding shells.

Heavy smoke blanketed the anchorage as the Barb turned and "highballed" it for open water. Searchlights picked it up a moment and then blinked off. Some of the Japanese warships gave chase, firing shells around her. But as Fluckey had hoped the escorts were confused by the fishing junks and attacked some of them instead of the Barb.

Maneuvering widly through the shallow water and menacing rocks, the Barb made it out of the harbor entrance and into the open sea by dawn. But all danger hadn't passed even then. A Japanese plane spotted the sub and forced it to submerge, the first time it had gone down since it located the rich prize.

Davies Reports To Truman on London Mission

Gives Personal Account of Talks With Churchill and Eden; Hopkins Returning

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—President Truman, looking forward to an early meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, received a personal account tonight from Joseph E. Davies on the latter's special mission to London.

The President invited Mr. Davies, former Ambassador to Moscow, for dinner and set aside much of the evening for a discussion of Mr. Davies's recent talks in London with Mr. Churchill and Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Minister.

There was no indication that the White House would have a statement on the basis of the President's talks with Mr. Davies, whose mission, like that of Harry L. Hopkins to Moscow, were designed to lay the groundwork for an early Big Three meeting. Mr. Davies returned to the United States yesterday.

The White House expects Mr. Hopkins back within a few days to report to the President personally on his talks at Moscow with Marshal Stalin and others.

Meanwhile, White House Press Secretary Charles G Ross told a news conference that a definite date for the President's flying trip to San Francisco to address the closing session of the United Nations Conference has not yet been fixed.

Mr. Ross said the President would make the speech when the conference reached the stage for signing a charter setting up an international organization to preserve the peace.

President Truman talked today with Under Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew and Arthur Bliss Lane, presumably about the Polish situation.

Mr. Lane, appointed some months ago as Ambassador to Poland, apparently is still waiting orders to proceed to his post after a Warsaw government satisfactory to the United States has been set up. He would not discuss today's conference other than to say it was a courtesy call.

Supreme Court Rejects Negro's Jury-Bias Plea

6-3 Decision Backs Death Penalty, Though Only One Negro Served in Case

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—A Texas Negro lost his fight against a death sentence today when the Supreme Court rejected his argument that he was the victim of discrimination because only one Negro served on the grand jury that indicted him.

The court divided six to three in upholding the Dallas County conviction of L. C. Akins on a murder charge. It was unconvinced that deliberate limits were placed on the number of Negroes on the jury, but Justice Murphy, dissenting, said such limitations were clearly proved and that Akins's constitutional rights were abridged.

Justice Reed declared in the majority opinion it could not be said the three jury commissioners violated their obligations. Fairness in selection, he declared, "has never been held to require proportional representation of races upon a jury."

In dissenting, Justice Murphy said, "The State of Texas, in insisting upon only one Negro representative on the grand jury panel, has respected no right belonging to petitioner."

Chief Justice Stone and Justice Black also dissented, but did not outline their reasons.

In other decisions handed down today the Office of Price Administration won out in cases involving its ceiling price orders.

The court refused to review a decision of the Emergency Court of Appeals upholding beef-price ceilings for processing packers who are estimated to handle about 85 per cent of the country's beef output. The appeal was sought by Armour & Co., Chicago, which contended the maximum allowed by the O. P. A. did not meet cost of production.

The court also approved, 8 to 1, the O. P. A. method of arriving at ceiling charges for building materials and consumer durable goods other than apparel.

The court also denied the 42d St. Foto Shop, Inc., New York City, a review of an order by the New York State Labor Relations Board to cease interference with employees' union activities.

The concern asked the court to determine if the board's order contravenes the Constitutional right of free speech. It protested that New York court decisions in effect "give to a union free and untrammeled license to attack and and vilify an employer and at the same time forbid an employer from replying to or commenting upon such attacks."

In another labor case the court refused to rule at this time on the labor union status of war-plant guards who are members of the auxiliary military police of the United States Army.

The Supreme Court vacated the Circuit Court decisions and sent the cases back to the lower courts for "further consideration of the alleged changed circumstances with respect to the demilitarization of the employees involved and the effect thereof on the board's orders."

At the end of today's session, a number of important cases argued and submitted during the current term still awaited decision. The tribunal had planned to recess in May, but postponed adjournment to next Monday, when a second extension of the term now appears probable.

Decision Upholds Esquire's Right to Second-class Mailing

U. S. Court of Appeals Finds No Authority for Postmaster-General to Force Compliance With His Taste.

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—The United States Court of Appeals ruled today that Postmaster-General Walker had no right to revoke the second-class mailing privileges of Esquire magazine.

The court reversed a District Court decision which had upheld the Postmaster-General's ruling that the magazine failed to comply with legal requirements for second class mailing privileges. Mr. Walker held that it uses "indecent, vulgar, risque" pictures and writings as "a dominant and systematic feature" which "most certainly cannot be said to be for the public good."

Second class mailing privileges provide low postal rates. Attorneys for Esquire have estimated that loss of such privileges would cost the publication more than $500,000 annually.

The Court of Appeals remanded the case to the District court.

The Court of Appeals' opinion, written by Justice Thurman Arnold, agreed with Mr. Walker that publications enjoying second class mailing privileges are "under a positive duty to the public good and the public welfare."

"But it does not follow," the opinion continued, "that an administrative official may be delegated the power first to determine what is good for the public to read and then to force compliance by putting editors who do not follow them at a competitive disadvantage. It is inconceivable that Congress intended to delegate such power to an administrative official or that the exercise of such power, if delegated, could be held constitutional."

The Postmaster-General ordered Esquire deprived of its second class mailing rights December 30, 1943 after lengthy hearings before a three-man post office board which voted two to one against revocation. During the hearings, Post Office Department attorneys sought to show that the magazine was obscene and lascivious. The department especially cited the famed Varga Girl drawings as offensive.

In its defense, Esquire called on such witnesses as Henry L. Mencken, who upheld the use of words objected to by Walker and a Boston, Mass., neuropsychologist who described the Varga girls as "good clean pictures, glorifying good figures and a tribute to American womanhood."

Prize for "Resisting Temptation."

Justice Arnold's opinion said: "What the Government appears to assert is that the power to charge Esquire an additional $500,000 a year for use of the mails, unless it conforms to the Postmaster-General's notions of the public good, is not a power to censor because the magazine may be mailed at the higher rate. . . . He appears to think of his duty under the statute, not as administration of non-discriminatory rates for a public service, but as analogous to the award of the Navy E for industrial contributions to the war. . . . The second-class mailing rate is conceived by the Post Office to be an award for resisting the temptation to publish material which offends persons of refinement.

"But mail service is not a special privilege. It is a highway over which all business must travel. The rates charged on this highway must not discriminate between competing business of the same kind. . . . The case before us involved freedom of speech as well."

Retained Mailing Privilege.

Justice Arnold also said that "since we hope that this is the last time that a Government agency will attempt to compel the acceptance of its literary or moral standards relating to material admittedly not obscene, the voluminous record may serve as a useful reminder of the kind of mental confusion which accompanies such censorship."

The Postmaster-General's order was to have become effective in February, 1944, but it was stipulated between attorneys in the case that the magazine could keep its second class mailing privileges until the case had been finally determined in court.

Nazis Nearly Took Hodges Captive

New York, June 4 (AP)—Gen. Courtney H. Hodges narrowly escaped capture by the Germans last December in Nazi Field Marshal von Rundstedt's Ardennes breakthrough, Harold V. Boyle, Associated Press war correspondent, reported last night.

Boyle, who won the Pulitzer prize for his dispatches telling of the European struggle, arrived yesterday in New York with Hodges's 1st Army's headquarters staff for a rest before covering the war against Japan.

Foe Within 3 Miles

He said that on December 18, 1944, Hodges was at Spa, Belgium, when three German columns, racing toward the fortress city of Liege, rolled up to within three miles of his headquarters.

Hodges immediately sent his staff, except for essential operating personnel, back to Liege and threw in his last reserves against the German tide.

At 9.30 that night he received a report of the arrival of Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway's 82d Airborne Division. An hour later Hodges moved east to Chaudfontaine, just east of Liege—saved as Ridgeway's forces went into the breach.

Boyle said he hoped "to continue on to the Pacific with the 1st Army as soon as I have had a rest."

Praises Bradley

Discussing the victory over the Germans, he said:

"One of the prime factors in our great victory in Europe was the leadership in the field of Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley. No one who has watched his work in three campaign in Europe and Africa can escape the hope that his high military talent will be employed to shorten the war in the Pacific.

"The worst news we could give the Japs is that General Bradley is on his way to attack them. There is no more experienced or able general in the American Army."

KENNEDY BACK HOME

NEW YORK, June 4 — (AP) Edward Kennedy, Associated Press correspondent who filed the story of the German surrender a day before it was officially announced by the Allies, was among passengers on the U.S.S. General Gordon which

docked here today with 1,405 liberated American prisoners of war.

Kennedy was asked by reporters at the pier if he had broken a confidence in sending his story.

"My only pledge was not to break the story until after the surrender was signed," he said.

When asked if he would do the same thing again, he replied:

"I've said it before. I would do it again. The war was over. There was no military security involved and the people had a right to know."

Allied Control Group Meeting Is Reported

New York, June 4 (AP)—The Paris radio said today that the first meeting of the Allied Control Commission for Germany was held in Berlin yesterday.

The broadcast, reported by the FCC, said the United States, Soviet Russia, Great Britain and France were represented at the meeting by General Eisenhower, Marshal Gregory Zhukov, Field Marshal Montgomery and Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, respectively.

"The first task of this commission," the broadcast said, "is to draw boundaries of the various occupation zones."

QUAKER CITY HAILS BRADLEY

17-gun Salute Greets 53 Returned War Heroes.

Philadelphia, June 4 (A. P.).—A seventeen-gun salute greeted Gens. Omar N. Bradley and Carl Spaatz and fifty-one other war heroes as they were welcomed home from Europe at ceremonies here today.

Thousands packed the North Philadelphia railroad station upon the arrival of the visitors and other thousands cheered as they rode through this city's streets en route to Independence Hall for a nationwide radio broadcast.

The group, led by Gen. Bradley, commander of the Twelfth Army Group, and Gen. Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Force in Europe, had planned to fly here in a formation of more than 100 planes, but bad weather forced cancellation of the air program.

Generals Cheered Here.

Gens. Bradley and Spaatz and seven other high ranking American Army officers whom the fleeing Germans could not elude were outdistanced today by one detachment of an escort of city and military police on motorcycles which convoyed them from the Waldorf-Astoria to Pennsylvania Station.

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Although the arrival of Gen. Bradley at the station was not announced in advance, travelers soon discovered that he and the other military chiefs were there and cheered them lustily. The gathering of about 200 persons on the lower platform when the military men arrived, besides applauding Gen. Bradley and the group as a whole, shouted especially for Major-Gen. Anthony McAuliffe, who sent back the reply, "Nuts!" to the surrender demand of the Germans at Bastogne.

The officers boarded the noon train for Philadelphia and Washington.

The motor cyclists in the escort traveled with such speed that they arrived at the station in advance of the generals' automobiles. Several of the convoy were sent back along the route to see what had happened and to lead the cars to the station. Gen. Bradley and his associates entered the automobiles at the hotel at 11:40 A. M.

Among the other generals, who arrived here yesterday in three planes, were Major-Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, commander of the Fifth Army Corps; Major-Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, commander of the 101st Airborne Divison; Brig.-Gen. John Paul Doyle, commander of the First Tactical Air Force, Forty-second Wing; Major-Gen. Leland S. Hobbs, commander of the Thirtieth Division, and Major-Gen. Paul C. Williams, Troop Carrier Command.

The generals said their plans depend upon War Department orders, but most of them anticipate early service in the Pacific area.

10,000 Veterans Return.

Home again also were 10,000 veterans of the European war who arrived yesterday on three troopships and four Liberty ships which nudged their way into New York harbor yesterday through a mist which almost hid the Statue of Liberty.

Included were 1,453 officers and men from the First Army, making up a unit which added another "first" recorded by that army—the first fighting group to send home a complete unit for redeployment to the Pacific. The First Army was the first to invade Continental Europe, the first to span the Rhine and the first to clasp hands with the Russians at the Elbe River. Its veterans returned on the troopship Monticello.

The Monticello carried also 3,339 liberated prisoners who were taken to Camp Kilmer, N. J., and 409 wounded soldiers and sailors who went to Halloran Hospital. The troopship Lejeune brought back 2,424 liberated Americans, 277 rotational troops and 701 wounded. The Santa Margarita brought 199 liberated prisoners.

One of the liberty ships, the John B. Hood, which brought home 350 American soldiers, had a 10-foot hole in its bow caused by a collision involving fourteen ships off the Grand Banks, Newfoundland, last Sunday when two vessels in a closely organized convoy struck icebergs in a dense fog.

New Carrier Gives U. S. Total of 28

Portsmouth, Va., June 4 (A. P.)—The commissioning of the Aircraft carrier Lake Champlain gives the Navy a total of twenty-eight carriers today, exclusive of escort carriers, in contrast to the one carrier it had in the Pacific in the fall of 1942.

These figures were cited in an address by Vice-Admiral P. N. L. Bellinger, commander of air force, Atlantic Fleet, at the double christening - commissioning ceremonies for the 27,100-ton essex-class Lake Champlain at the Norfolk Navy yard yesterday.

The new carrier, floated in her building dock last November without ceremony was christened by Mrs. Warren R. Austin, wife of Vermont's senior Senator.

NAVY REVEALS COAST ATTACKS

U-Boats Fired on 111 Ships in Atlantic-Gulf Area.

Miami, Fla., June 4 (A. P.).—Nazi subs operating in the Gulf of Mexico and off Cape Hatteras, the graveyard of the Atlantic, attacked 111 Allied ships and caused 882 casualties during the European war.

The Navy, in revealing some part of the story of how a nation unprepared for defense, turned the tide of battle against the U-boats, said the Gulf-sea frontier forces were credited with only two probable sinkings and two more seriously damaged.

The 177-day battle off the North Carolina coast cost the United Nations twenty - seven ships—a gross tonnage of 109,785 tons—and possibly thousands of lives. The number of U-boats bagged is a part of the story that hasn't yet been told.

Some details were disclosed by official announcements here and at Elizabeth City, N. C.

The battle of Hatteras—a small part of the Battle of the Atlantic—began late in January, only forty-three nights after Pearl Harbor. The United States freighter City of Atlanta, her lights out and her radio silent, was the first to go to the bottom.

Skies Red With Flames.

From then on, night after night, the skies at Hatteras were red with flames and day after day the horizon was hazy with smoke, but by midsummer the tide of battle ebbed eastward.

The German raiders bagged their biggest prize—the British tanker Gem, carrying 10,600 tons of gasoline—five days after the Atlanta went down. The craft exploded in the night with a great flash visible for fifty miles and a roar heard along the Carolina coast.

The Gulf battle opened off the coast of Florida a little later—February 19, 1942. Two torpedoes struck the Pan Massachusetts. Twenty men were killed, ten hurt.

The Navy, however, was successful in putting an end to sinkings in the Gulf that year. In 1943 there were but four successful attacks, and none in 1944 or 1945.

The Gulf Sea Frontier Command had a woefully small fighting force at the start.

In the Hatteras battle, the situation was better. At Pope Field, 204 miles away, a good half of the effective striking strength of the Army air arm was concentrated. The air forces went into action at once. Later Army ground forces were deployed along the coastal islands.

GOAD REJOINS WIFE

Portsmouth, Ohio, June 4 (A. P.).—Lieut. Harold W. Goad was back home today with his pretty blond wife who had married a Navy ensign after the War Department reported the Army flyer was dead.

"It's swell to be back," said the 27-year-old officer who survived eighteen months of near starvation in a Japanese prison camp near Rangoon. I'm going to loaf around a few days, then go away with my wife for a vacation."

The wife, Helen, 23, arrived here three weeks ago from Long Beach, Cal., where she married Ensign Robert A. MacDowell last December, four months after the War Department had declared Lieut. Goad dead. He had been reported missing a year before.

Lieut. Goad arrived here yesterday. The last leg of the journey was an airplane flight across the Atlantic.

First Lady Directs Renovation Of 'White House' in Missouri

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 4—(AP) The latchstring was not out at the newly commissioned little White House here today as President Truman's womenfolk, aided by a half dozen cleaners and painters, launched the renovation of the eighty year old rambling mansion which will be the Hyde Park of his administration.

Homecoming celebrations, parties and even courtesy calls will have to wait until Mrs. Truman, her daughter, mother, three sisters-in-law turn the 14 room edifice, built the year the Civil War ended, into proper headquarters for the President when his duties do not keep him in Washington.

Work Comes First

Quietly the word passed through hospitable, neighborly Independence, a remnant of the old south set in western Missouri, today that the Trumans entered the White House, were very tired and that there would be no entertaining until the spring housecleaning and renovation is completed. Their wishes were respected, and the Secret Service men who arrived with Mrs. Truman, mother and daughter, were idle for the most part today.

That, however, was the only idleness apparent. Inside the dust flew as the womenfolk began a complete housecleaning, and workmen were called in for paperhanging, scrubbing, waxing, polishing and painting. The house is to be done over from attic to basement, and on the outside which has received its first coat of paint in 40 years.

Today Harry D. Snider, who helped paint the place last in 1905 when he was just a painter's helper, was helping to finish up the first coat of white paint, and begin the second, not sure if that will be sufficient to saturate the dry frame house

House Used Rarely

The house was a mass of crated and covered furniture inside, as the Truman's have lived there only intermittently for ten years, and during recent years, Mrs D. W. Wallace, the President's mother-in-law has spent much of her time in Washington instead of here. The President's furniture, that part of it that didn't go to the White House, arrived here ten days ago, but was not unpacked awaiting Mrs. Truman's arrival.

Mrs. Wallace's father built the house just after the hectic, bloody guerrilla warfare days in Jackson county from 1861 to 1865. Mrs. Truman was born there 60 years ago, and it has been her lifelong home, except when she was in Washington, since the Truman's moved in there to live with the widowed Mrs. Wallace after their marriage in 1919.

Speculation grew here today just when the formal opening of the little or summer White House would be held. The word was that it would take at least three weeks to prepare the house, and that its formal housewarming as the auxiliary White House might coincide with the visit here late this month of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, passing through on his way to his hometown, Abilene, Kas., to celebrate his homecoming. There even was talk that Lt. Gen. Omar D. Bradley of nearby Moberly, Mo., also might join the party.

It is known that President Truman hopes to visit here, although probably briefly, this month. Indications are that he will be unable to spend much time here until the end of the war and clarification of the international situation.

Big Five Veto: What It Means, How It Works

Suppose Italy Menaces Ethiopia: An Example of Council's Operation

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4 (AP).—How the big-power veto vote would work in a world security council—and what the present dispute between Russia and the other four nations is about:

1. Suppose that Italy is making threats against Ethiopia. Ethiopia appeals to the council for protection. The world charter, as now drafted, guaranties any state the right of appeal so that the council would have to receive Ethiopia's petition.

2. On the council are six small nations and five great powers—Russia, Britain, China, France and the United States. When they take a vote on minor matters, any seven states, big or little, form a majority. But when anything important comes up the majority of seven must include the Big Five—with one exception. In this instance the eleven council members sit around a table with the Ethiopian complaint before them.

3. The United States contends they should be able to discuss this complaint fully, raising such questions as what issues are involved and whether it ought to be investigated. No power should be able to prevent this discussion by using its veto, the United States says. Russia takes the contrary view and insists that the veto may be applied from the moment the complaint arrives, so that any one power could shut off discussion.

4. There are two kinds of veto. Any council member which is party to a dispute has to refrain from voting until there comes the question of using force to maintain peace. If Italy were a great power, even under the Russian plan it could not prevent discussion because it would not be able to vote at this stage. However, one of the other great powers under the Russian plan could prevent discussion while under the United States plan it could not.

5. The first real question before the council would probably be: "Shall Ethiopia's appeal for protection be investigated?" At this point the United States, Russia and all other powers agree the veto applies (except a party to a dispute may not vote). The same voting formula holds also for efforts at mediation, conciliation and specific recommendations on how to settle the trouble. All the big powers must agree (which means each has a veto) except that one that is a party to a dispute has no vote at all.

6. Peaceful means fail, and the question arises of using force—any kind of force from political isolation to economic blockade to battle action. At this point all the powers have votes, whether or not one is a party to a dispute. Thus, if Italy were one of the Big Five, it could veto any use of force against itself by the Security Council—even though Ethiopia had a perfect case against it.

7. But the chain of events need not stop there. Suppose Ethiopia belonged to a regional organization, and Italy attacked it. Then its right of self-defense, as recognized by the charter, would come into play and all the members of the regional system could rally to help it.

8. Another possibility is that when the council failed to protect Ethiopia, one or more of the great powers might rally to its help independently of the council. The powers pledge themselves

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only to use force in accordance with "the principles and purposes" of maintaining peace and security. They do not pledge themselves not to act unless the Security Council orders it.

U. S. IS SEEKING SOME WAY OUT OF VETO TIE-UP

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But Won't Yield on Demand for Free Discussion in Security Council.

SOVIET UNION IN OPPOSITION

Stand of Russians May Produce Open Floor Fight Before Close of Parley.

San Francisco, June 4 (A. P.).—The United States is seeking some way out of the conference stalemate on the veto voting issue, but without the slightest yielding on its own insistence that there must be no veto on the right of discussion in the World Security Council.

If American leadership fails to break the deadlock—in which Russia is at odds with this country, Britain, China and France on this one point—the United Nations conference may produce a wide-open floor fight in its closing days.

And even though the charter is approved as it now stands, it may be accepted by some countries only with reservations. Guillermo Belt, Cuban delegate, said that would be true in the case of his country and that he expects many small nations to stick together on the veto issue.

Ambassador Andrei Gromyko has reported to Moscow that the other Big Powers would not accept his Government's rigid interpretation of the veto—that it should apply even to preliminary discussion in the Council. This put the next move up to Moscow as to whether its interpretation may be softened.

Another Meeting Called.

Another Big Five meeting was called for today, following one last night and two Saturday. Except for their differences of opinion over this one question the Powers were reported making rapid progress toward resolving all other conference issues on which they are acting jointly.

Last night's meeting completed agreement, in principle if not in actual words, on fourteen out of eighteen problems which were before the Powers when the current series of speed-up talks started at Secretary of State Stettinius's hotel apartment Friday night.

Questions other than the veto on which no agreement has been reached yet are final points in a plan for international trusteeships, changes in wording which the French are asking in provisions for special defense treaties against the enemy states of this war, whether the proposed Assembly of all United Nations should have the right to discuss any international situation rather than just peace and security questions, and whether the veto vote should apply to charter amendments.

On the last point the Big Five have agreed in general that the veto should apply to amendments—despite small nation arguments to the contrary—but a final decision is still to be made.

The fourteen points on which agreement has been reached are said to cover application of the veto to the election of a secretary-general of the world organization, but removal of the veto from election of judges to a world court, since they would be chosen jointly by the Council and the Assembly.

Here is the heart of the veto dispute as it now stands:

The Yalta voting formula says that the five big Powers out of the eleven nations on the Security Council must be unanimous before the council can take any important step toward preserving peace and security in the world.

The small nations wanted this changed, so that the council could act even though one or two of the Big Five disagreed with the action. The Big Five said "no,"; on all important decisions they must be unanimous, because otherwise they might fall to quarreling among themselves.

When Veto Applies.

The Big Five then drew up a paper to tell just how this veto voting system would work. Informally they all agreed here that the veto could not be used to keep the council from discussing any international dispute called to its attention. But, they said, when the discussion is finished and it comes to deciding whether anything should be done about the dispute then the veto would apply.

The draft of this paper was sent to Moscow and Moscow on Friday instructed Gromyko to reject the interpretation on that one point. The veto, Moscow said, must always be available to prevent the Council from even discussing a dispute.

American officials have taken a hard-and-fast stand against the Russian view. They contend that the right of discussion must be unlimited.

In seeking a way out of the deadlock, however, they evidently are hoping that Moscow has somehow misunderstood what the United States is driving at in upholding the principle of free discussion. For they argue that, veto or not, the Council could not as a practical matter take any sort of vote until it had discussed the question on which it was voting.

There is some speculation that since Harry Hopkins, President Truman's special envoy, has prolonged his stay in the Russian capital, he may be instructed to discuss the matter directly with Premier Stalin.

NATIONS APPROVE PEACE PACT CORE

JUN 5 1945

Charter Set to End World Disputes; Provides Force When Necessary.

NATIONS—P1—2A 2 TKS 1 .. ..

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—(AP) The hard core of a United Nations charter, the provision for efforts to end international disputes peacefully and to use strong arm methods if they fail, was approved today by a United Nations conference committee.

Chairman Camillo Ponce Enriquez of Ecuador said the committee had approved an entire charter chapter dealing with "determination of threats to the peace or acts of aggression and action with respect thereto."

Under it a compact, 11-member security council would serve as the instrument of a new world league in bringing unruly nations into line and preventing the eruption of war in the future.

Backed By Military

It would be backed up by armed forces directed by the top military experts of great powers.

To the security council would be given the right to determine the existence of "any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression" and to adopt whatever measures are needed to "maintain or restore peace and security."

Before putting those measures into effect, it could call upon disputants to comply with provisional, temporary recommendations to prevent aggravation of their controversy.

It could propose methods for bringing the dispute to an amicable end—and all the United Nations are supposed to bind themselves to adjust their international differences pacifically.

But in the event these attempts at friendly adjustment fail, they could decide to bring pressure through diplomatic, economic or other sanctions. As a final resort, it could bring into use an international armed force.

Individual nations would be called upon to supply their equitable share of the council's military resources.

A military staff committee would determine the strategy to be employed by the world police force. It could set up regional subcommittees to assist it.

Camillo Ponce Enriquez told reporters of the committee action on the entire chapter containing these provisions and said: "I think we've improved it very much."

All of the steps which the council would take toward active peace-enforcement would require unanimity among the five great nations. But these five still were in disagreement on some major conference problems. They said the conference detoured today around a troublesome veto issue and tried, instead, for agreement on a narrowing number of additional questions.

Confer on Language

Eight committees and subcommittees attempted to settle on language for various provisions of a charter for a United Nations league.

Delegation chiefs of the Big-Five went into their fifth session in three days in an effort to solidify their views on a few remaining points of difference.

The United States delegation indicated its willingness to meet smaller nations half way on several vexing questions, such as measures for keeping international disputes in check until the new world organization is functioning.

Once again, word from Moscow is required on the top problem of great nation veto powers over peace-keeping efforts of the league's proposed security council. Developments over the week-end served only to show that Russia is standing firmly on an insistence that any of the Big-Five should have the right to prevent discussion, in the council, of situations which might upset world peace, and that the rest of the Big-Four and most smaller nations are strongly opposed to such authority.

Plan for Enforcing Peace

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SAN FRANCISCO, June 4 (AP).—The complete text of a section (Chapter 8-B) of the proposed world charter, as approved by a United Nations Conference committee today, dealing with the enforcement of peace:

1. The security council should determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures set forth in Paragraphs 3 and 4 of this section to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

2. Before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures for the maintenance or restoration of peace and security in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2, the security council may call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it may deem necessary or desirable in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation. Such provisional measures should be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. Failure to comply with such provisional measures should be duly taken account of by the security council.

3. The security council should be empowered to determine what diplomatic, economic or other measures not involving the use of armed force should be employed to give effect to its decisions and to call upon members of the organization to apply such measures. Such measures may include complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations.

4. Should the security council consider such measures to be inadequate it should be empowered to take such action by air, naval or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the organization.

5. In order that all members of the organization should contribute to maintenance of international peace and security, they should undertake to make available to the security council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance and facilities including rights of passage necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Such agreement or agreements should govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. The special agreement should be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the security council and concluded between the security council and member states or between the security council and groups of member states. All such agreements should be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accord with their constitutional processes.

When a decision to use force has been taken by the security council, it shall, before calling upon any member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of its obligations under the preceding paragraph, invite such member, if it so request, to send a representative to participate in the decisions of the security council concerning the employment of contingents of its armed forces.

6. In order to enable urgent military measures to be taken by the organization there should be held immediately available by the members of the organization national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action should be determined by the security council with the assistance of the military staff committee within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in paragraph 5 above.

7. The action required to carry out the decisions of the security council for the maintenance of international peace and security should be taken by all members of the organization in cooperation or by some of them as the security council may determine. This undertaking should be carried out by the members of the organization by their own action and through action of the appropriate specialized organizations and agencies of which they are members.

8. Plans for the application of armed force should be made by the security council with the assistance of the military staff committee referred to in paragraph 9 below.

9. There should be established a military staff committee the functions of which should be to advise and assist the security council on all questions relating to the security council's military requirements for maintenance of international peace and security, to the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, to the regulation of armaments, and to possible disarmament. It should be responsible, under the security council, for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the security council. The committee should be composed of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the security council or their representatives. Any member of the organization not permanently represented on the committee should be invited by the committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the committee's responsibilities requires that such a state should participate in its work. Questions of command of forces should be worked out subsequently. The military staff committee, with the authorization of the security council, after consultation with the regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees of the military staff committee.

10. The members of the organization should join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the security council.

11. Any state, whether a member of the organization or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of measures which have been decided upon by the security council should have the right to consult the security council in regard to a solution of those problems.

Tito Claims Carinthia

London, June 4 (AP)—Marshal Tito, in a speech broadcast by the Belgrade radio, insisted today that Carinthia, in Austria, belonged to Yugoslavia and "we shall fight for her."

"We have liberated Carinthia, but international circumstances were such that we have been obliged to withdraw temporarily," he was quoted as saying. "Carinthia is

ours and we shall fight for her."
The Yugoslav leader did not elaborate. Britain and the United States have made clear that the question of Carinthia should be left for the peace table. Yugoslav troops were withdrawn from the territory, upon the insistence of London and Washington.

BY E.V.W.JONES

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE MYSTERIOUS GENERAL "S. BOSY," CHIEF OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY MISSION IN BRITAIN, DISCLOSED TODAY HIS TRUE IDENTITY AS A MAN SOUGHT EAGERLY BY THE NAZIS THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

HE IS BRUNO SKLENOVSKY, A FORMER COLONEL ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK GENERAL STAFF AND BUILDER OF HIS COUNTRY'S DEFENSE FORTIFICATIONS, UNUSED BECAUSE OF THE MUNICH PACT IN 1938.

INCLUDED IN THE DEFENSE SYSTEM WAS THE SUDETEN LINE, BUILT WITH FRENCH AID. THE GERMANS WERE ANXIOUS TO LEARN CONSTRUCTION DETAILS BECAUSE THEY BELIEVED IT MIGHT GIVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE FRENCH MAGINOT LINE.

DISCLOSING HIS STORY TODAY UPON HIS RETURN FROM A VISIT TO PRAGUE SKLENOVSKY ASSERTED THAT APPROXIMATELY 1,800 CZECHS DIED IN THE UPRISING AGAINST SOME 250,000 GERMANS IN THE FINAL FIGHTING IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THEIR FURY HEIGHTENED BY THE NAZI UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, THE GERMAN TROOPS TORTURED CZECH UNDERGROUND FIGHTERS, CUTTING OFF EARS, ARMS AND PIERCING EYES, SKLENOVSKY SAID. IN PAKRAC 35 CZECH CHILDREN WERE BURIED ALIVE BY THE GERMANS, AND RESCUE EFFORTS SAVED ONLY ONE, HE SAID.

SKLENOVSKY WENT TO PRAGUE TO STUDY THE SITUATION THERE AND FIND HIS FAMILY. HIS WIFE SPENT TWO YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP WHERE THE SS (ELITE GUARD) TRIED TO FORCE HER TO TELL WHERE HER HUSBAND WAS. HER TRUTHFUL ANSWER WAS THAT SHE DID NOT KNOW EVEN IF HE WAS ALIVE.

WITH THE HELP OF REPATRIATION OFFICIALS HE FOUND HIS FAMILY IN A SMALL APARTMENT. THE ELDEST OF TWO DAUGHTERS, MILADA, WAS IN SUCH POOR HEALTH DUE TO MALNUTRITION SKLENOVSKY BROUGHT HER BACK TO ENGLAND WITH HIM.

HE KNEW IN DETAIL EVERY PLAN FOR DEFENSE OF HIS COUNTRY.

"I LEFT WHEN THE GERMANS ENTERED AND CHANGED MY NAME EVERY TIME I WENT INTO A NEW COUNTRY," HE SAID. "FINALLY I WAS COMPLETELY LOST SO FAR AS THE GERMANS--AND MY FAMILY--WAS CONCERNED."

HE SAID HIS COUNTRY BY "BOTH AFFECTION AND GOOD SENSE" WANTS TO HAVE MOST FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND WITH THE WESTERN ALLIES HE SAID HE BELIEVED SINCERELY IN THE WORD OF RUSSIA AND PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD BE A FREE, INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

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BY W.W.HERCHER

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HURLED HIMSELF INTO THE BRITISH ELECTION CAMPAIGN TONIGHT IN A FIGHTING SPEECH IN WHICH HE CHARGED THAT THE SOCIALISTIC PROGRAM ADVOCATED BY HIS LABORITE OPPONENTS COULD NOT BE ESTABLISHED "WITHOUT A POLITICAL POLICE."

HIS ADDRESS, DELIVERED BY RADIO, LAUNCHED THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S CAMPAIGN TO REMAIN IN POWER WHEN THE NATION GOES TO THE POLLS JULY 5.

CHURCHILL DEVOTED HIS SHARPEST WORDS TO CRITICISM OF SOCIALISM, TOUCHING ONLY BRIEFLY ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THEN ONLY TO REMIND THE COUNTRY OF THE TREMENDOUS TASK OF FINISHING OFF THE "JAPANESE TYRANTS."

"MY FRIENDS, I MUST TELL YOU THAT A SOCIALIST POLICY IS ABHORRENT TO BRITISH IDEAS OF FREEDOM," HE DECALRED. "THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT SOCIALISM IS INSEPARABLY INTERWOVEN WITH TOTALITARIANISM AND THE ABJECT WORSHIP OF THE STATE.

"SOCIALISM IS, IN ITS ESSENCE, AN ATTACK NOT ONLY UPON BRITISH ENTERPRISE BUT UPON THE RIGHT OF AN ORDINARY MAN OR WOMAN TO BREATHE FREELY WITHOUT HAVING A HARSH, CLUMSY AND TYRANNICAL HAND CLAPPED ACROSS THEIR MOUTHS AND NOSTRILS.

"I WILL GO FARTHER. I DECLARE IT TO YOU FROM THE BOTTOM OF MY HEART THAT NO SOCIALIST SYSTEM CAN BE ESTABLISHED WITHOUT A POLITICAL POLICE. NO SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT CONDUCTING THE ENTIRE LIFE AND INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY COULD AFFORD TO ALLOW FREE, SHARP OR VIOLENTLY WORDED EXPRESSIONS OF PUBLIC DISCONTENT. THEY WOULD HAVE TO FALL BACK ON SOME SORT OF GESTAPO."

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH DREW AN IMMEDIATE REACTION FROM HERBERT MORRISON, CHAIRMAN OF THE LABOR PARTY'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, WHO REFERRED TO IT AS "CHURCHILL'S CRAZY BROADCAST" IN AN INTERVIEW PRINTED IN THE DAILY HERALD, LABOR PARTY ORGAN. THOSE WORDS ALSO FORMED THE HEADLINE ACROSS THE FRONTPAGE OF THAT NEWSPAPER.

MORRISON WAS QUOTED AS SAYING OF THE SPEECH: "IT DOES NOT ANNOY ME - IT MAKES ME SAD AND DEPRESSED THAT WINSTON CHURCHILL SHOULD HAVE ALLOWED HIMSELF TO BE USED AT THIS TRAGICALLY LOW LEVEL. I HAVE GREAT ADMIRATION FOR THE PRIME MINISTER."

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THE LABOR PARTY SPOKESMAN THEN REFERRED TO THE CONTENT OF CHURCHILL'S SPEECH AS "ABUSIVE SCURRILITY WHICH FRANKLY IS MORE WORTHY OF THE PROFESSIONAL OPEN-AIR SPEAKERS OF 40 OR 50 YEARS AGO." X X X

THE FORTHRIGHT TONE OF PRIME MINISTER'S OPENING ADDRESS INDICATED NO HOLDS WOULD BE BARRED IN THE CAMPAIGN. HE IS EXPECTED TO MAKE TWO MORE RADIO TALKS. THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED RADIO ALSO IS ALLOTING TIME TO LABOR AND LIBERAL LEADERS.

"I STAND FOR THE SOVERIGN FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL WITHIN THE LAWS WHICH FREELY-ELECTED PARLIAMENTS HAVE FREELY PASSED," CHURCHILL CONTINUED. "OUR PRESENT OPPONENTS, OR ASSAILANTS, WOULD BE, I AM SURE, SHOCKED TO SEE WHERE THEY ARE GOING X X X.

"THEY SAY: 'JUST LET US JUST NATIONALIZE ANYTHING WE CAN GET HOLD OF ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF OUR MAJORITY AND GET THE BANK OF ENGLAND INTO THE HANDS OF TRUSTWORTHY SOCIALIST POLITICIANS, AND WE WILL GO AHEAD AND SEE WHAT HAPPENS NEXT.'

"BUT LET ME TELL YOU THAT, ONCE A SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT BEGINS MONKEYING WITH THE CREDIT OF BRITAIN AND TRYING, WITHOUT REGARD TO FACTS, FIGURES OR CONFIDENCE, TO MANIPULATE IT TO SOCIALIST REQUIREMENTS, THERE IS NO MAN OR WOMAN IN THIS COUNTRY WHO HAS, BY THEIR THRIFT OR TOIL, ACCUMULATED A NESTEGG, HOWEVER SMALL, WHO WILL NOT RUN THE RISK OF SEEING IT SHRIVEL BEFORE THEIR EYES."

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CHURCHILL SAID THE NEW NATIONAL GOVERNMENT STOOD FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE POUND STERLING--"AND WE WOULD RATHER PLACE UPON ALL CLASSES, RICH AND POOR ALIKE, THE HEAVIEST BURDEN OF TAXATION THEY CAN BEAR THAN SLIDE INTO THE DELIRIUM OF INFLATION."

IN A DISCUSSION OF HIS EFFORTS TO HOLD THE COALITION GOVERNMENT TOGETHER UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN, CHURCHILL INTIMATED HE EXPECTED THE PACIFIC CONFLICT TO LAST ANOTHER YEAR. IF THE THREE PARTIES HAD AGREED TO REMAIN IN THE GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, IT WOULD HAVE ENABLED HIM TO PROMISE THAT "THERE WILL BE NO ELECTION FOR A YEAR, OR WORDS TO THAT EFFECT."

"THEY HAVE DEPARTED," HE ADDED, "AND WE HAVE BEEN LEFT TO CARRY THE NATION'S BURDEN. I CLAIM THE SUPPORT OF ALL THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WHO SINCERELY PUT THE NATION FIRST IN THEIR THOUGHTS.

"WE HAVE TO BRING HOME THE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BORNE THE BRUNT OF WAR AND MAKE SURE X X X THEY FIND WAITING FOR THEM FOOD, HOMES AND WORK. AND THEN YOU HAVE TO ADD TO IT THAT OUT OF THIS DEMOBILIZING ARMY HAS GOT TO BE FORMED AT THE SAME TIME A NEW ARMY TO GO OUT AND FINISH OFF AT THE SIDE OF OUR AMERICAN BROTHERS THE JAPANESE TYRANTS AT THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD. HERE IS A TREMENDOUS TASK.

"WHAT A MAD THING IT WOULD BE TO SLASH ACROSS THIS WHOLE GREAT BUSINESS OF RESETTLEMENT AND REORGANIZATION WITH THESE INFLAMING CONTROVERSIES OF SOCIALISTIC AGITATION. CAN WE NOT GET EUROPE SETTLED UP AND BRITAIN SETTLED DOWN BEFORE WE PLUNGE OUT ON THIS HATEFUL INTERNAL STRUGGLE?

"LEAVE THESE SOCIALIST DREAMERS TO THEIR UTOPIAS OR THEIR NIGHTMARES. LET US BE CONTENT TO DO THE HEAVY JOB THAT IS RIGHT ON TOP OF US."

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LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-GEN. DE GAULLE CONFERRED LENGTHILY TODAY WITH THE AMERICAN BRITISH AND SOVIET AMBASSADORS IN PARIS AS FRANCE'S DISPUTE WITH SYRIA AND LEBANON APPARENTLY ENTERED THE FIELD OF DIPLOMATIC SETTLEMENT.

THE MIDDLE EAST REMAINED TENSE AND BRITISH REPORTS SAID THAT SMALL-SCALE ANTI-FRENCH DEMONSTRATIONS HAD ERUPTED IN CAIRO, WHERE A MEETING OF THE PAN-ARAB LEAGUE VOICED SUPPORT OF THE LEVANTINE STATES.

A REUTERS DISPATCH SAID OLIVA ROGET, THE FRENCH COMMANDER WHO ORDERED THE SHELLING OF THE SYRIAN CAPITAL, HAD BEEN REPLACED AND HA LEFT BY AIR PRESUMABLY FOR FRANCE.

FRENCH REPORTS, LACKING OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION, SAID 10 FRENCHMEN HAD BEEN KILLED AND THREE IMPRISONED SINCE THE BRITISH MOVED INTO DAMASCUS AND OTHER TROUBLE SPOTS LAST WEEK.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT QUARTERS IN PARIS SAID THAT CERTAIN AREAS OF SYRIA HAD BEEN RETURNED TO THE JURISDICTION OF SYRIAN GENDARMERIE AND THAT VIOLENCE AGAINST THE FRENCH AND PRO-FRENCH SYRIANS IMMEDIATELY HAD FOLLOWED.

THE FRENCH ASSERTED THAT LOOTING AND PILLAGING OF FRENCH PROPERTY HAD CONTINUED. DAMASCUS DISPATCHES SAID THAT THE SITUATION IN THE ENTIRE LEVANT AREA STILL WAS CRITICAL AND THAT BRITISH TROOPS WERE KEPT CONSTANTLY ALERT TO PROTECT THE FRENCH IN THEIR BARRACKS.

THE NATURE OF DE GAULLE'S TALKS WITH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AMBASSADORS WAS NOT KNOWN BUT FRENCH SOURCES SAID THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF FRANCE WOULD INSIST ON A FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE BETWEEN FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA TO EXAMINE THE PROBLEM OF THE "WHOLE ARAB WORLD"--NOT ONLY SYRIA AND LEBANON.

DE GAULLE WAS REPORTED ANXIOUSLY AWAITING SOVIET REACTION TO HIS PROPOSAL, WHICH HE MADE SATURDAY. THERE WAS NO INDICATION IN PARIS THAT ANY OFFICIAL RUSSIAN REACTION HAD BEEN RECEIVED.

IN PARIS, GOVERNMENT CIRCLES AWAITED A STATEMENT WHICH THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WOULD MAKE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE LEVANT ISSUE.

THE MAIL SAID THAT CHURCHILL WOULD "DEFINE IN CLEAREST TERMS" THE ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. WHILE THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CONTINUED SILENT ON DE GAULLE'S PROPOSAL FOR A FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE, THE BRITISH PRESS CHORUSED PROTEST OVER DE GAULLE'S CHARGE THAT BRITISH AGENTS HAD FOMENTED AGITATION AGAINST FRANCE'S MIDDLE EAST INTERESTS.

MEANWHILE, MAHMOUD FAHMY EL NAKARASHI PASHA, PRIME MINISTER OF EGYPT AND PRESIDENT OF THE PAN-ARAB LEAGUE, WARNED THAT THE CLASHES BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE SYRIANS AND LEBANESE SHOULD BE A "PREMONITION TO THE GREAT NATIONS OF THE DANGER THAT THREATENS WORLD PEACE."

THE PRIME MINISTER REVEALED THAT THE SOVIET ENVOY TO EGYPT HAD ASSURED HIM THAT RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE WAS THAT "FORCE NO LONGER IS ACCEPTABLE AS A MEANS OF SECURING RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS."

MD/EJ819PEW

LONDON, JUNE 4 (AP)--THREE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE FLIERS HAVE BEEN AWARDED

Two

BRITISH BZZZZZZ DISTINGUISH FLYING CROSSES FOR SERVICE WITH THE COASTAL

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COMMAND THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THEY ARE:

LT. ERNEST ROSSITER,JR.,4973 WESTMARK AVE.,MONTREAL.

LT. AURELIAN M.COOLEDGE,JR.,15 WALKER TERRACE,ATLANTA,Ga.

LT. DAVID S.WILLIAMSON,126 JACKSON ST.,ELMIRA,N.Y.

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QQUINNS APRBO1615 AM1040AM

LONDON, JUNE 4 --(AP)- E BRITISH PARLIAMENT WILL BE ASKED TO-MORROW TO APPROVE THE SPENDING OF SEVEN BILLION DOLLARS FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, THE LARGEST SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE OF CREDIT SOUGHT DURING THE PRESENT CONFLICT, E.P. STACPOLE, PRESS ASSOCIATION LOBBY CORRESPONDENT, SAID TODAY.

THE LARGEST CREDIT VOTE HERETOFORE HAS BEEN FOUR BILLION DOLLARS, WHICH LASTED ABOUT THREE MONTHS.

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STACPOLE SAID THE REASON FOR THE INCREASE WAS TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENT MONEY TO CARRY THE COUNTRY OVER THE PERIOD OF DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION AND THE POSSIBLE SUMMER RECESS AFTER THE NEW PARLIAMENT HAS ASSEMBLED.

PARLIAMENT ALWAYS IS ASKED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO SANCTION VOTES OF CREDIT, WHICH ARE SIMPLY AUTHORITY FROM THE HOUSE TO SPEND SPECIFIED SUMS FOR PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AND THE SAFETY OF THE REALM.

APR-FONDAS02150- DN -455PEW

London, June 4-(ap)-The British foreign office announced today that Sir William Strang has been appointed political adviser to Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in Montgomery's capacity as British member of the allied military control council.

Strang, who has been in the diplomatic service since 1919, accompanied

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foreign secretary anthony eden to the Moscow conference in 1943. On his return, Strang was appointed United Kingdom representative on the European advisory commission with the personal rank of ambassador.

The advisory commission job now goes to Sir Ronald Ian Campbell, another foreign office k veteran who served three times in washington--most recently as minister at the British embassy. He served in that post from July, 1941, until the beginning of this year, when he was returned to the foreign office as an assistant undersecretary of state.

AMF jamesons 02015 mwtilson

LONDON, JUNE 4 --(AP)-- THE AMERICAN MARKET AND PRODUCTION METHODS FOR FULL-FASHIONED AND SEAMLESS STOCKINGS WILL BE STUDIED BY A DELEGATION OF BRITISH HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS WHO HAVE LEFT HERE BY AIR FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THE DELEGATION INCLUDES R. TAYLOR, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE

NATIONAL HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS FEDERATIONAND CHAIRMAN OF THE SEAMLESS HOSE MANUFACTURERS GROUP, AND J.G. WALTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE FULL-FASHIONED MANUFACTURERS GROUP OF THE FEDERATION. ALSO IN THE DELEGATION IS CECIL COLEMAN, DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF CIVILIAN HOSIERY.

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APR-FONDAS02149- DH -516PEW

London, June 4-(ap)-The days when phrases like 'sell cow' or "buy horse" told English farmers whether to make hay or pull on rubber boots to do the [illegible]on chores are all over.

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The BBC once again is broadcasting the daily weather forecast.

When war began, weather information was banned to keep from helping blitzing nazi bombers. But by 1942, Britons figured lack of data on coming snow or sunshine was clipping crops of badly needed food.

So the code was devised. the air ministry telephoned [illegible] phrases to the ministry of agriculture which telephoned them to country war agricultural executive committees every day between 1 June and November.

Such information as "hire prams" or [illegible] "borrow jeeps" or even odder phrases were decoded and passed through the countryside by committee members. Some even got local reputations as weather[illegible] wizards.

aur fondas 02025 [illegible] h12new

LONDON, JUNE 4 (AP)--CONSTRUCTION OF UNDERGROUND AUTOMOBILE PARKING LOTS BENEATH NEW STRUCTURES BEING BUILT ON LONDON'S BLITZED SITES IS BEING ADVOCATED BY THE ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

THE RAC SAID "SCORES OF HOTELS, BLOCKS OF FLATS, BIG STORES, THEATERS AND CINEMAS WERE DEMOLISHED DURING THE BLITZ. ALL HAVE TO BE REBUILT COMPLETELY. THERE SHOULD BE NOTHING TO PREVENT CONSTRUCTION OF UNDERGROUND PARKS."

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APRB FONDAS 01820 AM205P

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-OLIVER LYTTELTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AND MINISTER OF PRODUCTION, ASSERTED TODAY THAT AMERICANS MUST BE MADE TO REALIZE THAT BRITAIN CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT EXPORTS.

WITH PRODUCTION INCREASING IN BOTH COUNTRIES, HE TOLD THE EXPORT INSTITUTE, THE PROSPERITY OF THE WORLD IS DEPENDENT UPON AN INCREASING DEMAND BY "FREEING THE CHANNELS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE" AND BY RAISING THE STANDARDS OF LIVING OF EVERY COUNTRY.

WHILE BRITAIN'S YEARLY EXPORTS HAVE FALLEN DURING THE WAR FROM $2,128,000,000 TO $1,320,000,000 LYTTELTON SAID THE UNITED STATES EXPORTS, INCLUDING LEASE-LEND, HAVE JUMPED FROM $2,868,000,000 YO $14,080,000,000.

BRITAIN'S PEACETIME INDUSTRIES HAD BEEN CONVERTED IN VERY LARGE PART TO MAKING MUNITIONS, HE SAID, "WHEREAS IN THE UNITED STATES THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SUPERIMPOSE WAR PRODUCTION OF THESE COLOSSAL DIMENSIONS TO A LARGE EXTENT ON TOP OF THEIR PEACETIME INDUSTRIES."

THE NATIONAL INCOME OF THE UNITED STATES MORE THAN DOUBLED IN THE PAST FOUR YEARS, HE SAID, DESCRIBING THIS AS A "MOST EXTRAORDINARY FACT IN ECONOMIC HISTORY."

"IF WE ARE TO COMPETE, WITH OUR ENHANCED PRODUCTIVITY, IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS OF THE SAME SIZE AS 1938 IT IS QUITE OBVIOUS THAT THE UNITED STATES CANNOT SOLVE ITS EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM," LYTTELTON SAID "NOR CAN BRITAIN HOPE TO COMPETE SO SUCCESSFULLY AS TO RAISE OUR STANDARDS OF LIVING."

IF BRITAIN HAD TO LIVE MAINLY ON HER OWN RESOURCES, HE ADDED, THE COUNTRY WOULD BE ABLE TO SUPPORT ONLY ABOUT 15,000,000 PEOPLE INSTEAD OF HER PRESENT POPULATION OF 45,000,000.

QQ1009AEW

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT IS DOING EVERYTHING IT CAN TO HELP REUNITE FAMILIES, LOCATE DISPLACED PERSONS FOR RELATIVES AND LEARN WHO SURVIVED AND WHO DIED UNDER GERMAN CRUELTY.

A DEPARTMENT OF REPATRIATION HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED WITH A SEPARATE SEARCH DEPARTMENT WHOSE JOB IS TO BRING TOGETHER THOSE SEPARATED BY WAR. THE PRAGUE RADIO IS USED IN THIS E FORT.

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CZECHOSLOVAK SOURCES HERE SAID MESSAGES FROM THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REPATRIATION SEARCH DEPARTMENT AT PRAGUE AND SHOULD TELL FIRST WHO IS MAKING THE REQUEST AND SECONDLY WHO THE SEARCH IS FOR --WITH AS MUCH INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE ABOUT THE MISSING ONE.

RW1225AEW

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE RAF COASTAL COMMAND FLEW ITS LAST PATROL OF THE WAR TODAY WITH THE ABANDONMENT OF AERIAL ESCORT FOR ALLIED SHIPPING IN THE EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS.

SINCE SEPTEMBER 3, 1939, THE COASTAL COMMAND HAS HAD AT LEAST ONE PLANE IN THE AIR EVERY DAY SOMEWHERE IN ITS VAST TERRITORY WHICH RANGED FROM ICELAND, NORWAY AND THE BALTIC TO THE AZORES AND GIBRALTAR

MO941PEW

"I AM QUITE SATISFIED THAT DELIBERATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE WILL NOT BE IN VAIN," HE DECLARED. "I AM QUITE SURE THAT THE CONFERENCE WILL BE THE STARTING POINT FOR A GREAT DEVELOPMENT OF HARMONY AND RECIPROCAL HELP AMONG THE NATIONAL OFFICES."

EARLIER TODAY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON SAID IT HAD LISTED MORE THAN 15,000 GERMANS AS WAR CRIMINALS. THE POLES, IN A STATEMENT CIRCULATED BY THE POLISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, NAMED REICHSMARSHAL HERMAN GOERING, FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL, FORMER LABOR MINISTER ROBERT LEY AND NUMEROUS OTHER TOP GERMAN LEADERS. KEITEL WAS CHIEF OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF.

THE POLISH STATEMENT SAID NONE ON THE LIST "SHOULD BE PROTECTED BY MILITARY UNIFORM" OR BY "HIGH RANK, HIGH OFFICE OR INTERNATIONAL STANDING." IT URGED SPEED IN TRYING THEM.

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ALSO ON THE LIST, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WERE:

"THOSE WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BLOODY REPRESSION OF THE WARSAW UPRISING; THOSE DOCTORS AND PROFESSORS WHO PERPETRATED CRIMINAL AND INHUMAN EXPERIMENTS ON THE BODIES OF POLISH CITIZENS IN PRISONS AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS; LAWYERS WHO DISPOSED OF STOLEN POLISH PROPERTY," AS WELL AS THE COMMANDERS AND PERSONNEL OF PRISONS AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

EJ&MJ405PEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 5-(AP)-LONDON MORNING PAPERS PRINTED TODAY A TOKYO RADIO REPORT SAID TO HAVE BEEN RELAYED BY THE MELBOURNE RADIO THAT ALLIED LAND AND SEA FORCES WERE ATTACKING SANDAKAN, CAPITAL OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

MD805PEW

PARIS, JUNE 4-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH, WHO LED AMERICAN TROOPS TO VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC AND IN EUROPE, IS BEING SUCCEEDED AS COMMANDER OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY BY LT.-GEN.WADE H.HAISLIP OF WASHINGTON, D.C., A DISPATCH FROM THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT SAID TODAY.

HAISLIP, WHO HAS COMMANDED THE 15TH CORPS UNDER PATCH, WON THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR HIS SKILL IN SMASHING ACROSS SIX RIVERS FROM THE MAYENNE TO THE MOSELLE AFTER BRINGING HIS TROOPS THROUGH THE CONGESTED AVRANCHES CORRIDOR.

PATCH COMMANDED AMERICAN FORCES WHICH OCCUPIED NEW CALEDONIA, AND DIRECTED THE SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN ON GUADALCANAL. HE WAS MADE COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH ARMY APRIL 1, 1944, AND LED IT FROM THE BEACHES OF SOUTHERN FRANCE THROUGH THE VOSGES AND SIEGFRIED LINE, AND OVER THE RHINE IN A DRIVE THAT CARRIED ULTIMATELY INTO AUSTRIA.

PATCH'S FUTURE PLANS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

BZ1040PEW

PARIS, JUNE 4-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE REPORTS TODAY SAID GEN.EISENHOWER WILL MEET IN BERLIN TOMORROW WITH MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV OF RUSSIA, FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GEN.MARK KOENIG OF FRANCE TO ORGANIZE THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

A PARIS RADIO REPORT THAT THE FOUR-POWER REPRESENTATIVES MET YESTERDAY WAS DENIED EMPHATICALLY BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS.

IT WAS KNOWN THAT A PARTY OF CORRESPONDENTS, EN ROUTE TO THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED GERMAN CAPITAL, STILL WAS AT FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN LATE TODAY AND THAT THEY PLANNED TO CONTINUE TO BERLIN TOMORROW. FRANKFURT IS GEN.EISENHOWER'S ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS.

MT1134AEW

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EISENHOWER SAID THE PROGRAM WOULD REACH ALL SOLDIERS WHO DESIRE TO PARTICIPATE IN IT AND WHOSE MILITARY DUTIES PERMIT AND PROMISED THAT "NO PHASE OF THE PROGRAM WILL DELAY THE RETURN OF ANY SOLDIER OR UNIT TO THE UNITED STATES."

THE PROGRAM, PART OF WHICH ALREADY IS UNDERWAY, INCLUDES STUDY AND TRAINING IN "UNIT SCHOOLS" OPERATED BY AND WITHIN THE VARIOUS UNITS, IN CIVILIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, IN SPECIAL ARMY UNIVERSITY STUDY CENTERS, TRAINING IN A CENTRALIZED VOCATIONAL SCHOOL AND STUDY IN THE ARMY'S SYSTEM OF CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

THE INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS HEADED BY COL.PAUL W.THOMPSON OF ALLIANCE, NEB., WILL SUPERVISE AND COORDINATE THE PROGRAM.

"TO THOSE SOLDIERS WHO MUST REMAIN IN EUROPE AS PART OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION AND THOSE WHO MUST AWAIT AVAILABILITY OF TRANSPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES, THE ARMY HAS A SPECIAL IMMEDIATE OBLIGATION," EISENHOWER SAID.

"IT IS THE OBLIGATION TO ASSIST THE SOLDIER SO THAT ON HIS RETURN TO CIVIL LIFE HE MAY PICK UP THE THREADS OF HIS INTERRUPTED CAREER AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AND AS EFFECTIVELY AS POSSIBLE."

MT1140AEW

AACHEN SCHOOLS WERE SHUT DOWN LAST SEPTEMBER WHEN ALLIED AIR RAIDS BECAME SO REGULAR THAT OPERATION WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

HEINRICH BECKERS, DESIGNATED AS SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SAID THAT "AFTER 12 YEARS OF NAZI SUPPRESSION WE ARE NOW ALLOWED TO TEACH ACCORDING TO OUR WILL. THE FEARS OF THESE CHILDREN MUST BE BANISHED--THEY MUST BE TAUGHT THE PRINCIPLES OF WORLD SOCIETY."

EJ512PEW

PARIS, JUNE 4-(AP)-PAUL COLLETTE, WHO SHOT AND WOUNDED PIERRE LAVAL, CAME HOME TO HIS BELOVED FRANCE TODAY BUT THE MAN HE ALMOST KILLED AT VERSAILLES AUG. 27, 1941, STILL WAS IN SPAIN.

A COPYRIGHT STORY BY HENRI DANJOU IN THE NEWSPAPER FRANCE SOIR REPORTED COLLETTE'S HOMECOMING FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP OVERRUN BY THE RUSSIANS.

COLLETTE, 25, JOINED THE NAVY IN 1938, TRANSFERRING TO THE FRENCH MERCHANT MARINE WHEN HIS SHIP WAS SUNK BY A SUBMARINE. AS A MERCHANT SAILOR HE HOPED TO REACH THE DE GAULLIST FORCES, UNTIL THE THOUGHT STRUCK HIM TO KILL LAVAL.

HE PURCHASED A REVOLVER ON JULY 26, 1941, AND RETURNED TO HIS HOME IN CAEN THREE DAYS LATER. THEN HE LEARNED THAT LAVAL WOULD INSPECT THE FRENCH MILITIA AT VERSAILLES.

"LAVAL WAS SURROUNDED BY GERMAN OFFICERS THAT I HOPED TO MISS BECAUSE OF THE REPRISALS MY FRIENDS MIGHT SUFFER," COLLETTE SAID. "I PLACED MYSELF NEAR THE LANE I KNEW LAVAL WOULD FOLLOW. I WAS FOUR AND HALF METERS FROM HIM WHEN I OPENED FIRE."

COLLETTE SAID HE WASN'T AT ALL EXCITED WHEN THE MOMENT HE HAD BEEN HOPING FOR ARRIVED.

"I FIRED FIVE SHOTS AND SAW THE GERMANS AROUND US TAKE TO THEIR

HEELS," COLLETTE SAID.
"ONE OF MY BULLETS STRUCK HIM BELOW THE EAR," HE ADDED.
COLLETTE WAS SEIZED AND WAS TAKEN TO THE POLICE STATION AT VERSAILLES. HE WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH OCT. 1, 1941 AND PLACED IN THE DEATH CELL AT SANTE PRISON. HOWEVER, HIS SENTENCE WAS COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT AND LATER HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO A PRISON IN GERMANY.
MQ939PEW

PARIS, JUNE 4-(AP)-ARRANGING A PARIS WEDDING--IF THE BRIDEGROOM IS ON WHAT FORMERLY WERE THE FIGHTING FRONTS--IS STRICTLY WOMAN'S WORK. BUT LIEUT. HELEN LINDQUIST OF (1061 WEST ROSEMOND) CHICAGO AND CAPT. RICHARD COELHO OF (486 HUDSON) NEWARK, OHIO, ARE GOING TO BE MARRIED TODAY.

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THE SOLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE BRIDEGROOM IN THIS ~~ONE~~ CASE TO THE CEREMONY WERE HIS PROPOSAL IN THE STATES BEFORE COMING OVERSEAS, HIS PURCHASE OF THE RINGS, AND HIS PRESENCE.

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LIEUT. LINDQUIST OF THE 3344TH SIGNAL SERVICE BATTALION, STATIONED IN PARIS, DID ALL THE REST; MADE THE ACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS AFTER BATTLING ARMY REGULATIONS ALL DOWN THE LINE UNTIL A DEFINITE OKAY WAS OBTAINED. ARMY POLICY NOT TO ENCOURAGE WEDDINGS WAS APPARENT FROM THE VOLUME OF FORMS AND NUMEROUS CONSENTS REQUIRED.

THE BRIDE-ELECT ARRIVED IN PARIS ~~SIXSIX~~ LESS THAN TWO MONTHS AGO AND SPENT MOST OF HER OFF-DUTY TIME WORKING ON THE PROJECT. THE FINAL CONSENT WAS OBTAINED WHILE CAPTAIN ~~KRKKKKKKKKK~~/COELHO, FLYING FROM THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, STILL WAS IN THE DARK ON WHETHER HE WAS GOING TO BE MARRIED.

THE FINAL PROBLEM OF THE HONEYMOON IS EASILY HANDLED--THE RED CROSS HAS SET UP A HOTEL FOR NEWLYWED OFFICERS. THE COELHOS ARE TO SPEND A WEEK SIGHTSEEING, THEN START WONDERING AGAIN WHETHER HE IS GOING HOME OR TO THE PACIFIC.

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--LOWRY8 PW8--01115--RJ0823

BY EDWARD D.BALL
AMERICAN-RUSSIAN DEMARKATION LINE, AUSTRIA, JUNE 4-(AP)-AMERICANS TRYING TO ENTER THE PART OF AUSTRIA OCCUPIED BY RUSSIA ARE MEETING WITH AS MUCH FRUSTRATION AS THOSE TRYING TO GET HOME WITHOUT THOSE 85 POINTS.
UNSMILING RUSSIAN SOLDIERS, WITH TOMMYGUNS READY, GUARD EVERY BRIDGE, EVERY HIGHWAY AND EVERY BYWAY. IT TAKES A SPECIAL PASS FROM MARSHAL TOLBUHKIN TO GET BY THEM AND SUCH PASSES ARE HARD, IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE, TO OBTAIN.
THE ONLY AMERICANS KNOWN TO BE IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF AUSTRIA ARE SOME OFFICERS AND MEN AT MELK, MIDWAY BETWEEN THE AMERICAN LINES ON THE ENNS RIVER AT ENNS AND VIENNA. TRUCK CONVOYS EXCHANGE DISPLACED PERSONS AT MELK.
HEADS ARE COUNTED AS THESE CONVOYS ENTER ALMOST EVERY DAY, AND EVERY DRIVER MUST BE ACCOUNTED FOR WHEN THEY RETURN.
RELATIONS HAVE BEEN CORDIAL GENERALLY AMONG AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS STATIONED ALONG THE DEMARKATION LINE. BUT THIS CORDIALITY CHANGED MORE OR LESS TO FORMALITY AFTER A TOUR LAST WEEK BY A RUSSIAN GENERAL. THE NEXT DAY, THE RUSSIANS ESTABLISHED AND PLACED BARRICADES ON ALL UNBARRICADED BRIDGES OVER WHICH TRAFFIC WAS NOT AUTHORIZED.
THE GENERAL'S VISIT AND THE SUBSEQUENT ACTION CAME AFTER SOME AMERICANS HAD VISITED VIENNA. THE RUSSIAN CAPTAIN WHO LET THE AMERICANS THROUGH WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN DEMOTED TO A PRIVATE. THE LIEUTENANT COLONEL WHO TOLD THE CAPTAIN TO LET THE AMERICANS PASS WAS REPORTED DOCKED FOR THREE MONTHS PAY.
A TRAVELLER FROM VIENNA SAID BATTERED VIENNA NOW IS FESTOONED WITH RED FLAGS AND IS A CITY WITHOUT GAYETY, ELECTRICITY OR WATER SYSTEMS. THERE IS VERY LITTLE FOOD THERE, THE INFORMANT SAID.
THE FOOD SITUATION FOR THE AUSTRIANS IS UNDER ADDED STRAIN BECAUSE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY HAVE TO BE FULFILLED, HE SAID
IN THE AREA BEYOND THE ENNS RIVER FROM WHICH THE AMERICANS WITHDREW, THE RUSSIANS IN MANY CASES HAVE KEPT IN OFFICE THE BURGOMEISTERS (MAYORS) WHOM THE AMERICANS APPOINTED. V

BURGOMEISTERS (MAYORS) WHOM THE AMERICANS APPOINTED. THE CHIEF FUNCTION OF THESE TEMPORARY OFFICIALS AT PRESENT IS HANDLING FOOD REQUISITIONS. APPARENTLY LITTLE HAS BEEN DONE THUS FAR TO SET UP LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS.
EJ322PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, JUNE 4-(AP) COL.S.G.SCHWARTZ, CHIEF POSTAL OFFICER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, TODAY CALLED FOR COOPERATION OF SOLDIERS AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS IN HELPING THE ARMY SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF DELIVERING MAIL ON TIME DESPITE THE SWEEPING REORGANIZATION GETTING UNDERWAY THROUGHOUT THE THEATER.

BY WAY OF EMPHASIZING THE TREMENDOUS COMPLICATIONS IN THE POSTAL REDEPLOYMENT FACING AUTHORITIES IN THE COMING MONTHS SCHWARTZ SAID THAT UP TO V-E DAY THE ARMY DELIVERED 1,446,165,977 LETTERS, 53,411,268 PARCELS AND 52,833,640 PERIODICALS TO SOLDIERS IN THE ETO.

SCHWARTZ SAID IF DELIVERIES ARE TO BE SPEEDY EVERY SOLDIER MUST NOTIFY HIS CORRESPONDENTS OF EACH CHANGE OF ADDRESS AND THE LATTER MUS USE ONLY THE LATEST ADDRESS TO PREVENT SLOWING DELIVERIES. AS UNIT TRANSFERS MOUNT THE ARMY POSTAL SERVICE WILL HAVE ITS HANDS FULL FORWARDING MAIL ALREADY IN TRANSIT WHEN THE SOLDIER MOVED.

RW1233AEW

A136PG (FX F)

ST.MICHAEL, PA.--FIRST ADD MINERS X X X PITS TODAY. JUN 5 1945

OFFICIALS OF THE COMPANY WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.

RC1233AEW NM

BREMEN,GERMANY...1ST ADD NL EXPLOSION XXX THE WRECKAGE.

THE USE OF A BULLDOZER BY ENGINEERING CAPT.LEMUEL W.BOYKIN, JR., OF BOYKIN, S.C., WAS DISCONTINUED AFTER A GERMAN 20-MILLIMETER SHELL EXPLODED UNDER THE BULLDOZER'S TRACKS.

KENNEDY ESTIMATED THAT AT LEAST 500 PERSONS HAD BEEN IN THE POLICE BUILDING DURING THE MORNING, INCLUDING 23 AMERICAN MEMBERS OF COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE AND FOUR MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT STAFF.

SEVERAL HUNDRED ROCKET LAUNCHERS, HAND GRENADES AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES LEFT IN THE BUILDING AFTER THE NAZI SS DETACHMENTS VACATED 40 DAYS AGO, RECENTLY WERE DESTROYED, WHILE THAT ON HAND WAS A RESERVE FOR THE ARMED GERMAN POLICE FORCE, KENNEDY SAID.

AMERICAN OFFICERS SAID THE EXPLOSION WAS THE WORST OF ITS KIND SINCE THE NAPLES, ITALY, POSTOFFICE WAS SIMILARLY WRECKED AFTER THE ALLIED OCCUPATION IN 1943. THE BREMEN HEADQUARTERS HAD BEEN INSPECTED BY ENGINEERS FOR POSSIBLE BOOBY TRAPS BEFORE IT WAS TAKEN OVER APRIL 26.

LAST MAY 7 AN AMERICAN COMMAND POST, OCCUPIED FORMERLY BY THE GESTAPO, WAS BLOWN UP IN THE ITALIAN BRENNER PASS TOWN OF COLLE ISARCO, INJURING 21 AMERICANS AND TWO OTHER PERSONS. THE EXPLOSION WAS CAUSED APPARENTLY BY A TIME BOMB LEFT BY THE NAZIS WHEN THEY MOVED OUT AFTER THE GERMAN SURRENDER IN ITALY.

BZ656PEW

ROME, JUNE 4-(AP)-T/3 BILL MAULDIN, WHOSE CARTOONS MORE THAN ONCE BROUGHT ANGRY EXPLOSIONS FROM HIGH RANKING OFFICERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY FROM LT. GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THIS AREA.

THE MEDAL WAS PRESENTED AT HEADQUARTERS WHERE MAULDIN HAD STOPPED IN ROUTE HOME. WITH 126 POINTS,HE IS ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE.

THE CITATION DESCRIBED THE PULITZER PRIZE WINNER AS "INDISPUTABL THE BEST KNOWN AND MOST POPULAR AMERICAN SOLDIER IN THE THEATER." HE WAS CREDITED WITH A GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO MORALE OF COMBAT TROOPS.

NORGAARD 0180S APR RM 150P

ROME, JUNE 4-(AP)-- PFC. ALTA MAE WEST OF 516 SMITH ST., PEORIA, ILL., WOUND UP HONEYMOONING IN VENICE TODAY INSTEAD OF GOING HOME AS THE ARMY HAD PLANNED.

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THE 20-YEAR-OLD WAC, ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES YESTERDAY, DECIDED TO MARRY TECH. SGT. TOM BOLTON OF GUSTINE, TEXAS, AND REMAIN ON DUTY WITH HIM AT FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS THE ARMY COOPERATED BY LENDING THEM A JEEP AND GRANTING EACH A 10-DAY HONEYMOON FURLOUGH.

ALB/ NORGAARDS 01520 APR 104PAEW

ROME, JUNE 4-(AP)-PIETRO KOCH, WHO FLED WITH THE GERMANS WHEN THE ALLIES ENTERED ROME EXACTLY A YEAR AGO, WAS VONDEMNED TO DEATH TODAY BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AS ONE OF THE MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TORTURE OF PATRIOTS IN THE VIA TASSO "HORROR CHAMBERS." HE WILL BE SHOT IN THE BACK AS A TRAITOR.

KOCH AND HIS MISTRESS WERE ARRESTED IN FLORENCE TWO WEEKS AGO. HE WAS DISGUISED. THE COURT USED ONLY THREE HOURS IN TRYING KOCH.

DA1205PEW

IN A DISCUSSION ABOUT THE WAR DEBT, ONE SOLDIER ASKED WHO WOULD PAY IT. ONE OF HIS COMRADES YELLED, "YOU WILL." ANOTHER SOLDIER SAID: "FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE, TELL 'EM TO STOP PROPOSING NEW PAYMENTS OF BONUSES TO SOLDIERS. TELL THEM WE'D BE WILLING TO PAY THEM TO GET OUT OF THE ARMY."

A STAFF SERGEANT QUERIED: "WHAT ABOUT THE FRENCH AND THEIR GESTAPO-LIKE TREATMENT OF THE ARABS?" THE REPLY WAS NOT RECORDED IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER. ANOTHER SOLDIER WANTED TO KNOW WHETHER GREAT BRITAIN SHOULD NOT BE CRITICIZED FOR ITS POLICY ON GREECE IF RUSSIA WAS BEING CRITICIZED FOR ITS POLICY REGARDING ITS NEIGHBORS.

THE FIRST QUESTION ASKED OF THE SENATORS WAS WHY ITALY WAS NOT GETTING MORE AID FROM THE UNITED STATES. A SENATOR REPLIED: "HOW WOULD YOU HELP ITALY?" THE SOLDIER SHOT BACK:

"YOU'RE BEING PAID TO BE A SENATOR AND TO ANSWER SUCH QUESTIONS."

DA&MT1234PEW

NAPLES, JUNE 4-(AP)--PIETRO NENNI, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, DEMANDED IN A SPEECH YESTERDAY THE TERMINATION OF ALLIED OCCUPATION AND ADMINISTRATI OF ITALY.

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A HUGE CROWD JAMMED THE SAN CARLO OPERA HOUSE FOR THE HOUR-LONG SPEECH FOR WHICH NENNI MADE HIS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE SINCE HIS ARREST MAY 25 BY ALLIED AUTHORITIES IN NORTHERN ITALY FOR ADDRESSING A PUBL GATHERING WITHOUT ALLIED PERMISSION. HE WAS RELEASED THE FOLLOWING DAY WITH A WARNING.

MR APR FEDERS 01015 0703

30.24 27263

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

SILKEBORG, DENMARK, JUNE 2--(DELAYED)--(AP)--GERMAN TROOPS WHO STILL OUTNUMBER BRITISH SOLDIERS IN DENMARK BY FOUR TO ONE ARE MARCHING OVER THE REICH FRONTIER INTO CAPTIVITY WITH THE NONCHALANCE OF SUMMER PICNICKERS.

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FROM SILKEBORG, COL. GEN. GEORGE LINDEMANN'S SYLVAN HEADQUARTERS WEHRMACHT GIRLS OPERATE A SUPERB DANISH TELEPHONE SYSTEM BY WHICH EACH DAY'S COLUMNS ARE ROUTED FROM ENCAMPMENTS TO THE GERMAN BORDER, 100 MILES SOUTH OF HERE.

IN QUIET AABENRAA, WHOSE HARBOR IS A REFUGE FOR A NAVAL PRIZE, THE CRUISER LEIPZIG, LINDEMANN'S LIAISON OFFICER PRESENTS A MARCHING REPORT TO CAPT. THOMAS TRENCHARD, ADJUTANT OF A BATTALION OF KING'S ROYAL RIFLES. THE KRR'S, ROYALS AND ROYAL DRAGOONS JUST ABOUT RUN THE JUTLAND PENINSULA AS FAR AS SUPREME HEADQUARTERS IS CONCERNED, WITH THE HEARTY COOPERATION OF THE DANISH ARMY AND INTERNAL RESISTANCE FORCES.

LESS THAN 20,000 OF THE APPROXIMATELY 189,000 GERMAN TROOPS FORMERLY GARRISONED IN DENMARK ARE STILL IN THE COUNTRY. THERE ARE ONLY 4,500 BRITISH SOLDIERS ON HAND.

WITH LESS FIREWORKS THAN A PRAYER MEETING, THE FORMERLY OVERBEARING TEUTONIC CONQUERORS TAKE THEIR DEPARTURE. HOWEVER, CAPT. TRENCHARD RECALLED, "WHEN THE EVACUATION GOT UNDERWAY MAY 10, SOME GERMAN UNITS SANG 'WIR FAHREN GEGEN ENGLAND' AS THEY HIKED TOWARD THE FRONTIER -- BUT NO MORE."

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"THEIR DISCIPLINE," HE ADDED, "IS RATHER AMAZING, FOR WE'VE HAD VERY FEW COMPLAINTS OF LOOTING ON THE WAY OUT, ALTHOUGH THERE'S PLENTY OF FOOD AROUND DENMARK TO TEMPT THEM."

UNDER THE TERMS OF THE SURRENDER TO THE 21ST ARMY GROUP, THE GERMANS TAKE THEIR SIDEARMS AND MOTOR VEHICLES AS FAR AS THE BRITISH BORDER CONTROL. MOST OF THE CONFISCATED STAFF CARS AND TRUCKS ARE TURNED BACK TO THE DANES.

IN ONE ISOLATED INSTANCE, A GERMAN COLONEL UPON GIVING HIMSELF UP REFUSED TO SPEAK TO THE BRITISH JUNIOR OFFICER ASSIGNED TO INTERROGATE HIM. BUT STRIPPED OF ALL INSIGNIA OF RANK, THE GERMAN ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS PROMPTLY.

CLASHES BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND GUN-CARRYING DANES WEARING THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE ARM BAND OF THE "FREEDOM MOVEMENT" HAVE BEEN FEW AND FAR BETWEEN.

THERE'S VIRTUALLY NO FEELING OF TENSION EVEN IN SILKEBORG, DESPITE THE PRESENCE OF LINDEMANN AND HIS STAFF BEHIND THE STOUT DEFENSES OF THE LAKESIDE HOTEL, ONE-HALF MILE AWAY.

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HUGO GISSELBAEK, JOVIAL PEACE-TIME MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL HONEY, WEARS A BRITISH REVOLVER (DROPPED BY THE RAF LAST WINTER) ON HIS BELT AND COMMANDS SILKEBORG'S UNIT OF 1,200 ARMED DANES, INCLUDING 36 POLICE OFFICERS.

HE HAD WEAPONS FOR ONLY 250 UNTIL THE GERMANS ABANDONED SEVERAL ARSENALS IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD LAST MONTH. HE ESTIMATED THAT 75 PER CENT OF AIR-DROPPED ARMS WENT ASTRAY.

"TROUBLE?" SAID GISSELBAEK. "WELL, WE HAD TROUBLE FROM THE GERMA FISHING WITH HAND GRENADES IN THE LAKE, AND WE MADE THEM RETURN 18 EIDERDOWN QUILTS THEY STOLE FROM ANOTHER HOTEL, AND WE PROHIBITED THEM SINGING MARCHING SONGS WITHIN OUR HEARING. BUT WE HAVEN'T HAD ANY FIGHTING OR CASUALTIES SINCE VICTORY DAY."

Delete third 10th JG-250

LOOKING AT THE PEACEFUL INHABITANTS IN SILKEBORG, IT IS HARD TO REALIZE THAT EIGHT WERE EXECUTED DURING THE WAR BY THE GERMANS, THAT THREE OTHERS DIED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND THAT RAILROAD SABOTAGE W

CARRIED OUT REPEATEDLY HERE BY THE DANISH UNDERGROUND.

ATHENS, JUNE 4--(AP)--A PLAN FOR OUSTING ALL ENEMY

ALIENS FROM GREECE WAS COMPLETED TODAY BY GREEK AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES

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THE BRITISH APPROVED A LIST OF ALIENS TO BE OUSTED AND AGREED TO PROVID

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT WITH THE NECESSARY TRANSPORTATION.

THE OUSTED ALIENS WILL BE PERMITTED TO CARRY ONLY THEIR

PERSONAL EFFECTS. ANY REAL ESTATE THEY OWN WILL BE SEIZED BY THE GREEK

GOVERNMENT.

APR 01800 MB/424P

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BERN, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE SWISS RADICAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER NATIONAL-ZEITUNG OF BASEL TOOK SHARP EXCEPTION TODAY TO A MOSCOW RADIO CHARGE THAT SWITZERLAND HAS BEEN GUIDED BY A "PRO-FASCIST BIAS."

COMMENTING ON THE CHARGE, THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT THE FORMER GERMAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH RUSSIA HAD "DEFINITELY OPENED THE DOOR FOR A WAR OF AGGRESSION."

THE PAPER ADDED THAT THE SWISS LABOR PARTY WAS "KOW-TOWING" TO THE SOVIETS IN CALLING FOR A "BASIC CHANGE IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY" IN SWITZERLAND.

THE LABOR PARTY HAD ASSERTED THAT THE SWISS GOVERNMENT IN CONTINUING NEUTRALITY HAD STRENGTHENED POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL ISOLATION. AT THE SAME TIME THE PARTY DEMANDED DEPORTATION FOR COUNT GUISEPPE VOLPI, DINO ALFIERI, GUISEPPE BASTIANINI AND COUNTESS EDDA CIANO, ALL ITALIAN REFUGEES.

RW1228AEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER PRAVDA CARRIED AN ARTICLE TODAY ASSERTING THAT KNOWN FRENCH "INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIA BIGWIGS WHO DELIVERED THE COUNTRY TO GERMAN FASCISM X X ARE WAGING A DESPERATE STRUGGLE TO KEEP THEIR PREWAR POSITION."

"UPON LOOKING AT TODAY'S POLITICAL LIFE IN FRANCE IT IS CLEARLY SEEN HOW THE DEAD ARE TRYING TO LAY HANDS ON THE LIVE," SAID THE ARTICLE, SIGNED UNDER THE NAME OF B. IZAKOV.

DECLARING THAT REACTIONARY FORCES ARE DESPERATELY RESISTING THE DEMOCRATIC REBIRTH OF FRANCE, IZAKOV SAID " 'TWO HUNDRED FAMILIES' OF BIG INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL BIGWIGS WHO ACTIVELY COLLABORATED WITH THE GERMANS DURING THE PERIOD OF OCCUPATION HAVE COME OUT DRY FROM THE DEVASTATING FLOOD WHICH INUNDATED FRANCE. AT PRESENT THEY ARE WAGING A DESPERATE STRUGGLE TO KEEP THEIR POSITION."

REGARDING THE RECENT SPEECH AT ARRAS OF FORMER FRENCH PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER IN WHICH HE ARGUED HITLER WOULD BE MASTER OF THE WORLD IF FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN HAD NOT DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY, IZAKOV COUNTERED:

"REALLY HAVE FRENCHMEN FORGOTTEN THAT AS A RESULT OF THE LEADERSHIP OF DALADIER AND HIS CONFEDERATE COLLEAGUES FRANCE LOST THE WAR AND, TOGETHER WITH ALL EUROPE, WAS SAVED BY THE HEROIC RED ARMY FIRST OF ALL."

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IZAKOV ACCUSED DALADIER OF EQUIPPING A FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY CORPS FOR BATTLE AGAINST RUSSIA ON THE FINNISH FRONT IN 1940, AND ASSERTED, "DALADIER IS FURIOUS OVER THE ROLE

WHICH THE SOVIET UNION PLAYS IN EUROPE TODAY."

AS FOR PAUL REYNAUD, FRENCH PREMIER IN THE THREE MONTHS OF 1940 DURING WHICH FRANCE WAS CONQUERED AND WHO RECENTLY WROTE A BOOK TITLED "FRANCE SAVED THE WORLD," IZAKOV SAID HE BELONGS IN THE SAME BOAT WITH DALADIER. "BEFORE THE WAR, THIS 'SAVIOR' ACTIVELY SUPPORTED [redacted] THE MUNICH POLICIES AND FINALLY CALLED PETAIN TO THE POST OF DEPUTY PREMIER. THE SAME AS DALADIER, REYNAUD HAS LEARNED NOTHING DURING THE PASSING YEARS AND BOTH ARE INCAPABLE OF LEARNING," HE ASSERTED.

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APR AND PW GILMORES 1150 THROUGH 4TH GAM 122PEW

BY FRANK O'BRIEN (160)

HAMA, SYRIA, JUNE 4-(AP)-EVIDENCE WAS PLENTIFUL TODAY OF THE PUNISHMENT THIS NORTH SYRIAN CITY OF 70,000 TOOK IN THE SIX-DAY BATTLE WITH FRENCH TROOPS THAT STARTED MAY 25 AND COST THE SYRIANS ABOUT 180 KILLED AND MORE THAN 200 WOUNDED.

THE FRENCH DROPPED 250-POUND BOMBS, MOSTLY IN THE CROWDED RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, STRAFED THE ENTIRE TOWN FROM AN ELEVATION OF 10,000 FEET AND SHELLED AND MORTARED THE CITY FOR SIX DAYS, RESIDENTS SAID.

BUT THE LOCAL GENDARMERIE WITH THE AID OF BEDOUINS PREVENTED A FORCE OF APPROXIMATELY 1,000 FRENCH SENGALESE AND LOCAL LEVIES FROM ENTERING THE CITY.

GLEEFUL OVER THEIR VICTORY CROWDS TONIGHT PROUDLY EXAMINED TWO CAPTURED SELF-PROPELLED 75 MM. GUNS ON DISPLAY IN THE TOWN SQUARE. IN ADDITION THE LOCAL FORCE CAPTURED FIVE ARMORED CARS. ONE TRUCK AND SHOT DOWN A FRENCH BI-PLANE AND BOMBER.

ENROUTE FROM DAMASCUS TO HAMA I VISITED ANOTHER SCENE OF VIOLENCE AT HOMS, A TOWN OF 60,000 WHICH THE FRENCH SHELLED CAUSING ABOUT 100 CASUALTIES.

MQ1127PEW

[redacted] DAMAGED. [redacted] MANILA AX DAMAGED

THE SWEEP OVER KEELUNG, WHERE DOCKS AND WAREHOUSES WERE HIT, CAUSED LARGE EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES. SMOKE BILLOWED TO A HEIGHT OF 4,500 FEET, RETURNING AIRMEN REPORTED, FOLLOWING AN ATTACK ON A CHEMICAL PLANT AT HOZAN. OTHER PLANTS HIT IN AN ALCOHOL PLANT AND EXPLODED TANK CARS AT AN OIL REFINERY WHILE FIGHTERS SWOOPED LOW TO STRAFE WAREHOUSES, LOCOMOTIVES, ROLLING STOCK AND ROAD TRANSPORT.

A 3,000-TON VESSEL PROBABLY WAS SUNK OFF SHANGHAI IN AIR ATTACKS ALONG ASIATIC COASTAL SUPPLY ROUTES AND ANCHORAGES. FOUR FUEL-LADEN BARGES AND FIVE SMALL CRAFT WERE DESTROYED NEAR FOOCHOW.

MORE THAN 150 TONS OF BOMBS AND ROCKETS WERE CASCADED ON JAPANESE GARRISONS IN BO

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EO FROM KUDAT ON THE NORTH TO BANJERMASIN ON THE SOUTH. AIR STRIPS WERE CRATERED AND SUPPLY AND SHIPYARD FACILITIES DAMAGED.

SCOUTING PLANES RANGING THE CELEBES, MOLUCCAS AND LESSER SUNDAS TO THE EAST AND SOUTH SANK THREE COASTAL VESSELS AND HARASSED SCATTERED ENEMY BASES. LIGHT NAVAL UNITS STRAFED SHORE TARGETS IN THE HALMAHERAS.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS MOPPING UP ON SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE, IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, REPULSED TWO COUNTERATTACKS AND CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCE ALONG THE BUIN ROAD.

ON NEW GUINEA, SOUTH OF WEWAK, OTHER AUSTRALIAN FORCES PROBED JAPANESE DEFENSES IN THE RUGGED PRINCE ALEXANDER MOUNTAINS.

THERE WAS HEAVY ACTION ON MINDANAO OVER THE WEEKEND, IN THE AREA WEST AND NORTH OF DAVAO, IN WHICH AMERICAN AND GUERRILLA FORCES CAPTURED FOUR TOWNS.

DOUGHBOYS OF THE 24TH DIVISION WERE IN ACTION TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST AND NORTHEAST OF AMERICAN-HELD DAVAO CITY. THE VILLAGERS OF ALHAMBRA, MULIG AND ULA FELL TO UNITS UNDER COL.WILLIAM HERBECK, OF BROOKLYN, N.Y. TROOPS OF THE OUTFIT LED BY COL.THOMAS CLIFFORD STRUCK INTO JUNGLE COUNTRY TO THE WEST OF PANACAN TOWN.

BAYABAS VILLAGE, LESS THAN 10 MILES FROM DAVAO, WAS TAKEN BY COL.WENDELL FERTIG'S GUERRILLAS UNDER SUPERVISION OF YANK OFFICERS. THE GUERRILLAS DEFEATED THE JAPANESE IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE 24TH DROVE AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE MOUNTAINS AROUND MT.APO, 10,000-FOOT VOLCANIC PEAK.

THE CENTRAL MINDANAO AND LUZON FRONTS ALSO FLAMED DURING THE ACTION-PACKED WEEK END. THE 31ST DIVISION BUMPED INTO STRONG JAPANESE OPPOSITION EAST OF MALABAY, ON THE WEST SIDE OF A CENTRAL MINDANAO TRAP. THE 40TH DIVISION IS ON ANOTHER FLANK OF THE POCKET WHILE THE 24TH IS ON THE SOUTH.

THE AMERICAN FORCES WHICH MADE THE LATEST LANDING ON MINDANAO LAST FRIDAY EXPENDED THEIR BEACHHEAD IN THE LUAYON SECTOR AND PUSHED INLAND SOME 75 MILES SOUTH OF DAVAO.

RICHARD BERGMOLZ, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT ON THE DAVAO FRONT, REPORTED THAT JAPANESE ARTILLERY FIRE IS THE HEAVIEST YET ENCOUNTERED ON MINDANAO. BUT, HE ADDED, THE DOUGHBOYS ARE CONTEMPTUOUS OF NIPPONESE ABILITY TO HIT A TARGET.

BERGHOLZ ALSO REPORTED THAT AMERICAN TROOPS FOUND ABOUT 150 SKELETONS IN AN OLD DAVAO PENAL COLONY CAMP AND HOSPITAL--THE REMAINS OF HELPLESS AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS LEFT TO DIE OF STARVATION OR DISEASE BY THE FLEEING JAPANESE.

IN THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTHEAST LUZON TROOPS OF THE 37TH DIVISION MET ANTI-TANK FIRE BUT GAINED A HALF MILE INTO THE CAGAYAN VALLEY. THEY LIQUIDATED 75 JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN THEIR DRIVE TO A POINT FOUR MILES NORTH OF SANTA FE TOWN. MUCH EQUIPMENT WAS CAPTURED BY THE YANKS.

THE JAPANESE FOUGHT DESPERATELY TO HOLD A STRONG HILL POSITION IN THE MANILA WATERSHED AREA NEAR AMERICAN-HELD WAWA DAM. THE 38TH DIVISION IN THAT SECTOR FOUND STIFF RESISTANCE ALONG THE MARIKINA AND BASABOSA RIVERS.

TOTAL JAPANESE CASUALTIES IN THEIR DISASTROUS PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN

30.24 27267

REACHED 385,480 AS GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED THE COUNTING OF 6,550 ADDITIONAL BODIES AND THE CAPTURE OF 503 PRISONERS LAST WEEK. AMERICAN CASUALTIES DURING THE WEEK WERE 225 KILLED AND 657 WOUNDED, MAKING THE GRAND TOTAL OF OVERALL YANK LOSSES ABOUT 50,000.

GG240PCW NM

[illegible] DAVAO. HAD 24TH DIV ON MINDANAO VDUPO

CAPTURED WEAPONS INCLUDE FOUR SIX-INCH BRITISH VICKERS GUNS, THREE OTHER SIX-INCHERS, FOURTEEN 120 MM. DUAL PURPOSE WEAPONS, TWO 75 MM. MOUNTAIN GUNS, ONE 2.95 INCH UNITED STATES MOUNTAIN GUN AND ONE 105 MM. GUN.

ONE OF THE BRITISH SIX-INCHERS HAD "SINGAPORE SAL" STILL PAINTED ON THE BARRELL. THE OTHERS WERE BELIEVED CAPTURED AT SINGAPORE OR HONG KONG.

SCORES OF 20 MM. AND 40 MM. DUAL PURPOSE GUNS, WHICH HAVE BEEN CAUSING THE MOST TROUBLE, HAVE BEEN CAPTURED OR KNOCKED OUT BY BRIG.GEN.HUGH CORT'S DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY.

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ANOTHER FACTOR HAS ADDED TO THE INEFFECTIVENESS OF JAPANESE ARTILLERY. MOST OF THE ENEMY GUNS HAVE BEEN OF THE NAVAL TYPE AND MUCH OF THE AMMUNITION HAS BEEN OF THE ARMOR-PIERCING VARIETY, WHICH IS RELATIVELY INEFFECTIVE AGAINST WELL-DEPLOYED PERSONNEL.

MANY OF THE JAPANESE GUN MOUNTS HAVE BEEN CLUMSY, MAKESHIFT AFFAIRS AND HIGHLY IMMOBILE.

THE 24TH HASN'T LOST A SINGLE GUN DURING THE PAST MONTH.

PM151APW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND

(W) OKINAWA, MAY 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MARINE FIRST LT. QUENTIN "MONK" MEYER, FORMER YALE FOOTBALL STAR, WAS KILLED IN ACTION TODAY WHILE GOING TO THE ASSISTANCE OF A WOUNDED MEMBER OF HIS SQUAD.

THE ONETIME ELI HALFBACK, A SHORE SPOTTER FOR NAVAL GUNS SUPPORTING THE SOUTHERN OKINAWA OFFENSIVE, WAS KILLED DURING A SEARCH FOR A NEW OBSERVATION POSITION. HIS DEATH OCCURRED AT NOON ON THE DAY HE WAS TO HAVE BEEN RELIEVED AFTER 11 DAYS OF SPOTTING TARGETS.

STAFF SGT.WILLIAM BONIFACE, BELAIR, MD., MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT FORMERLY WITH THE BALTIMORE SUN, SAID MEYER WAU ALONG THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION FRONT IN THE DRIVE TOWARD NAHA. WHILE PASSING IN FRONT OF A CAVE, A WIREMAN IN HIS LIAISON UNIT WAS WOUNDED BY A JAPANESE SNIPER. MEYER RUSHED TO HIS AID AND WAS KILLED BY SHRAPNEL FROM A GRENADE HURLED FROM THE CAVE.

THE SON OF CORD MEYER (68 WILLIAM STREET) NEW YORK CITY, MEYER WON THE SILVER STAR FOR NAVAL LIAISON WORK DURICG THE PELELIU CAMPAIGN. ON [illegible] OCCAUION. HE SWAM 400 YARDS TO SAFETY AFTER BEING CUT OFF FROM HIS UNIT. HE MADE THE SWIM WITH MAPS, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF ENEMY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR POSITIONS, STRAPPED TO HIS BACK.

GV/AB1127AEW

BY AL DOPKING

OKINAWA,JUNE 4-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN REACHED THE SOUTHERN END OF OKINAWA ISLAND TODAY JUST 64 DAYS AFTER THEY LANDED ON THE ISLAND, AND MANY OFFICERS TONIGHT FELT THE NEXT 48 HOURS SHOULD TELL WHETHER THE JAPANESE CAN REORGANIZE THE REMNANTS OF THEIR ARMY INTO AN EFFECTIVE FIGHTING FORCE.

ON THE RIGHT, THE SEVENTH AND THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS ADVANCED 700 YARDS, CAPTURING THE VILLAGES OF TERA AND KAMIZATO. THERE THE ONLY REAL SCRAP CAME AT A HILL NEAR KAMIZATO, SOUTH OF THE NAHA-YONABARU HIGHWAY, WHICH WAS DEFENDED BY ABOUT 70 JAPANESE. A COMPANY UNDER CAPT.ARTHUR G.SWANSON, SUNNYDALE,CALIF., TOOK THE HILL, AFTER SEVERAL ATTEMPTS, WITH A BAYONET CHARGE LED BY T-SGT.EDWARD JENKINS, CROSETT,ARK.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION ADVZNCED NEARLY 300 YARDS SOUTH ON THE NAHA-YONABARU ROAD, RUNNING INTO MORTAR AND MACHINE GUN FIRE. LAST NIGHT ABOUT 20 OR 30 OF THE ENEMY TRIED TO INFILTRATE THEIR LINE BUT ALL WERE KILLED. TODAY, THE FIFTH CAPTURED A DOMINATING PIECE OF PROPERTY 600 YARDS BELOW THE KOKUBA RIVER AROUND TOMIGUSUKU.

MARINE FLIERS MADE THREE STRIKES ON OROKU PENINSULA AROUND THE AIRSTRIP, DESTROYING THREE SUPPLY DUMPS. THE MARINE AMPHIBIOUS COAST ARTILLERY PLANTED SHELLS FROM THEIR BIG RIFLES ON NINE GROUPS OF THE ENEMY SEEN MOVING AROUND IN THE SOUTH.

SINCE WEDNESDAY, WHEN THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION FIRST OCCUPIED SHURI CASTLE, MORE THAN 135,000 POUNDS OF AMMUNITION, FOOD, WATER AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN DROPPED BY PARACHUTE TO LEATHERNECKS ISOLATED FROM THEIR SOURCE OF SUPPLIES.

SEVENTH INFANTRY RECONNAISSANCE TROOPS RAN INTO A STIFF FIGHT AS THEY DROVE TOWARD THE NORTHEASTERN TIP OF THE CHINEN PENINSULA AND HAD TO CAL FROM AN LCI BOAT

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DROVE TOWARD THE NORTHEASTERN TIP OF THE CHINEN PENINSULA AND HAD TO CALL FOR AID FROM AN LCI BOAT WHICH WORKED THE NIPPONESE OVER WITH ROCKETS WHILE THE RECONNAISSANCE TROOPS SLUGGED AT THEM WITH SMALL ARMS.

IN THE 13 DAYS SINCE THE SEVENTH DIVISION RETURNED TO THE BATTLE, THEY HAVE GONE 9,000 YARDS, COMPLETELY THROWING THE ENEMY OFF BALANCE IN THEIR MAIN EFFORT TO HOLD OUT IN THE CENTER OF THE LINE AT SHURI.

BY SHOVING THROUGH TO THE SOUTHERN COAST, THE SEVENTH SEALED THE JAPANESE OFF IN A PATCH ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND NINE MILES WIDE AND EIGHT MILES LONG. BY MOVING OUT ON CHINEN PENINSULA, THE DIVISION CONTROLLED MOST OF THE GROUND COVERING THE VITAL NAKAGUSUKU FLEET ANCHORAGE.

ONE OF THE KNOTTY PROBLEMS MET IN THE DRIVE WAS THAT OF JAPANESE MILITARY MILLING AROUND WITH CIVILIANS.

FJ642ACW

MANILA,P.I.,JUNE 4 (AP)-DON BELL, MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM CORRESPONDENT, WAS UNITED WITH HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN HERE TODAY AFTER AN "OVERNIGHT" BOMBING MISSION WHICH TURNED INTO A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD AND AN 11-WEEKS ABSENCE FROM HOME.

BELL, WHOSE REAL NAME IS CLARENCE BELIEL, WAS SHOT DOWN ONF THE CHINA COAST DURING THE MISSION IN MID-MARCH. HE SUBSEQUENTLY WAS RESCUED BY 39 CHINESE AND FINALLY REACHED CHUNGKING, RETURNING TO MANILA, VIA THE UNITED STATES.

GG804ACW NM JUN 5 1945

CLR 905AEW A96 NX
BY AL DOPKING

WITH 4TH MARINE REGIMENT, OROKU PENINSULA, OKINAWA, JUNE 4 -(AP)-THE FOURTH MARINE REGIMENT OF COL.ALAN SHAPLEY WAS SURPRISED BY THE JAPANESE TODAY IN THEIR AMPHIBIOUS LANDING ON OROKU PENINSULA--THE YANKS EXPECTED MORE OPPOSITION.

SHAPLEY'S HARD FIGHTING LEATHERNECKS, MADE UP OF PARATROOPERS AND VETERANS OF THE MARINE RAIDERS, HADN'T EXPECTED TOO MUCH TROUBLE, BUT THEY FOUND IT MUCH EASIER THAN THEY HAD EXPECTED TO JUMP NAHA HARBOR IN AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS.

MOST OF THEIR TROUBLE WAS IN GETTING OVER THE CORAL REEF WHICH STRETCHED OUT INTO THE PACIFIC FOR 200 YARDS. THEY BOATED UP ABOUT 3 A.M.

A147FX

JUST AS THEY BEGAN LANDING, A GREAT RAINBOW ARCHED THE ORIENTAL SKY AND AS THE FIRST WAVE WENT IN IT LOOKED AS IF THE LEATHERNECKS WERE LANDING AT THE END OF THE RAINBOW.

I LANDED WITH CAPT.RAYMOND LUCKEL, (3128 CLAREMONT) OAKLAND, CALIF., VETERAN OF MUNDA AND GUAM. THE REEF CAUSED TROUBLE AND OUR LANDING CRAFT MECHANICS HAD A HARD TIME MAKING IT. SOME BOATS HUNG UP ON THE REEF.

THERE WAS ONE 20 MM. GUN FIRING AWAY AT SHAPLEY'S LANDING FORCES AND MORTAR SHELLS FELL HERE AND THERE ON THE BEACH. OCCASIONALLY A SNIPER OPENED UP, BUT CASUALTIES THE FIRST TWO HOURS WERE LIGHT.

LESS THAN 30 WERE REPORTED. I SAW ONLY SEVEN, MOST OF WHOM HAD BEEN HIT IN A LEG OR ARM.

JR1012PPW NM

WITH FOURTH MARINE REGIMENT, OKINAWA--FIRST ADD OROKU EYEWITNESS (BY DOPKING) XXX LEG OR ARM.

AS MARINES BEGAN MOVING INLAND THEY RAN INTO ANTIPERSONNEL AND LAND MINES. THE JAPANESE HAD PLANTED SEVERAL FIELDS OF THEM BEFORE RETREATING FROM THIS STRATEGIC PENINSULA ON WHICH NAHA AIRSTRIP IS BUILT.

THE SUN POPPED OUT OF THE CLOUDS AS THE MARINES BEGAN LANDING. JUST BEFORE DAWN IT HAD DRIZZLED AND MOST OF THE MARINES WERE WET AN MISERABLE WHEN THEY HIT THE BEACH.

A156FX

WITHIN THE FIRST TWO HOURS THEY HAD ADVANCED 600 YARDS AND WERE WITHIN A HALF MILE OF THE AIRFIELD.

WE COULD HEAR THE STACCATO OF MACHINEGUNS AS FIGHTS DEVELOPED IN THE CAVES ALONG THE RIDGES.

ALL OF THE MARINES WERE LANDED BY AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS AND TANKS SINCE OTHER SMALL CRAFTS COULD NOT GET CLOSE ENOUGH TO SHORE.

THE FIRST THREE CASUALTIES I SAW WERE BEING BROUGHT OUT AS WE WERE GOING IN TO LAND. THEY HAD BEEN WOUNDED IN THE LEGS BY SHELL FRAGMENTS.

THESE WERE TENSE MOMENTS. NO ONE KNEW WHAT TO EXPECT.

A BULLET WHIZZED OVERHEAD AND LUCKEL SAID: "HEAR THAT ONE." LUCKEL TOLD HIS MEN THEY HAD BETTER GET DOWN IN THE BOAT BUT HE KEPT STANDING ON THE REAR PLATFORM EXPOSED TO FIRE.

QD1047PPW JUN 5 1945

BY GRANT MACDONALD (180)

ABOARD VICE ADM.MCCAIN'S CARRIER FLAGSHIP OFF RYUKYU ISLANDS, JUNE 3 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN CARRIER PILOTS REPORTED THEY RAN INTO AGGRESSIVE JAPANESE PILOTS, FLYING BETTER AND FASTER PLANES THAN THE AMERICANS, IN TODAY'S ROCKET STRAFING SWEEPS OVER SOUTHERN KYUSHU ISLAND AIRDROMES.

THE TWO-DAY STRIKE AT KYUSHU BROUGHT OUT THE FIRST DEFINITELY AGGRESSIVE INTERCEPTION OVER JAPAN.

HIGH RANKING OFFICERS OF VICE ADM.JOHN S.MCCAIN'S STAFF SAID THE WEATHER TODAY WAS GREATLY IMPROVED OVER YESTERDAY, BUT SO WAS THE ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION, WHICH WAS SPARKED BY A NEW TYPE OF HIGH PERFORMANCE, HIGH SPEED PLANE.

AMERICAN PILOTS SAID THE JAPANESE WERE VERY EXPERIENCED PILOTS EMPLOYING AGGRESSIVE TACTICS SIMILAR TO THE AMERICAN.

DESPITE THE WEATHER AND THE STRONG AIR OPPOSITION THE FOLLOWING DAMAGE CAN BE ADDED TO THE MORE THAN 3,000 NIPPONESE PLANES DESTROYED SINCE THE OKINAWA OPERATION BEGAN:

SIX PLANES DESTROYED IN AIR COMBAT, THREE PROBABLY; THREE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND; FIVE DAMAGED.

LT.(JG) ROBERT HITE, (9128 HARPER AVE) CHICAGO, GOT ONE KILL OVER A SOUTHERN KYUSHU FIELD. "I SAW A TWO-PLANE JAP COMBINATION, AGGRESSIVE AS HELL. THEY TURNED RIGHT INTO US. I GOT ON THE TAIL OF THE

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FIRST ONE. HE DID A LIGHTNING FAST MANEUVER AND GOT AWAY. THE SECOND TIME I BROKE LOOSE MY WINGMAN, LT.(JG) JOSEPH G.JHELSTROM, 16 NORTHVIEW AVE., UPPER MONTCLAIR, N.J.) AND I WENT AFTER THEM."

"I OPENED FIRE AND HELD HIM IN THE SIGHTS UNTIL HE BURST INTO FLAMES, BURNING ALL THE WAY TO THE GROUND."

"THE SECOND JAP TRIED ANOTHER NEW TRICK--AN ATTEMPT TO LEAD US INTO A FIELD OF INTENSE GROUND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. HE DOVE DOWN VERY LOW, HEADING OVER HIS HOME FIELD.

"WITH HIS SUPERIOR SPEED, I COULDN'T CATCH HIM AND HAD TO PULL UP AND AWAY BEFORE I WAS CAUGHT BY THE AA FIRE.

"ON MY WAY BACK I WAS JUMPED BY TWO NEW FAST JAP FIGHTERS BUT MY GROUP CAME TO THE RESCUE, DRIVING THEM OFF.

"THOSE JAP PILOTS CAN REALLY HANDLE THEIR NEW PLANES. THEY TAKE VERY ADVANTAGE OF THEIR HIGH MANEUVERABILITY, WHICH IS GREATER THAN OUR OWN, ESPECIALLY WHEN WE ARE WEIGHTED DOWN WITH EXTRA FUEL TANKS, WHICH WE NEED FOR LONG DISTANCE FIGHTER OPERATIONS."

LT. (JG) PETER HOPKINS OF (12848 FOREST HILL AVE). CLEVELAND, OHIO, RETURNED TO THIS CARRIER WITH HIS PLANE UNDAMAGED BUT WITH RESPECT FOR THE JAPANESE FIGHTERS' ABILITY. HE SAID: "I THINK THESE JAPS ARE GETTING DAMNED GOOD. THIS MORNING I MADE AT TWO OF THEM. THEY DID VERICAL REVERSES AND GOT ON MY TAIL SO FAST I COULD HARDLY SEE THEM. I WAS LUCK I GOT OUT OF IT UNHIT. THOSE GUYS ARE SMART PILOTS."

LT.COM.STOCKTON STRONG OF (378 SIXTY-FOURTH ST) NEW YORK, N.Y., FIGHTER SQUADRON COMMANDER, SAID THE JAPANESE FIGHTER PILOT OVER THE HOMELAND "KNOWS HIS BUSINESS AND HANDLES HIS PLANE SUPERBLY." HE SAID AIR BATTLES OVER THE JAPANESE MAINLAND LASTED ONE HOUR AND 20 MINUTES TODAY.

XA443PCW

30.24 27269

WASHINGTON, JUNE 4-(AP)-B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES, WHICH MADE THEIR FIRST STRIKE AGAINST THE JAPANESE ONE YEAR AGO TODAY, SOON MAY BE MASSED IN 1000-PLANE FLEETS AND LARGER.

THAT PREDICTION COMES FROM COL. ALBERT L.WARNER, CHIEF OF THE WAR INTELLIGENCE DIVISION OF THE ARMY'S BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS.

SPEAKING ON THE ARMY HOUR RADIO PROGRAM YESTERDAY, WARNER SAID:

"FROM A HANDFUL OF PLANES A YEAR AGO, A B-29 ATTACK HAS GROWN TO OVER 500 PLANES. IT WILL BE NO SURPRISE WHEN THAT NUMBER IS DOUBLED.

"THE LOAD PER BOMBER WILL INCREASE, THE FREQUENCY OF THE STRIKES WILL BE STEPPED UP.

"THE GIGANTIC SHADOW OF THE B-29S WILL HOVER CONTINUOUSLY OVER THE WASTE OF THE ENEMY'S WAR INDUSTRY."

FIRST TARGET OF THE SUPERFORTRESSES WAS BANGKOK, THAILAND, ALTHOUGH THE OPERATION LAST JUNE 4 WAS PRIMARILY A TEST FLIGHT. THE NUMBER OF PLANES PARTICIPATING HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER, JUNE 15, "SCORES" OF B-29S HIT YAWATA ON THE JAPANESE HOME ISLAND OF KYUSHU IN THEIR FIRST OFFICIAL BLOW AT THE ENEMY.

SINCE THEN, IN ATTACKS ON TOKYO, OSAKA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE ALONE, WARNER SAID, "A TOTAL OF 82 SQUARE MILES OF WAR INDUSTRY OF JAPAN LIE DAMAGED OR RUINED."

VH527AEW

ALL OF YESTERDAY'S BIG GAINS WERE MADE DESPITE HEAVY RAINS, WHICH CHURNED UP HEAVY, STICKY MUD WHICH FOR TWO WEEKS HAS HAMPERED GROUND OPERATIONS. THIRTEEN INCHES FELL IN THE LAST TEN DAYS OF MAY, THEN LET UP SOME UNTIL YESTERDAY'S DOWNPOURS.

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THE TENTH ARMY SOLDIERS AND MARINES FOUGHT THROUGH MUD WITH FLAME AND COLD STEEL AROUND THE IMPORTANT NAHA AIRDROME, ACROSS OKINAWA ON THE SEALED-OFF CHINEN PENINSULA AND FOR THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND.

TOKYO RADIO ISSUED AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT MAJ.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKER'S TENTH ARMY TROOPS HAD LANDED BEHIND THE JAPANESE "LAST-STAND" LINE ON OKINAWA'S TIP.

OTHER TOKYO BROADCASTS SAID AMERICAN SHIPS WERE SWARMING AROUND THE ISLAND, WITH 40 VESSELS MOVING INTO NAKAGUSUKU BAY AND TWO WARSHIP TASK FORCES REAPPEARING AFTER TEN DAYS ABSENCE.

"THE TIDE OF BATTLE IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS MUST BE WATCHED CLOSELY," TOKYO SAID, "FOR IT WILL DETERMINE THE OUTCOME OF THE ENEMY'S CAMPAIGN ON OKINAWA ISLAND."

EXPANSION OF THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN INTO THE FAR BIGGER BATTLE FOR JAPAN ITSELF WAS CLEARLY INDICATED IN SEVERAL DIRECTIONS.

ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET, AFTER PRELIMINARY CARRIER PLANE STRIKES AT SOUTHERN JAPAN AIRFIELDS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY WAS OUT TO HUNT DOWN ENEMY SEA AND AIRCRAFT WHEREVER THEY APPEAR. FURTHER CARRIER FORCE ATTACKS ON THE JAPANESE MAINLAND ARE CERTAIN.

AMERICAN AIR POWER, ALREADY STRIKING FROM OKINAWA FIELDS AND NEARBY SEAPLANE BASES, IS SLASHING AT JAPAN'S LAST SEA SUPP

(MORE) NY3PEW

GUAM--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD OKINAWA, BUDGET, X X X ARE CERTAIN.

AMERICAN AIR POWER, ALREADY STRIKING FROM OKINAWA FIELDS AND NEARBY SEAPLANE BASES, IS SLASHING AT JAPAN'S LAST SEA SUPPLY ROUTE TO CHINA. THE PLANES ARE RANGING OVER THE YELLOW SEA AND THE SEA OF JAPAN.

LONG-RANGE AMERICAN BOMBERS WILL SOON BE OPERATING FROM OKINAWA FIELDS, ADDING THEIR DESTRUCTIVE MIGHT TO THE FLEETS OF SUPERFORTRESSES HAMMERING JAPAN'S CITIES FROM MARIANAS BASES.

AND WITH THE BATTLE OF JAPAN GETTING UNDERWAY IN EARNEST, THE JAPANESE, IN THEIR FUTILE EFFORT TO HOLD OKINAWA, HAVE THROWN AWAY A LARGE PART OF THEIR AIR RESERVES.

SOME 4,000 JAPANESE PLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED, MANY IN SUICIDAL ATTACKS AGAINST THE OKINAWAN INVASION FORCES, SINCE THE OPERATION STARTED.

THE AMERICAN TROOPS ON OKINAWA, FIGHTING IN THE 66TH DAY OF THE CAMPAIGN, WERE BEING SUPPLIED BY PLANES AND PACK CARRIERS AS MUD CONTINUED TO HAMPER THEIR ADVANCES.

MAJ.GEN.ARCHIBALD V.ARNOLD'S SEVENTH DIVISION DOUGHBOYS, AFTER SEALING OFF THE CHINEN PENINSULA SUNDAY, PUSHED TO THE SOUTHEAST COAST BY THE END OF THE SAME DAY. THE 184TH REGIMENT WAS IN THE VICINITY OF SHIKIYA TOWN, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ' MONDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND WAS STILL ADVANCING.

ARNOLD'S TROOPS, IN THEIR WHEELING MOVE UP THE CHINEN PENINSULA SEIZED SASHIKI TOWN AND SURROUNDING HILLS. THE FIGHT WAS COMPLICATED AS JAPANESE SOLDIERS MINGLED WITH THE THOUSANDS OF OKINAWA CIVILIANS ON THE PENINSULA.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AL DOPKING REPORTED FROM THE PENINSULA FRONT THAT A NAVY ROCKET-FIRING SHIP BROKE UP ONE CONCENTRATION OF JAPANESE MACHINEGUNS AND MORTARS.

BAYONETS WERE USED IN MOPPING UP CHARGES BY MAJ.GEN.JAMES L. BRADLEY'S 96TH DIVISION DOUGHBOYS AND MAJ.GEN.PEDRO A.DEL VALLE'S FIRST DIVISION MARINES AS THEY MOVED DOWN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND, WINNING COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE NAHA-YONABARU CROSS-ISLAND HIGHWAY.

THESE TROOPS WERE IN POSITION TO PRESS ON SOUTHWARD OR WHEEL WESTWARD TO SUPPORT MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD'S SIXTH MARINE DIVISION IN THE ASSAULT ON NAHA AIRDROME ON THE OROKU PENINSULA.

A179KX

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THE BULK TF THE WITHDRAWING JAPANESE WERE ATTEMPTING TO ORGANIZE A LAST-STAND LINE ALONG RIDGES EXTENDING FROM NAGUSUKU ON THE WEST COAS TO MABUNI ON THE SOUTHEAST. HERE THEY WOULD BE COMPRESSED INTO A TINY AREA OF A FEW SQUARE MILES FOR THE FINAL KILL.

NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITY INCREASED OVER THE OKINAWA AREA SUNDAY AND THAT 26 OF THE ATTACKING PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN. HE MADE NO MENTION OF DAMAGE TO AMERICAN SHIPS OR POSITIONS.

TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED THAT SUICIDE PLANES "SET ABLAZE ONE SHIP OF UNIDENTIFIED CATEGORY" IN TWO HOURS OF "RAMMING ASSAULT" SUNDAY.

GG211PCW

THE NIPPONESE AIR FORCE MADE EVERY EFFORT TO BREAK UP THE CONQUEST OF OKINAWA, ALMOST WITHIN THE SHADOW OF JAPAN, WITH THESE SUICIDE ATTACKS, HALSEY TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, BUT "FAILED." THE KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) PLANES ARE "JUST A DAMNED NUISANCE," HE ADDED WITH CHARACTERISTIC HALSEY PHRASEOLOGY.

IN POUNDING FIVE KYUSHU AIR BASES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, MCCAIN'S AIRMEN DESTROYED 22 ENEMY PLANES, 14 OF THEM ON THE GROUND, AND DAMAGED 23 OTHERS. RADIO TOKYO CLAIMED, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, THAT 24 OF THE RAIDING PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

THE ABILITY AND

(MORE) NY328PEW

GUAM, JUNE 4-(AP)-AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES AND JAPANESE LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT SWAPPED PUNCHES OVER OKINAWA AND NIPPON'S MAINLAND ISLAND OF KYUSHU DURING THE WEEKEND, WITH THE ENEMY APPARENTLY GETTING THE WORST OF THE TRADE.

ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR., WHO SNORTS AT JAPANESZ KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) PLANES AS "JUST A DAMNED NUISANCE," SIGNALIZED HIS RETURN TO SEA DUTY AS HEAD OF THE POWERFUL U.S. THIRD FLEET BY SENDING CARRIER PLANES AGAINST KYUSHU AIRFIELDS--KAMIKAW BASES--

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

JAPAN, MEANTIME, UNLEASHED ITS FIRST STRONG AIR ATTACK ON OKINAWA IN FIVE DAYS YESTERDAY. ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE TODAY MADE NO MENTION OF POSSIBLE DAMAGE INFLICTED, BUT SAID 26 ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

ADMIRAL HALSEY, ABSENT FROM THE PACIFIC FIGHTING FOR FOUR MONTHS, CONCEDED AT A FLAGSHIP PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE KAMIKAZE TACTICS WERE CLEARLY A THREAT BUT ADDED:

"THEY'VE EXERTED EVERY EFFORT TO BREAK UP THE OKINAWA OPERATION AND HAVE FAILED. XXX THEY'RE JUST A DAMNED NUISANCE."

HALSEY SAID NIPPONESE AIR POWER WAS SUFFERING FROM "MILITARY CANCER," AND "IT LOOKS TO ME AS IF THEY HAD THEIR FIFTH OR SIXTH TEAM IN THERE NOW."

AS FOR JAPAN'S NAVY, HALSEY SAID HIS PLANS CALLED FOR "KNOCKING THE HELL OUT OF THEM WHEREVER WE FIND THEM." AS FOR JAPAN ITSELF, ONLY "UNCONDITIONAL, UNADULTERATED SURRENDER" WILL DO.

VICE ADM. JOHN S.MCCAIN SIMULTANEOUSLY RESUMED COMMAND OF THE THIRD FLEET CARRIER FORCES, WHICH SATURDAY RAIDED INSTALLATIONS AT MIYAZAKI, KOKUBU, KUSHIRA, KAGOSHIMA, AND CHIRAN AIRFIELDS, ALL ON KYUSHU, 325 MILES NORTH OF OKINAWA.

AGAIN YESTERDAY THEY HIT THESE POTENTIAL SUICIDE PLANE BASES ON THE SOUTHERNMOST MAINLAND ISLAND OF JAPAN, FINDING FEWER AIRCRAFT TARGETS. TOKYO RADIO SAID 170 PLANES MADE YESTERDAY'S RAID, FLYING IN 14 WAVES.

ON SATURDAY HALSEY'S FLIERS DESTROYED TWO NIPPONESE PLANES IN THE AIR, 11 ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED ANOTHER 23. YESTERDAY THEY SHOT DOWN SIX IN THE AIR AND WRECKED THREE ON THE GROUND, A TWO-DAY TOTAL OF 22 DESTROYED AND 23 DAMAGED.

THE YANKS RECEIVED A FAIRLY HOT RECEPTION OVER KYUSHU, TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED, WHOLLY WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, THAT 24 U.S. PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, 16 ON SATURDAY AND EIGHT YESTERDAY.

LT.FRED C.HAMILTON OF PRATT, KAS., LANDING SIGNAL OFFICER ABOARD ADMIRAL MCCAIN'S CARRIER FLAGSHIP, SAID NEARLY EVERY FIGHTER AND FIGHTER-BOMBER IN SATURDAY'S ATTACK "RETURNED EITHER SHOT UP OR ALMOST OUT OF GAS." IT WAS A LONG HOP, AND THEY HAD TO FLY THROUGH 200 MILES OF ZERO CEILING WEATHER.

JR1151PPW

GUAM--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CARRIERS X X X SHOT DOWN.

THE ABILITY AND PERSISTENCE OF THE ENEMY INTERCEPTORS ENCOUNTERED OVER THE SOUTHERNMOST OF JAPAN'S MAIN ISLANDS WAS STRESSED BY THE AMERICAN FLIERS. THE LANDING SIGNAL OFFICER ABOARD MCCAIN'S FLAGSHIP, LT.FRED C.HAMILTON OF PRATT, KAS., SAID THAT NEARLY EVERY PLANE IN SATURDAY'S SWEEP RETURNED "EITHER SHOT UP OR ALMOST OUT OF GAS."

LT.ROBERT HITE OF CHICAGO REPORTED A "TWO-PLANE JAP COMBINATION, AGGRESSIVE AS HELL" THAT MADE "LIGHTNING FAST MANEUVERS." HE SHOT DOWN ONE OF THEM. THE OTHER, STREAKING FOR ITS HOME BASE IN AN ATTEMPT TO LEAD THE AMERICANS INTO A FLAK FIELD, GOT AWAY.

"WITH HIS SUPERIOR SPEED, I COULDN'T CATCH HIM AND HAD TO PULL UP AND AWAY BEFORE I WAS CAUGHT BY THE AA FIRE," HITE SAID.

THE CHICAGOAN ADDED THAT THE NEW ENEMY FIGHTER HAD HIGHER MANEUVERABILITY THAN HIS OWN PLANE, "ESPECIALLY WHEN WE ARE WEIGHTED DOWN WITH EXTRA FUEL TANKS WHICH WE NEED FOR LONG DISTANCE FIGHTER OPERATIONS."

RESPECT FOR THE ABILITY OF THE ENEMY FIGHTER PILOTS WAS EXPRESSED BY LT.PETER HOPKINS OF CLEVELAND, O. HE SAID THEY ARE "SMART PILOTS." LT.COM.STOCKTON STRONG OF NEW YORK CITY AGREED, SAYING THE ENEMY PILOT "KNOWS HIS BUSINESS AND HANDLES HIS PLANE SUPERBLY."

CG234PCM

CHUNGKING, JUNE 4-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT GEN.CHANG YEN, A GUERRILLA LEADER, WHO FOUGHT WITH THE FAMOUS 19TH ROUTE ARMY AGAINST THE JAPANESE AT SHANGHAI IN 1932, HAD BEEN EXECUTED MARCH 22 AT PAISE, IN KWANGSI, ON ORDERS OF CHUNGKING FOR ALLEGEDLY HAVING ENGAGED IN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE STATE.

A KWANGSI NEWSPAPER FIRST PUBLISHED THE NEWS OF CHANG'S EXECUTION. AT THE SAME TIME IT ALLEGED THAT THREE OTHER GUERRILLA LEADERS WERE PUT TO DEATH ON THE SAME CHARGE BUT THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS IN CHUNGKING.

JUN 5 1945

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CHINESE X X X GARRISON.

CHINESE SOURCES PREVIOUSLY HAD REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE WERE WITHDRAWING FROM LOCHENG AND JUNGHSIEN IN THE DIRECTION OF KWEILIN, ANOTHER FORMER AMERICAN AIR BASE 90 MILES NORTHEAST OF LIUCHOW.

THE GROWING EXTENT OF THE JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL CONVINCED MOST CHUNGKING OBSERVERS THAT THE JAPANESE INTENDED TO RELINQUISH LIUCHOW AND KWEILIN AND POSSIBLY POINTS FARTHER NORTH.

IN HUNAN PROVINCE, REINFORCED CHINESE TROOPS WERE "CONTINUING THEIR OFFENSIVE" TOWARD SHAOYANG AFTER REACHING POINTS FIVE MILES WEST AND SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF THAT IMPORTANT CITY, THE CHINESE COMMAND SAID.

SHAOYANG GUARDS THE WESTERN APPROACHES TO THE GREAT RAIL JUNCTION OF HENGYANG, 60 MILES TO THE EAST. HENGYANG IS THE POINT WHERE JAPAN'S CORRIDORS TO INDO-CHINA AND HONG KONG FORK SOUTHWESTWARD AND SOUTHWARD.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE JAPANESE WERE DESTROYING OR REMOVING RAILS ON THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILROAD BETWEEN HENGYANG AND CHANGSHA, 90 MILES NORTH.

IF THE REPORT WAS TRUE, IT WOULD MEAN THAT THE JAPANESE WERE PREPARING TO QUIT THEIR CORRIDOR TO HONGKONG. CHINESE FORCES ALREADY HAVE TORN A 150-MILE GAP IN THE TRANSCONTINENTAL CORRIDOR BETWEEN HENGYANG AND INDO-CHINA, BURMA, MALAYA AND THAILAND.

THE JAPANESE ONLY COMPLETED REBUILDING THE HENGYANG-CHANGSHA RAILROAD--PREVIOUSLY DESTROYED BY THE CHINESE--A FEW MONTHS AGO. ITS VOLUNTARY DESTRUCTION WOULD BE A SIGN THAT THE JAPANESE WERE PREPARING TO EVACUATE ALL SOUTH CHINA AND RETIRE TO THE YANGTZE RIVER.

CHINESE REOCCUPATION OF LIUCHOW, KWEILIN AND HENGYANG APPEARED CONTINGENT ONLY UPON THE SPEED OF THE JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL. DISPATCHES SAID THE JAPANESE WERE SHIPPING LARGE QUANTITIES OF WAR SUPPLIES NORTHWARD ALONG THE SIANG RIVER.

EJ253PEW

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

(AB) HEADQUARTERS, TWENTIETH BOMBER COMMAND, INDIA--(DELAYED)--(AP)-AWARD OF DECORATIONS TO A NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE "BILLY MITCHELL" GROUP, TWENTIETH BOMBER COMMAND, HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED BY HEADQUARTERS OF THE PIONEER B-29 SUPERFORTRESS ORGANIZATION.

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NEW YORK MEN HONORED INCLUDE:

NEW YORK:

CAPT. LESLIE J.SLOAN, (518 SOUTH ST.) NEWBURGH. DFC.

1ST LT. CHARLES C.GIFFORD, (ROUTE2) RANDOLPH, DFC.

TECH.SGT.JAMES F.MULLIGAN, 365 E 193 ST., NEW YORK, DFC.

STAFF SGT.CLYDE P.SARNICOLA, 6 DAYTON ST., AUBURN, DFC.

CAPT.THEODORE J.MICHALISZYN, 116-24 - 126TH ST., SOUTH OZONE PARK, OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

1ST LT.FRANK W.MALONEY, 97 RYERSON ST.) BROOKLYN, OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

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STAFF SGT.JOSEPH C.EMPEROR, (2 CAMP ST.) AUBURN, OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

MASTER SGT.WILLIAM DE MAYO, (288 W 72ND ST.) NEW YORK, BRONZE STAR MEDAL.

STAFF SGT.MAX HODES, (6 LUDLOW ST.) NEW YORK, BRONZE STAR MEDAL.

1ST LT.WILLIAM J.STOOPS, (485 GRAMATAN AVE.,) MT.VERNON, AIR MEDAL.

SGT.ROBERT F.HOEFER, (ROUTE 1) WATERVLIET, AIR MEDAL.

STAFF SGT.BERNARD COHEN, (1905 BERGER ST.,) BROOKLYN, OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

STR48AEW NM S

JERUSALEM, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT CITY, AS OLD IF NOT OLDER THAN DAMASCUS,--WHICH IS SAID TO BE THE OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD -- HAS BEEN UNEARTHED ON THE SOUTHERN SHORES OF LAKE TIBERIAS.

THE TOWN IS KNOWN AS "BETH YEARAH"--A NAME MENTIONED IN TALMUDIC LITERATURE.

THE REMAINS ARE ON A SITE IDENTIFIED TWO YEARS AGO BY DR.WILLIAM FOXWELL ALBRIGHT, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR ORIENTAL RESEARCH IN JERUSALEM, AS THE PLACE OF ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CITIES IN GALILEE.

IT WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THE COMMERCIAL JUNCTION BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE COUNTRIES ON THE BANKS OF THE EUPHRATES AND TIGRIS RIVERS ABOUT 2,000 YEARS BEFORE CHRIST. BUT THE LATEST EXCAVATIONS OF LAST WINTER AND THIS SPRING REVEAL THAT BETH YEARAH FLOURISHED EVEN AS MUCH AS 3,000 YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.

THE TOWN WAS BUILT EVEN EARLIER THAN THAT. ALTHOUGH THE EXACT DATE OF ORIGIN IS UNKNOWN, IT IS THE LIKELY RESTING PLACE OF ABRAHAM WHEN HE PASSED THROUGH THIS REGION WITH ELIEZER OF DAMASCUS (GENESIS 15.2) SINCE THE CITY WAS SITUATED ON ONE OF THE ANCIENT ROADS OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

EXCAVATIONS ARE CONTINUING.

MQ1. 1PEW

30.24 27271

TEHRAN, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE IRAN GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER HAKAIMIS FELL TODAY WHEN IT FAILED TO GET A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN PARLIAMENT. OF THE 95 DEPUTIES PRESENT 25 VOTED TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT, SEVEN VOTED AGAINST IT AND THE REMAINDER ABSTAINED FROM VOTING.

-DASH-

THE DISPATCH DID NOT DEFINE THE ISSUE. IRAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER SEPAH BODI INFORMED ITS PARLIAMENT MAY 30 THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD DEMANDED THE WITDRAWAL OF ALL BRITIS

GOVERNMENT HAD DEMANDED THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL BRITISH, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS FROM THE COUNTRY NOW THAT THE EUROPEAN WAR HAD ENDED. THE U.S. PERSIAN GULF COMMAND ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK IT WAS LEAVING IRAN, FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF ITS WORK, FERRYING WAR SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA.

EJ351PEW

JUN 5 1945

MELBOURNE--FIRST ADD BRIDES XXX 12 MONTHS.

COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES, WHERE THE DISILLUSIONED BRIDES PLAN TO OBTAIN DIVORCES, WILL HAVE JURISDICTION TO ENFORCE ALIMONY OR OTHER SETTLEMENTS ON THE HUSBAND.

GG1116ACW NM

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AND SHIPPING OFFICIALS WERE ACCUSED OF FAILING TO APPRECIATE THE HOSPITALITY EXTENDED TO AUSTRALIAN SERVICEMEN IN THE UNITED STATES, IN A LETTER PRINTED TODAY IN THE HERALD SIGNED BY A WRITER WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS E.W.SCOTT, PRESIDENT OF THE SCOTT RADIO LABORATORIES, CHICAGO.

SCOTT, WHO RECENTLY LEFT AUSTRALIA ABOARD A NEUTRAL SHIP, WROTE THAT HE TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY FOR FOUR AND A HALF MONTHS TO OBTAIN SEA OR AIR TRANSPORT FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE UNITED STATES AND WAS "LITERALLY STRANDED IN AUSTRALIA."

HE SAID IN HIS LETTER THAT FOR THE PAST TWO AND A HALF YEARS HE HAD MAINTAINED AN ANZAC HOSPITALITY CENTER IN CHICAGO WHICH PROVIDED HOSPITALITY FOR APPROXIMATELY 3,000 AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND AIRMEN.

JJ341PEW

JUN 5 1945

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 4-(AP)-ESTABLISHMENT OF A £9,000,000 AUSTRALIAN COMPANY TO EXTEND THE AUSTRALIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY WAS PROPOSED TODAY BY BRADFORT COTTON MILLS, LTD.

R.J.WEBSTER, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONCERN, TOLD THE TARIFF BOARD HE BELIEVED THE SECONDARY INDUSTRIES COMMISSION HAD RECOMMENDED GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF A PLAN UNDER WHICH HE SAID AUSTRALIA WOULD PRODUCE 100,000,000 POUNDS OF YARN AND 92,000 SQUARE YARDS OF CLOTH ANNUALLY, USING ABOUT 225,000 BALES OF COTTON.

QQ147PEW

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 4-(AP)-GEN.EDELMIRO FARRELL SAID IN A NATIONWIDE RADIO ADDRESS TONIGHT THAT HE WAS APPROACHING THE "LAST DAYS" OF HIS SERVICE AS PRESIDENT DETERMINED TO FULFILL THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S PROMISE TO RESTORE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT THROUGH FREE ELECTIONS.

HE SET NO DATE WHEN HE WOULD STEP OUT, HOWEVER, INDICATING THIS WOULD OCCUR WHEN THE COUNTRY HOLDS ELECTIONS. HE SAID HE WAS FULLY CONFIDENT OF PUBLIC SUPPORT.

FARRELL'S SPEECH, MARKING THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION, DEALT LARGELY WITH DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MADE ONLY PASSING REFERENCE TO ARGENTINA'S INTERNATIONAL POLICIES.

MQ1129PEW

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 4-(AP)-NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN AGAINST ARNALDO CORTESI, NEW YORK TIMES WRITER WHO LAST WEEK BYPASSED ARGENTINE CENSORSHIP IN FILING A LONG STORY DEPICTING CONDITIONS IN THIS COUNTRY.

--DASH--

A DISPATCH BY CORTESI DATED JUNE 2 AND PRINTED TODAY IN THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID HIS EARLIER DISPATCH HAD "STRUCK THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT WITH THE FORCE OF A HIGH-EXPLOSIVE B

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," BUT IT HAD TAKEN NO ACTION AGAINST HIM.

MT1121AEW

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 4-(AP)-A REPORT FROM BUENOS AIRES SAID TODAY THAT ARGENTINA HAS CLOSED THE PRO-ALLIED JUNTA DE LA VICTORIA WHICH HAS BEEN COLLECTING MONEY, CLOTHING AND FOOD TO AID WAR-STRIPPED MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

ONCE BEFORE--UNDER THE RAMIREZ REGIME AND BEFORE ARGENTINA BROKE RELATIONS WITH AXIS NATIONS--THE JUNTA, HEADED BY A GROUP OF PROMINENT WOMEN, WAS BANNED BY THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH AT THAT TIME SEIZED ALL ITS STOCKS BEING PREPARED FOR SHIPMENT TO THE ALLIES.

THE REPORT SAID CENSORSHIP PREVENTED FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN BUENOS AIRES FROM SENDING NEWS OF THE CLOSURE TO THEIR AGENCIES OR PAPERS ABROAD.

AFTER ARGENTINA DECLARED WAR ON THE AXIS THE JUNTA WAS PERMITTED TO CONTINUE ACTIVITIES.

ARGENTINE EXILES SAID THE CLOSURE APPARENTLY WAS BASED ON AN ASSUMPTION THAT SOME OF THE JUNTA'S ACTIVITIES HAD POLITICAL CONNOTATIONS.

MQ1028PEW

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, JUNE 4-(AP)--COL. HAMSEY HABLICH OF [redacted]

PHOENIX, ARIX., A MEMBER OF THE U.S. MILITARY MISSION HERE, SUFFERED FRACTURED ANKLE BONES AND OTHER MINOR INJURIES TODAY WHEN THE PLANE HE WAS FLYING CRASHED FROM A HEIGHT OF 75 FEET ON THE TAKE-OFF.

APS 0900 GT 1140A

ARV MEXICO CITY, JUNE 4 (AP) - THE SPANISH LIBERATION JUNTA "HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED OFFICIALLY AND DIRECTLY BY FRENCH MINISTER M. BIDAULT" TO MOVE ITS HEADQUARTERS FROM MEXICO TO FRANCE, DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIO, PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN CORTES IN EXILE, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY. HE EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT REPORTS TO THE CONTRARY.

MARTINEZ BARRIO SAID A CONFERENCE TO PLAN THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE CENTER OF REPUBLICAN ACTIVITIES WILL BE HELD HERE SOON.

ARRIVAL OF FORMER PREMIER JUAN NEGRIN, BASQUE PRESIDENT JOSE ANTONIO AGUIRRE AND LEADERS OF THE LIBERATION JUNTA IS AWAITED, HE ADDED.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS SAID THEY EXPECT NEGRIN HERE ABOUT JUNE 20. FROM SAN FRANCISCO. EARLIER THIS MONTH, THEY EXPECT ALVARO DE ALBORNOZ, ANTONIO SBERT AND FELIX GORDON ORDAX, LIBERATION JUNTA LEADERS, TO RETURN FROM SAN FRANCISCO".

INDALECIO PRIETO, JUNTA SECRETARY WHO ALSO IS THERE, IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE JUNE 7 FOR NEW YORK, WHERE HE WILL SPEAK JUNE 14 ON A PROGRAM SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. BELARMINO TOMAS, PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL WORKERS (UGT) OF SPAIN IN EXILE HERE, ALSO PLANS TO SPEAK.

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SS3.55PCS/45

TORONTO-SECOND ADD FIRST LAD (TO RGNLS) ELECTION XXX IN THE AREA.

THE RETURNS WERE BEING SCRUTINIZED IN PARTICULAR FOR INDICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL STRENGTH OF THE C.C.F., AND OF THE CHANCES OF PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING'S LIBERAL GOVERNMENT REMAINING IN POWER IN THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

PREMIER DREW LED HIS C.C.F. OPPONENT, LEWIS DUNCAN, 6,949 TO 5,110 WITH ABOUT ONE-HALF OF THE DISTRICTS OF HIS TORONTO CONSTITUENCY COUNTED.

THE TRADITIONALLY CONSERVATIVE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, WITH A POPULATION OF NEARLY 4,000,000, HAS APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD OF ALL CANADA'S VOTERS.

WEATHER THROUGHOUT, ETC AS BEFORE.

MQ934PEW

THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY WAS HELD IN BERLIN YESTERDAY.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID THE UNITED STATES, SOVIET RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WERE REPRESENTED AT THE MEETING BY GEN.EISENHOWER, MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV, FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY AND GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, RESPECTIVELY.

"THE FIRST TASK OF THIS COMMISSION," THE BROADCAST SAID, "IS TO DRAW BOUNDARIES OF THE VARIOUS OCCUPATION ZONES."

MTR47AFW

ZDENEK NEJEDLY, CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SAID YESTERDAY (MON) IN A SPEECH BROADCAST BY THE PRAGUE RADIO THAT THE CZECH BORDER REGIONS IN THE WEST, FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE SUDETENLAND, WILL NOT BE YIELDED TO THE GERMANS AND THAT TECHNICIANS FROM THAT COUNTRY WILL NOT BE PERMITTED IN THE AREA.

IN HIS TALK TO STUDENTS OF THE CZECH TECHNICAL COLLEGE AT PRAGUE, NEJEDLY SAID "A GIGANTIC INDUSTRY IS AWAITING YOU" IN THE AREA "BUT WE CANNOT ADMIT X X X EVEN GERMAN TECHNICIANS WHO MIGHT THREATEN AND SABOTAGE OUR WORKS." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC.

RW1231AFW

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE TOKYO HOME RADIO, IN AN OBVIOUS EFFORT TO ASSURE OFT-BOMBED JAPANESE THAT B-29 AND OTHER U.S. BOMBINGS WERE NOT COMPLETE SURPRISES TO THE MILITARY, TONIGHT TOLD THE POPULACE SOMETHING OF THE OPERATION OF THE NIPPONESE EQUIVALENT OF THE ALLIES' RADAR.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ADMITTED SOME DEFECTS IN THE "RADIO WAVE ALERT UNIT," BUT CLAIMED THAT OPERATORS "ARE ABLE TO JUDGE THE NATURE OF THE ENEMY PLANES TO A CERTAIN DEGREE BY RELYING ON THEIR INTUITION.

"ACTUALLY, HOWEVER X X X IT IS VERY HARD TO MAKE DECISIONS" AS TO WHETHER THE RAIDERS ARE B-29S OR SMALLER AIRCRAFT, TOKYO ACKNOWLEDGED.

THE BROADCAST ASSERTED THAT THE ALERT UNIT COULD GIVE "DIRECT MOMENT-BY-MOMENT INFORMATION ON THE FLIGHT OF ENEMY PLANES X X X THE MOMENT IT CORNERS THEM HEADING NORTH FROM THE SOUTHERN WATERS."

JR544PPW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 4-(AP)-CAPTURE OF A STRATEGIC PEAK ON TARAKAN ISLAND OFF NORTHEAST BORNEO AFTER HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING WITH JAPANESE DEFENDERS WAS REPORTED BY AUSTRALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS TODAY IN A MELBOURNE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC.

THE AUSSIE'S FINALLY TOOK THE TOP OF MARGY HILL AFTER BATTLING STRONG NIPPONESE DEFENSES FOR TWO WEEKS. THE PEAK IS ON THE SOUTHWESTERN EDGE ON THE TARAKAN AREA STILL IN JAPANESE HANDS. ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE ISLAND HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY AUSSIE AND DUTCH AST INDIES FORCES.

ANOTHER MELBOURNE BROADCAST SAID THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY HAD REPORTED THAT WHILE THE JAPANESE SANK SOME 200 NEW OIL WELLS ON BORNEO DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS THEIR TOTAL OIL PRODUCTION ON THE BIG ISLAND WAS ONLY ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF DUTCH PRE-WAR PRODUCTION. THIS JAPANESE FAILURE WAS ATTRIBUTED TO DUTCH SCORCHED EARTH METHODS, EFFECTIVE ALLIED AERIAL BOMBINGS AND THE "GO SLOW" TACTICS OF INDO-NEEIAN OIL FIELD WORKERS.

JG1114PCW

(500) NITE LEAD JAPCASTS

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 4-(AP)-JAPAN THREW A SCARE BROADCAST AT THE UNITED STATES TODAY--DECLARING BALLOON-RIDING NIPPONESE PILOTS WOULD SOON BE RAIDING AMERICA, VIA THE STRATOSPHERE.

THIS AMAZING PREDICTION WAS DELIVERED WITH GREAT GUSTO AS OTHER JAPANESE REPORTS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATION COMMISSION:

ADMITTED THE OKINAWA BATTLE "HAS REACHED ITS CLIMAX", WITH AMERICANS SWARMING AROUND AND OVER THE ISLAND, INCLUDING A NEW AMPHIBIOUS LANDING ON THE SOUTHERN END.

CLAIMED LIFE IN THE RUINS OF BOMB-WRECKED TOKYO HAD RETURNED TO "FULL NORMALCY".

ASSERTED, IN COUNTERING AMERICAN PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS SCATTERED OVER JAPAN, THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND NOT THE NIPPONESE WERE "WEARY OF WAR" AND SHOULD GIVE UP.

ANNOUNCED THE RESIGNATION OF TSUNEO MATSUDAIRA AS MINISTER OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD BECAUSE HE "HELD HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PARTIAL DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE" IN AN AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS RAID. HE WAS SUCCEEDED BY SOTARO ISHIWATA, FORMER FINANCE MINISTER.

THE PILOTED BALLOON ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES IN "THE NEAR FUTURE" WAS PREDICTED BY LT.COL.SHOZO NAKAJIMA, NIPPONESE ARMED SERVICES' PROPAGANDA SPOKESMAN.

HE REFERRED TO BALLOONS CARRYING ONLY BOMBS WHICH THE U.S. ARMY RECENTLY DISCLOSED HAVE REACHED AMERICA IN UNSPECIFIC NUMBERS.

(WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENTS SAID THESE BALLOONS HAD CAUSED NO PROPERTY DAMAGE BUT THAT A WOMAN AND FIVE CHILDREN OF A PICNIC PARTY HAD BEEN KILLED WHEN THEY FOUND AN UNEXPLODED BOMB, WHICH WENT OFF AS THEY EXAMINED IT.)

NAKAJIMA WAS QUOTED IN THE RADIOED DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH AS DECLARED THAT: "THUS FAR THESE ATTACKS HAVE BEEN ON AN EXPERIMENTAL SCALE" AND PREDICTING THAT "WHEN ACTUAL RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENT HAVE BEEN OBTAINED LARGE SCALE ATTACKS WITH DEATH DEFYING AIRMEN MANNING THE BALLOONS WILL BE LAUNCHED."

A3KX

THE DISPATCH FURTHER QUOTED NAKAJIMA AS BOASTING THAT THE BALLOON BOMB WAS A "UNIQUE" JAPANESE INVENTION AND "CAN ATTACK THE ENEMY MAINLAND DIRECTLY FROM JAPAN--SOMETHING THE ENEMY CANNOT BOAST OF."

HE DECLARED THE BALLOONS--BLOWN ACROSS THE PACIFIC BY STRATOSPHERE AIR CURRENTS--WERE FIRST LAUNCHED MARCH 10 AND THAT HUNDREDS HAD BEEN RELEASED EVERY DAY SINCE.

TOKYO CLAIMED THAT SUICIDE PLANES ON A TWO-HOUR "RAMMING ASSAULT" ON AMERICAN SHIPS OFF OKINAWA SUNDAY SET FIRE TO ONE VESSEL" OF UNIDENTIFIED CATEGORY."

THE BROADCAST REPORTED THAT FOUR AMERICAN WARSHIP TASK FORCES AND MANY TRANSPORTS WERE AT AND AROUND OKINAWA. IT SAID AN "UNCONFIRMED" REPORT HAD AMERICANS LANDING ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF OKINAWA IN A NEW AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION.

TOKYO RADIO TOLD ABOUT TOKYO RETURNING TO "FULL NORMALCY" WITH PEOPLE LIVING IN UNDERGROUND HUTS AND QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURIV

TOKYO RADIO TOLD ABOUT TOKYO RETURNING TO "FULL NORMALCY" WITH PEOPLE LIVING IN UNDERGROUND HUTS AND QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI HOCHI:

"WITH TONS OF SCRAP IRON, COPPER AND OTHER METALLIC MATERIALS SCATTERED ABOUT, WAR-STRICKEN TOKYO HAS BECOME THE WORLD'S LARGEST MINE." THE METAL WAS BEING ASSEMBLED, THE ACCOUNT SAID, AND MELTED FOR NEW USE IN "SIMPLE BLASTING FURNACES AT SCATTERED PLACES."

VX317PCW

JUN 5 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 4--THE BLUE NETWORK REPORTED HEARING A MELBOURNE OVERSEAS RADIOCAST TODAY THAT TWO JAPANESE NAVAL TASK FORCES ARE APPROACHING OKINAWA ISLAND ON SUICIDE MISSIONS--A BROADCAST THAT DISAGREED WITH RECORDS TAKEN BY OTHER TOKYO MONITORS.

THE MELBOURNE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE BLUE NETWORK, QUOTED TOKYO RADIO AS SAYING ONE "JAPANESE TASK FORCE" CONSISTED OF THREE CARRIERS AND THREE BATTLESHIPS, AND THE OTHER OF ONE CARRIER, ONE CONVERTED CARRIER, THREE BATTLESHIPS AND

TEN SMALLER UNITS.

THESE DESCRIPTIONS ARE ALMOST IDENTICAL WITH THOSE GIVEN FOR AMERICAN TASK FORCES IN THE SAME AREA IN A FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REPORT EARLIER IN THE DAY ON A JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH. THE DOMEI STORY SAID "TWO ENEMY TASK FORCES" APPEARED "AGAIN" IN OKINAWA WATERS AFTER AN ABSENCE OF TEN DAYS.

THE MELBOURNE REPORT DESCRIBING THE APPROACH OF "JAPANESE" SUICIDE NAVAL UNITS WOULD BE IN LINE WITH RDNENT TOKYO ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT THE IMPERIAL NAVY WAS BEING REMODELED TO ADOPT SUICIDE TACTICS.

WW612APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 4-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO TODAY REPORTED AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE MADE NEW LANDINGS ON OKINAWA--ON CHINEN PENINSULA, ALREADY CUT OFF AS A RETREAT FOR JAPANESE FLEEING THE SHURW AREA.

THE BROADCAST SAID "UNCONFIRMED REPORTS"--AN UNUSUAL JAPANESE QUALIFICATION--TOLD OF THE LANDING.

TOKYO SAID THELANDINGS WERE MADE AT KAKINO-HANA, ABOUT THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF SASHINI ON THE PENINSULA. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

JR1204APW NM

THE BROADCAST CLAIMED JAPANESE KAMIKAZE PLANES CARRIED OUT A TWO HOUR "RAMMING ASSAULT" AGAINST AMERICAN SHWPS AROUND OKINAWA YESTERDAY MORNING, "SETTING ABLAZE ONE SHIP OF UNIDENTIFIED CATEGORY."

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PRIMARY TARGET OF THE NIPPONESE PLANES, ANOTHER BROADCAST ELABORATED, WAS AN "ENEMY" FLEET OF THREE BATTLESHIPS, THREE CRUISERS AND ABOUT 40 TRANSPORTS CARRYING LAND FORCES AND SUPPLIES IN THE "ITOMAN AREA," FOUR MILES SOUTH OF NAHA ON THE WEST COAST OF OKINAWA.

"ANOTHER FLEET OF ABOUT AN EQUAL NUMBER OF VESSELS WAS SEEN IN NAKAGUSUKU BAY," ON THE EASTERN SHORE ABOUT THE SAME TIME, THE BROADCAST SAID. THE BROADCAST ADMITTED AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN HAD REACHED INABUSHI, ABOUT FOUR MILES SOUTH OF YONABARU, ON NAKAGUSUU BAY.

DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED IN AN FCC RECORDED DISPATCH THAT "TWO ENEMY TASK FORCES" HAD APPEARED IN OKINAWAN WATERS AFTER A 10 DAY LAPSE. ONE OF THE TASK FORCES WAS REPORTED TO CONSIST OF "ONE STANDARD AIRCRAFT CARRIER, TWO AUXILIARY CARRIERS AND THREE BATTLE- OR CRUISERS, ACCOMPANIED BY 10-ODD OTHER WARCRAFT."

NM

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 4-(AP)-PREMIER T.V.SOONG DECLARED TONIGHT THAT CHINA WILL WELCOME "FOREIGN CAPITAL AND SKILL" IN ITS POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION.

"CASES OF CHINESE RESENTMENT TOWARD FOREIGNERS IN THE PAST EXISTED BECAUSE OF EXPLOITATION BACKED BY ARMED FORCE," SAID SOONG, A DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE. "WITH CHINA THE MISTRESS OF HER OWN HOUSE SHE WILL HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR FROM FOREIGN EXPLOITATION."

SOONG SPOKE BEFORE THE CHINA-AMERICA COUNCIL OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

HIS PREPARED TEXT NOTED THAT MANY PEOPLE ARE WONDERING "WHETHER THERE IS IN CHINA AN INCLINATION TOWARD THE STATE MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE." MOST OF THE EXISTING STATE MONOPOLIES, HE ADDED, WERE CREATED TO MEET WARTIME DEMANDS AND WITH A RETURN TO NORMALCY, "I EXPECT THEM TO DISAPPEAR."

SOONG ALSO SAID HE LOOKED "FOR A SPEEDY COMPOSITION" OF DIFFERENCES WITHIN CHINA WITH REFERENCE TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNISTS.

AS FOR CHINA'S FUTURE, HE TOLD HIS HEARERS:

"YOU ARE X X X AT THE THRESHHOLD OF THE BOUNDLESS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF A NEIGHBORING COUNTRY LARGER THAN THE UNITED STATES, WITH AN INDUSTRIOUS, SELF-RESPECTING POPULATION THREE TIMES YOUR OWN, WHICH IN ECONOMIC PROGRESS IS FAR BEHIND YOU, AND WHICH IS IN A GREAT HURRY TO CATCH UP."

JUN 5 1945

MM 910PPW NM

(480) WASHINGTON--1ST ADD LEND LEASE (WHICH STANDS FOR AMS) XXX THE BANK.

THE PROPOSED NEW APPROPRIATION IS $1,563,869,000 LESS THAN THAT VOTED FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

MR. TRUMAN SAID THE REQUESTED NEW APPROPRIATION "REFLECTS OUR RESOLUTION TO GIVE FULLY EFFECTIVE AID IN ORDER TO SHORTEN THE WAR AND THEREBY REDUCE THE COST IN ALLIED LIVES AND MATERIALS."

"THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, LIKE THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, IS A COOPERATIVE ALLIED EFFORT," THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER SAID.

"THROUGH LEND-LEASE AND REVERSE LEND-LEASE WE SHALL CONTINUE TO POOL OUR RESOURCES WITH THOSE OF OUR ALLIES SO THAT THE CRUSHING WEIGHT OF OUR COMBINED MIGHT BE THROWN AGAINST OUR REMAINING ENEMY.

"WHERE LEND-LEASE FUNDS WILL MAKE THE EFFORTS OF OUR ALLIES MORE EFFECTIVE, WE SHALL USE THEM. WHERE THE RE-DEPLOYMENT OF OUR TROOPS FROM EUROPE OR OUR CONTROL OVER ENEMY AREAS REQUIRE AID FROM OTHER NATIONS, LEND-LEASE WILL BE AVAILABLE TO ENABLE THEIR MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION. SIMILARLY, THROUGH REVERSE LEND-LEASE WE CAN EXPECT OUR ALLIES TO GIVE US ALL THE ASSISTANCE POSSIBLE."

MR. TRUMAN SAID RECENT LEND-LEASE AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY LEND-LEASE FUNDS "TO THE FULLEST EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH CHANGED WAR CONDITIONS AND THE BASIC WARTIME PURPOSES OF LEND-LEASE AID."

"BEYOND THIS," THE PRESIDENT CONTINUED, "I PROPOSE THAT THESE ALLIES BE ASSISTED IN FINANCING NECESSARY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES BY THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.

D137WX

"SUCH ASSISTANCE IS CONSISTENT WITH THE ENLARGED ROLE WHICH THE BANK SHOULD BE GIVEN IN PROVIDING CERTAIN TYPES OF INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES WHICH OTHER NATIONS MAY WISH TO OBTAIN FROM US FOR RECONSTRUCTION."

THE PRESIDENT DECLARED THAT LEND-LEASE AND THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK PROGRAMS WERE NOT INTENDED TO DUPLICATE THE WORK OF INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES SUCH AS THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION (UNRRA) WHICH WERE SET UP TO PROVIDE RELIEF TO NATIONS UNABLE TO MEET NEEDS FROM THEIR OWN RESOURCES.

AT THE SAME TIME HE ASKED EARLY APPROVAL OF LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE BRETTON WOODS INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER WAS ACCOMPANIED BY ONE IN WHICH HAROLD D. SMITH, DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET, RECOMMENDED:

1. CONTINUANCE OF LEND-LEASE AS "AN INDISPENSABLE WEAPON" FOR COMPLETE WAR AGAINST JAPAN IN COLLABORATION WITH OUR ALLIES.
2. LIMITATION ON THE USE OF LEND-LEASE FUNDS TO WAR AND NATIONAL DEFENSE PURPOSES AND REDUCTION IN THEIR EXPENDITURE AS FAST AS POSSIBLE CONSISTENT WITH THOSE OBJECTIVES.
3. PROVISION OF RAW MATERIALS UNDER LEND-LEASE "ONLY WHERE THEY ARE NEEDED TO INCREASE OR MAINTAIN THE INDUSTRIAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE LEND-LEASE COUNTRY TO THE WAR EFFORT."
4. THE FINANCING OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR U.S. MILITARY

30.24 27275

ASKED WHETHER HE THOUGHT THAT IN SENDING THE STORY HE WAS SCORING A NEWS BEAT, KENNEDY SAID, "I WAS DOING WHAT I CONSIDERED MY JOB AND WAS NOT INTERESTED IN WHETHER OR NOT I HAD A BEAT."

AS FOR OTHER REPORTERS WHO SIGNED A LETTER OF PROTEST TO GEN. EISENHOWER ABOUT THE STORY, THE AP CORRESPONDENT SAID:

"ASK THEM THAT. BUT I WAS CONGRATULATED BY SEVERAL AND SOME OF THEM TOLD ME THEY WERE SORRY THEY SIGNED THE LETTER."

WITH REGARD TO SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS AND HIS BEING DISACCREDITED AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT, HE SAID, "I'VE BEEN COMPLETELY ISOLATED SINCE. AFTER I GO OVER ALL THE DEVELOPMENTS I MIGHT HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY."

HE EXPLAINED THAT THE SHIP ON WHICH HE ARRIVED WAS PART OF A CONVOY AND THAT THE ROUTE IT HAD TAKEN REQUIRED 16 DAYS TO MAKE THE TRIP FROM EUROPE.

EJ522PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE BUCHAREST RADIO HEARD BY THE FCC SAID TONIGHT THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S COURT HAD SENTENCED TWO JOURNALISTS TO DEATH AND 12 OTHERS TO PRISON TERMS RANGING FROM 12 YEARS TO LIFE. THEY WERE CONVICTED OF COLLABORATING WITH THE NAZIS.

MQ1030PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 4-(AP)- THE VATICAN RADIO HEARD BY FCC SAID TODAY THAT THE MOST REV. CONRAD VON PREYSING, BISHOP OF BERLIN, HAS "REMAINED IN BERLIN ALL THE TIME AND IS STILL THERE." PREVIOUS REPORTS HAD SAID HIS WHEREABOUTS WERE NOT KNOWN.

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DW1/40/KIN/ 836P

NEW YORK, JUNE 4-(AP)- THE ROME RADIO HEARD BY FCC SAID TONIGHT THAT "GEN. CHERRIERE, HEAD OF THE FRENCH DELEGATION FOR AUSTRIA LEFT WITH OFFICERS OF HIS SUITE FOR VIENNA."

DW1/KIN/ 835P

German Border Set at 1937 Line; Big 4 to Occupy Berlin Jointly; Control Council Defines 4 Zones

U. S., British, French and Russian Occupation Zones Set Up.

CONTROL COUNCIL IS CREATED

No Agreements Announced Yet for Czecho-Slovakia or Austria.

JUN 6 1945

Washington, June 5 (A. P.). — Germany's frontiers were rolled back to the boundaries of December 31, 1937, today in a joint occupation statement by the Allied Powers.

The statement, setting up occupation zones for the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia, recreates the German nation as it was before Adolf Hitler's annexation of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. The declaration was made simultaneously in Washington, Moscow, London and Paris.

With Germany's unconditional surrender, the statement said, there no longer is any central government or authority there "capable of accepting responsibility for the maintenance of order, the administration of the country and compliance with the requirements of the victorious Powers."

"It is in these circumstances necessary, without prejudice to any subsequent decisions that may be taken respecting Germany," the pronouncement went on, "to make provision for the cessation of any further hostilities on the part of the German armed forces, for the maintenance of order in Germany, and for the administration of the country, and to announce the immediate requirements with which Germany must comply."

No Arrangement for Austria.

No announcement was made regarding a joint control arrangement for Austria, which is expected to be set up in the fairly near future. The treatment of Austria presumably will be tempered by the Moscow declaration of 1943, which looked toward a restoration of Austrian freedom, depending upon Austrian efforts in behalf of their own liberation.

The Austrian situation is complicated by the recent establishment of the Renner government in Vienna, behind Red Army lines. No contact has been made with this regime by representatives of Britain, the United States and France, nor was there any clarification of what is to be done in Czecho-Slovakia, which is partly occupied by Russian troops on the east and American troops in the west.

The Czech Government, a member of the United Nations, has returned to its capital at Prague, east of the Red Army occupation frontier. An American diplomatic mission reached Prague only last week. Final settlement of Czech boundaries is considered to be a matter for the peace conference.

Four occupational zones were set up and allotted to the victorious Allied Powers as follows:

An eastern zone to the Soviet Union.

A northwestern zone to the United Kingdom.

A southwestern zone to the United States.

A western zone to France.

In addition, an area of "greater Berlin" was created, to be administered by an inter-Allied governing authority with representatives of each of the Four Powers.

None of the zones was further defined in the statement.

Details of Surrender.

The details of Germany's unconditional surrender were announced simultaneously. In addition to trimming Germany down to pre-Anschluss size, she is disarmed, her ships and communications made forfeit to Allied control, her planes grounded, and her war factories placed at Allied disposal.

The cohesion of the four-Power control council in matters affecting Germany as a whole was provided for as follows:

"In the period when Germany is carrying out the basic requirements of unconditional surrender, supreme authority in Germany will be exercised, on instructions from their governments, by the Soviet, British, United States and French Commanders in Chief, each in his own zone of occupation, and also jointly, in matters affecting Germany as a whole. The four Commanders in Chief will together constitute the control council. Each Commander in Chief will be assisted by a political adviser.

Control Council Created.

"The control council, whose decisions shall be unanimous, will insure appropriate uniformity of action by the commanders in chief in their respective zones of occupation and will reach agreed decisions on the chief questions affecting Germany as a whole."

The control council will have a permanent co-ordinating committee and a control staff. The staff will have thirteen divisions covering affairs falling into the following categories:

Military, naval, air, transport, political, economic, finance, reparation, deliveries and restitution, internal affairs and communications, legal, prisoners of war and displaced persons, man power. Each division will be headed by a representative designated by each of the four Powers, and the staff may include civilians and also, in special cases, nationals of other United Nations appointed in a personal capacity.

Liaison with other United Nations governments will be established through military missions to the control council.

Eisenhower in Berlin.

JUN 6 1945

"The Governments of the four Powers hereby announce," one of the series of four statements on the occupation said, "that it is their intention to consult with the governments of other United Nations in connection with the exercise of this (occupation) authority." At another point it was specified:

"United Nations organizations will, if admitted by the Control Council to operate in Germany, be subordinate to the Allied control machinery and answerable to it."

The statements were released through the State Department here as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower left his Frankfurt-on-Main headquarters for a four-Power meeting of Allied occupation commanders in Berlin. A SHAEF announcement said that Gen. Eisenhower went to the German capital as "commander of the forces of occupation."

Control of Berlin.

In connection with the control of Berlin, the State Department announcement said:

"The administration of the 'Greater Berlin' area will be directed by an inter-Allied governing authority, which will operate under the general direction of the control council, and will consist of four commandants, each of whom will serve in rotation as chief commandant. They will be assisted by a technical staff which will supervise and control the activities of the local German organs."

A declaration of requirements arising out of Germany's unconditional surrender was signed in Berlin today. The declaration, signed by representatives of the four Powers, said that Germany bears responsibility for the war, and, having been defeated completely, "has become subject to such requirements as may now or hereafter be imposed upon her."

The declaration then laid down the provisions covering the end of hostilities by German forces, the maintenance of order and administration of the country, and the immediate requirements with which Germany was to comply. German labor in plants and records or other useful information are to be furnished to the Allies upon demand.

All German facilities for moving Allied troops, together with their equipment and supplies, are to be furnished upon Allied demand. The Germans were ordered to provide complete and detailed information about mines, minefields and other hazards, and to make available unarmed German military and civilian personnel to render these areas harmless.

German radios were ordered silent unless directed to continue by Allied representatives. The principal Nazi leaders and others designated by Allied representatives as being suspected of war crimes are to be apprehended and surrendered. The same applies to United Nations traitors in Germany, and German authorities and people were ordered to comply "with any instructions given by the Allied representatives for the apprehension and surrender of such persons."

The declaration was drawn up in English, Russian, French and German.

Washington, June 5 (AP)—An Allied council took formal command of Germany today, slashed the nation down to its pre-1937 size and assumed sweeping responsibility for its military, civilian and economic administration.

Ordered stripped of all arms and Hitlerian conquests, the nation was reduced virtually to the status of a protectorate. Of all Hitler's acquisitions only the Saar Basin which Germany won through a plebiscite remains even technically a part of the Reich today. Moreover the way was left open for further territorial revisions.

A proclamation issued at supreme headquarters in Paris said the Allied control council—composed of representatives of the United States, Britain, Russia and France—assumed all governmental functions in Germany effective at 6 P.M. (1 P.M., E.W.T.).

Signed By Military

The declaration assuming this authority was signed at Berlin by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for the United States, Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov for Russia, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery for Britain and Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny for France, the announcement said.

Earlier, the four Allies had announced agreement on machinery to control and impose humbling terms on the country led to disaster by Adolf Hitler. Nullifying every vestige of authority once wielded by Hitler's Reich, the victors assumed life and death powers over every man, woman and child in Germany.

Germany Not Annexed

Final disposition of Germany's territory and determination of her fate await a peace conference. Today's agreement defines the extent of joint Allied military control while Germany "is carrying out the basic requirements of unconditional surrender."

The assumption of authority does not mean the annexation of Germany, a separate statement declared.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower flew to Berlin early today to sign the agreement and was given a rousing welcome by the fallen city's Russian conqueror, Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, who was to sign for his country. Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was to sign for Britain, and Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny for France.

To Consult United Nations

A statement issued by the Allied representatives declared their intention to consult with the governments of other United Nations in exercising the supreme authority which they assumed over the wreckage of Germany today.

The declaration set up a joint control council to govern Germany. An inter-Allied authority was established for the "greater Berlin area" which will be jointly occupied. The office of chief commandant will be rotated among the four commandants of the respective victor nations.

Germany was divided into four occupation zones—Russia on the east, France on the west, Britain on the northwest and the United States on the southwest. Provision was made for co-operation among the commanders in chief of the four zones on matters affecting all of Germany. Zone limits were not further described.

Police Only Keep Arms

The agreement, announced simultaneously in Washington, Moscow, London and Paris, ordered Germany to hand over to the Allies all arms and war materials, including factories and their workers.

It said all members of all German armed forces, including the secret police, would be considered prisoners of war. The only armed Germans left in the country are to be policemen with small arms, to maintain order.

It directed Germans to turn over charts of mine fields and to get to work at the dangerous business of rendering them safe.

It ordered release of Allied prisoners and inmates of concentration camps. It demanded that war criminals be handed over. It specified the surrender in good condition of all planes, ships, railways, radio stations and other means of communication.

No Strings

"All German authorities and the German people shall carry out unconditionally the requirements of the Allied representatives, and shall fully comply with all such proclamations, orders, ordinances and instructions," the agreement read. If the Germans should fail to comply, the agreement placed no strings on whatever action Allied authorities might consider it necessary or appropriate to take.

A final humiliation: the declaration, although drawn up in the English, Russian, French and German languages, was to be official only in its non-German forms.

The control council to govern Germany for the time being presumably will sit in Berlin. Its permanent location, dependent upon its vast authority over every phase of German life and such practical matters as housing facilities and office space, is expected to be one of the first items of business the council takes up.

Austria Statement Due

A permanent co-ordinating committee will function under the council to insure uniformity throughout the four zones of occupation. The council's staff will be set up into thirteen divisions to administer German affairs. The divisions are: Military, naval, air, transport, political, economic, finance, reparation, deliveries and restitution, internal affairs and communications, legal, prisoners of war and displaced persons and manpower.

Other United Nations are expected to send military missions to establish liaison with the council.

Another announcement defining joint control of Austria is expected to follow shortly. It may be tempered by the Moscow declaration of 1943 which looked toward eventual Austrian independence if the Austrians wanted it enough to work for it.

The Renner provisional government in Vienna, established recently behind Red Army lines, is not recognized as a government by any power.

Clarification of Czechoslovakia's status may also be forthcoming as the joint Russo-American occupational problem there is worked out and the Czech Government, which already has returned to Prague and is a member of the United Nations, re-establishes its authority.

Eisenhower Arrives in Berlin

Russians Pass in Review Before General—Control Council Ready.

By DREW MIDDLETON.

New York Times Correspondent. Representing the Combined American Press.

Berlin, June 5 (AP).—Gen. Eisenhower landed here at Tempelhof airfield at 11 A. M. today to attend the first meeting of the Allied Control Council for Germany and to sign a joint declaration by the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and France proclaiming the assumption of government over Germany by the four victorious Powers.

Gen. Eisenhower flew from his headquarters at Frankfurt to foregather with three other Allied commanders, Marshal Zhukov of Russia, Field Marshal Montgomery of Great Britain and Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny of France in the silent and broken capital of the Third Reich. With Eisenhower were Ambassador Robert Murphy, his political adviser during the campaign on the western front and head of the political division of the United States Group Control Council; Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, his deputy on the council, and Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, head of the council's naval division.

Gen. Ivan Sokolovsky of the Red Army and Gen. Polutnik Bersarin greeted Eisenhower on the sun-splashed airfield after the General's ship and eight other transport planes had landed. A Red Army band struck up "The Star - Spangled Banner" and the Russian national anthem while the American and Russian officers stood at the salute.

"It is a tremendous honor for me to be here and to greet commanders of the great Red Army which did so much to bring the German to his knees," Eisenhower said in a brief broadcast over the Russian radio.

Takes Red Salute.

The American commander inspected a guard of honor of Siberian infantry drawn up in a long line on the apron of the airfield. Later Russian troops marched past and Eisenhower took the salute.

After the salute the official party was driven through the southeastern suburbs of the ruined German capital to the Koepnick district, a suburban area which the Russians have taken over to house the visiting Allied generals and their staffs.

Eisenhower was the first of the three to land and the first meeting of the council had to be postponed until the arrival of Field Marshal Montgomery and Gen de Lattre de Tassigny.

The American commander's temporary headquarters are a spacious white villa surrounded by several smaller villas where Clay, Murphy and other members of the party will stay.

Dead and Silent City.

The large convoy of limousines which carried the American party drove through a dead and silent city. The only people on the streets over which the automobiles traveled were sentries and smartly uniformed Russian women military police, who guided the party with signal flags of bright yellow and red. At the head of each street leading into those over which the Allies traveled, however, stood little knots of silent Germans.

Nearly every house along the route was decorated with American, Russian, British and French flags and other flags had been stuck into piles of rubble that dot every block.

Propaganda signs lined the streets containing excerpts from Stalin's broadcasts on the Germans, notably a statement that Russia did not want to enslave the German people. The city was silent, so much so that the sound of the tires on the cobbles seemed as loud as an airplane in the sky.

Also in the party of about sixty officers and G. I.'s were Major-Gen. David M. Schlatter, Deputy Chief of the SHAEF air staff, Brig.-Gen. Byron L. Milburn, United States Group Control commissioner, and Lieut.-Col. Ernest R. Lee, Eisenhower's aid.

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CONTROL COUNCIL INITIAL SESSION DATE IS DELAYED

Russians Await Withdrawal of American Troops Before Holding Meeting.

EISENHOWER SIGNS

Both American and British Generals Leave Before Banquet Starts.

By JOSEPH GRIGG

Representing the Combined American Press

BERLIN, June 5 — (AP) A historic four-power declaration proclaiming the completion of Germany's defeat and the assumption of supreme authority in the Reich by the four victorious powers was signed here today by their military chiefs.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower signed for the United States, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery for Great Britain, Marshal Georgi Zhukov for Russia and Gen. Jean deLattre deTassigny for France.

The signature took place this afternoon in a Russian officers' club at Marshal Zhukov's headquarters near Karlshorst, an eastern suburb of the shattered, bomb-blasted German capital.

Both General Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery were paying their first visit to Berlin.

Eisenhower landed at Templehof airdrome at 11 this morning and was immediately driven to a large villa in the southeastern Berlin suburb of Koepenick which had been placed at his disposal by the Russian commander-in-chief.

Montgomery, flying from his headquarters in northern Germany, landed at 2:45 p.m., and deLattre deTassigny arrived soon after.

The signing of the document originally had been set for noon but was delayed somewhat by the late arrival of the British and French parties.

Change One Article

A further hitch occurred when the Russians sent a Soviet foreign office official to Eisenhower's villa to say that Russia desired to make last minute changes in the wording of article 10 to avoid offending Japan.

This article reads: "The forces,

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nationals, ships, aircraft, military equipment and other property in Germany, or in German control or service or at German disposal, of any other country at war with any of the Allies will be subject to the provisions of this declaration and of any proclamations, orders, ordinances or instructions issued thereunder."

The entire signing ceremony took only 25 minutes. Zhukov then requested the heads of delegations to accompany him out onto the veranda overlooking the river Spree for a private consultation.

First Session Delayed

Originally, it had been expected that this meeting would develop immediately into the first session of the Allied control council for Germany. It had been thought likely that the council would immediately start discussing where it should make its permanent headquarters, if Berlin proved impossible. Zhukov made it clear, however, that he had no instructions from his government to carry on any further discussions until the withdrawal of American troops from the zone of Germany to be occupied by the Russians is completed. It was agreed in principle therefore, that further meetings should be held at an early date, but no specific time or place was set.

Eisenhower Passes Up Banquet

The Russians had prepared one of their now famous banquets, but both Eisenhower and Montgomery said they must return to their headquarters tonight. Shortly before 7 p.m. the meeting broke up and the leading delegates drove back to Tempelhof airfield for the return flight.

The declaration signed here today is a 2,500 word document of a total of 15 articles placing Germany under complete and absolute control by the victor powers. It is likely to be followed shortly by a number of proclamations to the German people explaining that the declaration does not in any way imply annexation but gives the Allies absolute control over the German people's future. Perhaps the most interesting article, and the one showing most clearly Germany's absolute downfall, is article 13 which announces that the Allies will "impose on Germany additional political, administrative, economic, financial, military and other requirements arising from the complete defeat of Germany." This article means, in effect, that the Allies are serving notice on the Germans of their intention to impose any new conditions at any time in the fuutre as they may see fit. this article is probably the most all-embracing ever imposed on a defeated country in modern times and places Germany completely at the victors' mercy.

Allied Statements On Occupation Of Germany

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The State Department today issued the following series of statements on the occupation of Germany, the zones to be controlled by the United States, Russia, Britain and France, and machinery of control:

Statement by the governments of the United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom and the provisional Government of the French Republic on consultation with governments of other United Nations.

By the declaration made at Berlin on 5 June the governments of the United States, United Kingdom and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the provisional Government of the French Republic have assumed supreme authority with respect to Germany. The governments of the four powers hereby announce that it is their intention to consult with the governments of other United Nations in connection with the exercise of this authority.

Statement by the governments of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the provisional Government of the French Republic on zones of occupation in Germany.

1. Germany, within her frontiers as they were on 31 December 1937, will, for the purposes of occupation, be divided into four zones, one to be allotted to each power as follows:

An eastern zone to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A northwestern zone to the United Kingdom.

A southwestern zone to the United States of America.

A western zone to France.

"Greater Berlin Control"

The occupying forces in each zone will be under a commander in chief designated by the responsible power. Each of the four powers may, at its discretion, include among the forces assigned to occupation duties under the command of its commander in chief auxiliary contingents from the forces of any other Allied power which has actively participated in military operations against Germany.

2. The area of "Greater Berlin" will be occupied by forces of each of the four powers. An inter-Allied governing authority (in Russian, *Komendatura*) consisting of four commandants, appointed by their respective commanders in chief, will be established to direct jointly its administration.

Statement by the governments of the United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and the provisional government of the French Republic on control of machinery in Germany.

1. In the period when Germany is carrying out the basic requirements of unconditional surrender, supreme authority in Germany will be exercised, on instructions from their governments, by the Soviet, British, United States and French commanders in chief, each in his own zone of occupation, and also jointly, in matters affecting Germany as a whole. The four commanders in chief will together constitute the control council. Each commander in chief will be assisted by a political adviser.

Decisions Unanimous

2. The control council, whose decisions shall be unanimous, will insure appropriate uniformity of action by the commanders in chief in their respective zones of occupation and will reach agreed decisions on the chief questions affecting Germany as a whole.

3. Under the control council, there will be a permanent co-ordinating committee composed of one representative of each of the four commanders in chief and a control staff organized in the following divisions (which are subject to adjustment in the light of experience):

Military; naval; air; transport; political; economic; finance; reparation, deliveries and restitution; internal affairs and communications; legal; prisoners of war and displaced persons; manpower.

There will be four heads of each division, one designated by each power. The staffs of the divisions may include civilian as well as military personnel and may also in special cases include nationals of other United Nations appointed in a personal capacity.

4. The functions of the co-ordinating committee and of the control staff will be to advise the control council, to carry out the council's decisions and to transmit them to appropriate German organs, and to supervise and control the day-to-day activities of the latter.

In Subordinate Role

5. Liaison with the other United Nations governments chiefly interested will be established through the appointment by such governments of military missions (which may include civilian members) to the control council. These missions will have access through the appropriate channels to the organs of control.

6. United Nations organizations will, if admitted by the control council to operate in Germany, be subordinate to the Allied control machinery and answerable to it.

Other Arrangements Later

7. The administration of the "Greater Berlin" area will be directed by an inter-Allied governing authority, which will operate under the general direction of the control council and will consist of four commandants, each of whom will serve in rotation as chief commandant. They will be assisted by a technical staff which will supervise and control the activities of the local German organs.

8. The arrangements outlined above will operate during the period of occupation following German surrender, when Germany is carrying out the basic requirements of unconditional surrender. Arrangements for the subsequent period will be the subject of a separate agreement.

Surrender Terms

Regarding the defeat of Germany and the assumption of supreme authority with respect to Germany by the governments of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom and the provisional Government of the French Republic.

The German armed forces on land, at sea and in the air have been completely defeated and have surrendered unconditionally, and Germany, which bears responsibility for the war, is no longer capable of resisting the will of the victorious powers. The unconditional surrender of Germany has thereby been effected, and Germany has become subject to such requirements as may now or hereafter be imposed upon her.

No German Authority

There is no central government or authority in Germany capable of accepting responsibility for the maintenance of order, the administration of the country and compliance with the requirements of the victorious powers.

It is in these circumstances necessary, without prejudice to any subsequent decisions that may be taken respecting Germany, to make provision for the cessation of any further hostilities on the part of the German armed forces, for the maintenance of order in Germany and for the administration of the country, and to announce the immediate requirements with which Germany must comply.

All Powers Seized

The representatives of the supreme commands of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the French Republic, hereinafter called the "Allied representatives," acting by authority of their respective governments and in the interests of the United Nations, accordingly make the following declaration:

The governments of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom, and the provisional government of the French Republic, hereby assume supreme authority with respect to Germany, including all the powers possessed by the German government, the high command and any state, municipal, or local government or authority. The assumption, for the purposes stated above, of the said authority and powers does not effect the annexation of Germany.

Requirements Listed

The governments of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom and the provisional government of the French Republic will hereafter determine the boundaries of Germany or any part thereof and the status of Germany or of any area at present being part of German territory.

In virtue of the supreme authority and powers thus assumed by the four governments, the Allied representatives announce the following requirements arising from the complete defeat and unconditional surrender of Germany with which Germany must comply:

Article 1

Germany, and all German military, naval and air authorities and all forces under German control shall immediately cease hostilities in all theaters of war against the forces of the United Nations on land, at sea and in the air.

Article 2

(a) All armed forces of Germany or under German control, wherever they may be situated, including land, air, anti-aircraft and naval forces, the SS, SA and Gestapo, and all other forces or auxiliary organizations equipped with weapons, shall be completely disarmed, handing over their weapons and equipment to local Allied commanders or to officers designated by the Allied representatives.

(b) The personnel of the formations and units of all the forces referred to in paragraph (a) above shall, at the discretion of the commander in chief of the armed forces of the Allied state concerned, be declared to be prisoners of war, pending further decisions, and shall be subject to such conditions and directions as may be prescribed by the respective Allied representatives.

(c) All forces referred to in paragraph (a) above, wherever they may be, will remain in their present positions pending instructions from the Allied representatives.

(d) Evacuation by the said forces of all territories outside the frontiers of Germany as they existed on the 31st December, 1937, will proceed according to instructions to be given by the Allied representatives.

(e) Detachments of civil police to be armed with small arms only, for the maintenance of order and for guard duties, will be designated by the Allied representatives.

Article 3

(a) All aircraft of any kind or nationality in Germany or German-occupied or controlled territories or waters, military, naval or civil, other than aircraft in the service of the Allies, will remain on the ground, on the water or aboard ships pending further instructions.

(b) All German or German-controlled aircraft in or over territories or waters not occupied or controlled by Germany will proceed to Germany or to such other place or places as may be specified by the Allied representatives.

Article 4

(a) All German or German-controlled naval vessels, surface and submarine, auxiliary naval craft, and merchant and other shipping, wherever such vessels may be at the time of this declaration, and all other merchant ships of whatever nationality in German ports, will remain in or proceed immediately to ports and bases as specified by the Allied representatives. The crews of such vessels will remain on board pending further instructions.

(b) All ships and vessels of the United Nations, whether or not title has been transferred as the result of prize court or other proceedings, which are at the disposal of Germany or under German control at the time of this declaration, will proceed at the dates and to the ports or bases specified by the Allied representatives.

Article 5

(a) All or any of the following articles in the possession of the German armed forces or under German control or at German disposal will be held intact and in good condition at the disposal of the Allied representatives, for such purposes and at such times and places as they may prescribe:

(I) All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies and other implements of war of all kinds and all other war material;

(II) All naval vessels of all classes, both surface and submarine, auxiliary naval craft and all merchant shipping, whether afloat, under repair or construction, built or building;

(III) All aircraft of all kinds, aviation and anti-aircraft equipment and devices;

(IV) All transportation and communications facilities and equipment, by land, water or air;

(V) All military installations and establishments, including airfields, seaplane bases, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas, together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments;

(VI) All factories, plants, shops, research institutions, laboratories, testing stations, technical data, patents, plans, drawings and inventions, designed or intended to produce or to facilitate the production or use of the articles, materials and facilities referred to in subparagraphs (I), (II), (III), (IV) and (V) above or otherwise to further the conduct of war.

(b) At the demand of the Allied representatives the following will be furnished:

(I) The labor, services and plant required for the maintenance or operation of any of the six categories mentioned in Paragraph (A) above; and

(II) Any information or records that may be required by the Allied representatives in connection with the same.

(c) At the demand of the Allied representatives all facilities will be provided for the movement of Allied troops and agencies, their equipment and supplies on the railways, roads and other land communications or by sea, river or air. All means of transportation will be maintained in good order and repair, and the labor, services and plant necessary therefor will be furnished.

Article 6

(a) The German authorities will release to the Allied representatives, in accordance with the procedure to be laid down by them, all prisoners of war at present in their power belonging to the forces of the United Nations and will furnish full lists of these persons, indicating the places of their detention in Germany or territory occupied by Germany. Pending the release of such prisoners of war the German authorities and people will protect them in their persons and property and provide them with adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical attention and money in accordance with their rank or official position.

(b) The German authorities and people will in like manner provide for and release all other nationals of the United Nations who are confined, interned or otherwise under restraint, and all other persons who may be confined, interned or otherwise under restraint for political reasons or as a result of any Nazi action, law or regulation which discriminates on the ground of race, color, creed or political belief.

(c) The German authorities will, at the demand of the Allied representatives, hand over control of places of detention to such officers as may be designated for the purpose by the Allied representatives.

Article 7

The German authorities concerned will furnish to the Allied representatives:

(a) Full information regarding the forces referred to in Article 2a and, in particular, will furnish forthwith all information which the

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Allied representatives may require concerning the numbers, locations and dispositions of such forces, whether located inside or outside Germany;

(b) Complete and detailed information concerning mines, minefields and other obstacles to movement by land, sea or air, and the safety lanes in connection therewith. All such safety lanes will be kept open and clearly marked; all mines, minefields and other dangerous obstacles will as far as possible be rendered safe, and all aids to navigation will be reinstated. Unarmed German military and civilian personnel with the necessary equipment will be made available and utilized for the above purposes and for the removal of mines, minefields and other obstacles as directed by the Allied representatives.

Article 8

There shall be no destruction, removal, concealment, transfer or scuttling of, or damage to, any military, naval, air, shipping, port, industrial and other like property and facilities, and all records and archives, wherever they may be situated, except as may be directed by the Allied representatives.

Article 9

Pending the institution of control by the Allied representatives over all means of communication, all radio and telecommunication installations and other forms of wire or wireless communications, whether ashore or afloat, under German control, will cease transmission except as directed by the Allied representatives.

Article 10

The forces, nationals, ships, aircraft, military equipment and other property in Germany or in German control or service or at German disposal, of any other country at war with any of the Allies, will be subject to the provisions of this declaration and of any proclamations, orders, ordinances or instructions issued thereunder.

Article 11

(a) The principal Nazi leaders as specified by the Allied representatives, and all persons from time to time named or designated by rank, office or employment by the Allied representatives as being suspected of having committed, ordered or abetted war crimes or analogous offenses, will be apprehended and surrendered to the Allied representatives.

(b) The same will apply in the case of any national of any of the United Nations who is alleged to have committed any offense against his national law, and who may at any time be named or designated by rank, office or employment by the Allied representatives.

(c) The German authorities and people will comply with any instructions given by the Allied representatives for the apprehension and surrender of such persons.

Article 12

The Allied representatives will station forces and civil agencies in any or all parts of Germany as they may determine.

Article 13

(a) In the exercise of the supreme authority with respect to Germany assumed by the Government of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom, and the Provisional Government of the French Republic, the four Allied Governments will take such steps, including the complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany, as they deem requisite for future peace and security.

(b) The Allied representatives will impose on Germany additional political, administrative, economic, financial, military and other requirements arising from the complete defeat of Germany. The Allied representatives, or persons or agencies duly designated to act on their authority, will issue proclamations, orders, ordinances and instructions for the purpose of laying down such additional requirements and of giving effect to the other provisions of this declaration. All German authorities and the German people shall carry out unconditionally the requirements of the Allied representatives and shall fully comply with all such proclamations, orders, ordinances and instructions.

Article 14

This declaration enters into force and effect at the date and hour set forth below. In the event of failure on the part of the German authorities or people promptly and completely to fulfill their obligations hereby or hereafter imposed, the Allied representatives will take whatever action may be deemed by them to be appropriate under the circumstances.

Article 15

This declaration is drawn up in the English, Russian, French and German languages. The English, Russian and French are the only authentic texts.

BERLIN.

Fifth June, 1945.

CHURCHILL FIRM ON LEVANT STAND

By JAMES M. KING

LONDON, June 5 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill stood firm today for immediate mediation of the Syrian-Lebanese dispute by the United States, Britain and France in the face of a formal French request for a "Big Five" conference on the entire middle-east question, with Russia and China also sitting in.

The action of the French council of ministers in Paris in approving General deGaulle's proposal for a "Big Five" meeting will necessitate a formal reply from each of the four nations to be invited, but there appeared to be little doubt of Britain's attitude.

Giving commons a first-hand report of the recent fiery exchanges between himself and deGaulle, Churchill asserted that a five-power conference on the dispute would "certainly cause a great deal of delay and require very careful consideration on many grounds."

What those grounds were the Prime Minister did not say, but the British foreign office has taken the view all along that the immediate concern both of London and Washington was to protect the vital communications line through the middle east for the war against Japan.

Although so far a neutral in the Pacific war, Moscow has expressed hope that the Levant crisis would be settled quickly. The Kremlin has made no specific suggestions on the form the negotiations should take.

Churchill Denies Blame For Syria

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London, June 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill today disputed General de Gaulle's charge that the British had stirred up trouble in Syria and declared that Britain was ready to withdraw all her troops the moment a treaty was effected between France and the Levant states.

Churchill declared Britain had "absolutely no ambitions of any kind in the Levant states." "We sought no territory there and no kind of advantage that was not given to any of the other nations of the world," he said.

Wants Three-Power Parley

The Prime Minister declared he favored only Britain, the United States and France negotiating the French-Levant dispute.

De Gaulle had suggested a five-power parley with Russia and China sitting in, but Churchill declared "this would certainly cause a great deal of delay and would require very careful consideration on many grounds."

Churchill made his statement to Commons after explaining that "some harm" would be done by leaving unanswered some of the statements made by de Gaulle in a Paris press conference Saturday.

Sought Calmer Atmosphere

"Far from stirring up agitation in the Levant states, our whole influence has been used in precisely the other direction," he declared. "The most strenuous and successful efforts had been made by the British Minister at Beirut to produce a calmer atmosphere in which negotiations could be conducted for the settlement of outstanding questions between France and the Levant states."

The Prime Minister said that, while Britain recognized France's "special position" in those states, that did not mean "we have undertaken to enforce that special position."

"We shall put no obstacle to it, either at the council table or in any other way, but our commitments and duties also extend throughout the Middle East," he said.

Explains Diplomatic Mixup

Churchill touched upon an apparent diplomatic mixup which led to a public exchange between himself and de Gaulle, instead of more formal negotiations.

"I must express my regret that the message to General de Gaulle informing him of our intervention reached him some three quarters of an hour after (Foreign Secretary) Eden had made his statement to the House. I need hardly say that no discourtesy was intended."

At the same time, Churchill said, "it was a pity" that de Gaulle did not see fit to inform Britain of his instructions to "cease fire" sent to French General Beynet on May 30.

Had Informed De Gaulle

Months ago, he continued, he had impressed upon de Gaulle and the President of Syria Britain's desire for immediate settlement of differences between France and the Levant states.

Churchill said he also cautioned De Gaulle that the sending of French reinforcements to Syria would create a bad impression but that, despite this, French forces began to land there May 17.

Churchill said that until British forces intervened, Britain had issued no arms to the Syrians or Lebanese, but that for the sake of maintaining order they now were being issued guns.

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Churchill Defense of British Policy on Syria

LONDON, June 5 (AP).—Following is the text of Prime Minister Churchill's statement in the House of Commons on the Syrian situation, as given in answer to a question from Labor leader Clement R. Attlee:

When regrettable incidents like that in Syria occur between nations so firmly attached to one another as are the French and British and whose fortunes are so closely interwoven, it is nearly always a case of the least said the better.

On the other hand, I am sure that harm would be done by leaving some of the statements in General de Gaulle's speech to the press of June 2 unanswered by the British government, and I feel sure that the House of Commons would expect to be authoritatively informed.

The sense of General de Gaulle's speech was to suggest that the whole trouble in the Levant was due to British interference. I think the Foreign Secretary has already made it clear, so far from stirring up agitation in Levant states, our whole influence has been used in precisely the other direction.

Most strenuous and I think successful efforts have been made by the British Minister at Beyrouth to produce a calmer atmosphere in which negotiations could be conducted for settlement of the outstanding questions between France and the Levant states.

Urged Negotiations

I myself impressed upon the President of Syria most strongly the need for a peaceful settlement when I saw him in Cairo in February. We were successful in persuading the Levant states to open negotiations, which they had been previously unwilling to do. We put a great deal of pressure upon them. They then asked the French for their proposals. That was last February. While General Beynet was still in Paris awaiting instructions, it became known in the Levant in April that the French intended to send reinforcements.

The Syrian and Lebanese governments were greatly disturbed by the delay in receiving the French proposals and also by the prospect of reinforcements arriving. We had alreadyy represented to the French government that the arrival of reinforcements, however small, was bound to be misunderstood as a means of pressure in these negotiations and would have serious repercussions. But our representations did not meet with success.

On May 4, at the Foreign Secretary's suggestion, I sent a friendly personal message to General de Gaulle, who had expressed to our ambassador his concern as to our ultimate intention in the Levant states.

I explained, as I have done on many occasions, that we have absolutely no ambitions there of any kind. We only want to be treated like any other country would have been treated. We seek no territory or any kind of advantage that is not given to all the other nations of the world. I also explained that we had recognized France's special position in the Levant, but that that does not mean we have undertaken to enforce that special position. We shall put no obstacle to it either at the council table or in any other way. But we have commitments and duties also extending throughout the Middle East, where our main task was to insure that Allied war communications were kept secure from interruption and disturbance.

No Design Against French

We could not, therefore, disregard events in the Levant states. The British government had no design against the French in Syria, and I was willing—I told General De Gaulle—to order the withdrawal of all British troops from Syria and the Lebanon the moment a treaty was concluded and was in operation between the French government and the Syrian and Lebanese governments. From these points of view I expressed the opinion that it would be a great pity if the sending in of reinforcements above those which were needed as reinforcements were to cause unrest or a rising of the temperature.

I urged that the reinforcement of French troops at this moment, when the Levant states were waiting for treaty proposals, would give the impression that it had been concluded under duress and thus poison the atmosphere.

General de Gaulle replied that General Beynet, French Delegate General, was returning with instructions to open negotiations, but made no reference to the question of French reinforcements. When these arrived the effect was exactly what we had feared and what we had warned him would be the case.

On May 4 discussions were started with the Syrian and Lebanese governments. They stated they were prepared to negotiate, but not if reinforcements arrived.

French forces began to arrive on May 11 and on account of that, and because the Levant states considered that the French proposals went further than they were prepared to discuss, the Syrian and the Lebanese governments broke off negotiations. The internal situation became very tense in the towns of Damascus, Beyrouth and Tripoli and the bazaars and shops closed on May 19.

There were demonstrations in Damascus involving some firing. About a dozen people were injured, but none was killed. On May 20 serious riots took place in Aleppo and three French soldiers were killed and some injured. French armored cars entered the town and cleared the streets after a good deal of firing.

It was estimated that at least ten citizens were killed and thirty injured. In all the main towns Syrian bazaars remained closed for some days and in Aleppo the civilian gendarmerie and French troops patroled the the town. The Levant towns of Beyrouth and Tripoli reopened their shops on May 23 following an appeal by the Lebanese government to the population to carry on their business.

Throughout these events we were strongly counseling patience on both sides and we were endeavoring to arrange diplomatic discussions at which the whole situation produced by the breakdown of negotiations could be discussed and, if possible, settled.

The Syrian government earnestly appealed to us to supply further arms to the gendarmerie to enable them to keep order. In spite of the popular excitement they could, they said, retain control of the situation provided the population were not unduly excited by too ostentatious French military precautions and provided that the gendarmerie, who were becoming tired, were reinforced.

Nevertheless, the French authorities persisted in their objections to our supplying any further arms to the Syrian gendarmerie for their reinforcement, presumably because they were afraid they might be used against themselves. By

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May 24 the French had evacuated their troops from Aleppo and the French general threatened to shell the town if any shot was fired. On May 25 His Majesty's Minister was instructed by the Foreign Office to represent to the Syrian government at once that it was essential they should maintain control of the situation, especially at Homs and Hama, where great tension had developed.

Appeal Made to Paris

Strong representations were also made both in Paris and at the French Embassy in London drawing attention to the extremely tense local situation and urging that the French government should suspend the dispatch of contemplated further reinforcements.

It was pointed out that French armored cars were patrolling and aircraft were flying low over the mosques during the hour of prayer and machine guns were prominently placed on the roofs of buildings. This naturally excited the population.

We represented very strongly the unfortunate consequences which further disturbances might have in the Middle East as a whole which, incidentally, would affect the communications for the war with Japan.

Serious fighting broke out in Hama on May 27. The gendarmerie, under the orders of the Syrian government, at first prevented the railway station from being interfered with, but were eventually overpowered. This was disappointing. And only the day before the British political officer had been able to arrange a meeting between the various parties and this appeared to effect a diminution of the tension.

I need not detail the subsequent spread of disorder, but on May 28 the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs informed his majesty's minister that events had overtaken him and he could no longer be responsible for internal security.

At Homs and Hama there was shelling by the French and the situation got quite out of hand.

Disorder spread to Damascus, where French shelling began on the evening of the 29th into this open and crowded city, and continued off and on until the morning of May 31. Official casualties for Damascus are: Killed, gendarmerie, 80; civilians, 400; seriously wounded, 400; injured, 1,000. These are, of course, approximate.

All Middle East Aroused

The Foreign Secretary has already explained to the House how these very unfortunate events overtook our proposals for international discussion of the position and how tense a situation was created throughout the Middle East which made it inevitable for us to intervene to restore the situation.

I would like here to express my regret that the message to General de Gaulle informing him of our intervention reached him some three-quarters of an hour after Mr. Eden had made his statement in the House.

I need hardly say that no discourtesy was intended. I would like to say that it was a pity General de Gaulle did not see fit to inform His Majesty's Government of the instructions which I understand he said were sent to General Beynet on the 30th to cease fire. At the moment we took our decision we had no reason to suppose that was the case, and the shelling of Damascus was certainly continued on the morning of May 31.

I hope it will be clear from the information which has been given to the House that it was not true, as has been suggested, that we endeavored to stir up agitation, and that the very opposite is the truth. We have done our utmost to preserve calm, to prevent misunderstandings and to bring the two sides together. My promise to withdraw all our troops as soon as satisfactory arrangements could be made which would prevent disorder in the Lebanon was a step which ought to have completely removed from the French mind any suspicion that we intended to steal their interests. We do not intend to steal property of anybody in this war except in respect perhaps to our enemies, and that not for our own benefit.

General de Gaulle also suggested that, after the recent breakdown in the negotiations, disturbances were caused by bands attacking isolated French posts.

Arms Issue Restricted

I wish to make it clear that, until we had to intervene, no arms were issued by us to the Syrians or Lebanese except by agreement with the French government. In the opinion of our military authorities the Syrian government would have been better able to maintain order if more arms had been issued to the gendarmerie, although for the sake of preserving order we are now issuing some arms.

It is unfortunately true that some 200 men of the 16th Arab Battalion of the Palestine Regiment were involved in a minor disturbance in Beyrouth, the capital of the Lebanon, on V-E Day—a long time ago compared with these events—and the day after. There were a number of other disturbances in Beyrouth at that time, but it would be absurd to suggest that these had the smallest connection with the subsequent serious disturbances.

An immediate inquiry was held and the unit concerned was withdrawn from the Lebanon station at once. There is no evidence to support the allegation that the men carried a swastika flag.

Finally I feel I must answer the insinuation that Major General Sir Edward Spears was recalled from his post as British Minister of Beyrouth at the request of General de Gaulle. The reason for which General Spears wished to relinquish his post, namely, to return to his parliamentary duties before the general election, was fully explained in the communiques issued at the time, and the suggestion that he was recalled to please General de Gaulle is entirely unfounded.

I may say that General Spears was selected by me a long time ago for this appointment in the Lebanon because, among other qualifications, he gained five wound stripes in his work as liaison officer between the British and French Armies during the last war. He is the last person on whom General de Gaulle should make reflections because he personally secured General de Gaulle's escape to England from Bordeaux in his aeroplane and motorcar June 18, 1940.

Other Questions Answered

(Vernon Bartlett, Independent, Bridgewater): In view of General de Gaulle's press statement that he informed the Ambasasdor here at 11 o'clock on the night of Wednesday, May 30, that the cease fire had been ordered, can he say when he first heard from the French of the cease fire?

Not until after the Foreign Secretary had made the answer which he did in this House—not until some time after. When I woke up the morning after the Foreign Secretary's statement, I was delighted to see "cease fire" written in the headlines of the newspapers. We had no information at that time.

(Clement R. Attlee, Laborite, Limehouse): Can the Prime Minister give any indication of what proposals there are now for obtaining a settlement, and will he, before the House rises, if there is any further information, make a further statement?

Yes, sir. Our acceptance of the idea that there should be a conference between the British, United States and French governments in London still stands, and we hope that it will not be cast aside.

You have seen suggestions that it should be a five-power conference, bringing in Russia and China. This would certainly cause a great deal of delay and require very careful consideration on many grounds. If there is anything to tell the House while it is in being, I shall certainly take advantage of any opportunity that may be given.

(Aneurin Bevan, Laborite, Ebbw Vale): Is not France in alliance with us in the war against Japan and equally concerned about maintaining proper communications with the Far East?

That is perfectly true.

Turkey Displays Interest In Dispute Over Levant

NOKRALCHI

Istanbul, June 5 (AP)—All Yugoslav officials in Istanbul have been recalled to Belgrade by Marshal Tito, it was learned today. No immediate explanation was given.

London, June 5 (AP)—Turkey showed strong signs of interest today in the dispute involving Syria and Lebanon. The Istanbul press declared the Turkish Government should be represented in any international conference summoned to settle the controversy.

This followed word from Paris that General de Gaulle had conferred yesterday with the American, British and Russian ambassadors, presumably on the Levantine problem.

Rumors circulated in Istanbul of a forthcoming "international meeting" there. The Government was reported seeking accommodations for "diplomats."

Possible Counterproposal

Results of yesterday's Paris talks were not announced, but French sources expressed belief that de Gaulle, who recently turned down suggestions for a French-American-British conference on the Levant in London, was working on a counterproposal to broaden the conference to include at least Russia and extend the subject to the whole middle East, where Britain has heavy interests.

The British Foreign Office announced that Prime Minister Churchill would make a statement in Commons late today on the French-Syrian situation.

Meanwhile, French Commander Oliva-Roget was reported recalled from Damascus and British forces continued evacuating French garrisons from barracks in Syria. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs was quoted last night in a Paris broadcast as stating that it "deems it opportune to put the public on its guard against information emanating from radio stations and press agencies in the Levant, as these stations are passing out of French control."

Paris reports said, without official confirmation, that certain areas of Syria had been returned to the jurisdiction of the native gendarmerie after the British stepped in last week, and that violence against Frenchmen and pro-French Syrians had followed, resulting in looting and pillaging of French property, the loss of ten French lives and imprisonment of three other Frenchmen.

Anti-French Incidents

Anti-French demonstrations were reported at Cairo yesterday, where Egyptian Prime Minister Mahmoud Fahmy el Nokrashi Pasha, president of the Arab League of Seven States, told a league meeting that the Syrian clashes should be a "premonition to the great nations of the danger that threatens world peace."

The Premier said the Arab countries "abhorred" France's resort to force, commended Britain's "laudable action" in interceding, said thanks also were due the United States and reported the Soviet envoy to Egypt had assured him Russia considered that "force no longer is acceptable as a means of securing relations between nations."

Possible support of Syria also was indicated outside the league in Turkey, to which the French in 1939 returned the province of Hatay (Alexandretta) over Syrian protests. The Turkish press said in Istanbul: "Syria sought to be detached from the Ottoman (former Turkish) empire with the aim of independence and should continue so; it must not be a colony or mandate."

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rench Ask Big 5 Talk On Mid-East

Paris, June 5 (AP)—The French Government today proposed formally a conference of the "Big Five" to consider the entire problem of the Middle East.

[Churchill asserted in an address to Commons that a five-power conference on the dispute would "certainly cause a great deal of delay and require very careful consideration on many grounds."]

France's proposal followed suggestions Saturday by Gen. Charles de Gaulle that such a conference be arranged as an answer to Prime Minister Churchill's call for a three-power conference in London by Britain, the United States and France.

Russia and China would be added to the conference, under France's proposal, and the Arab states also would be invited.

French Stole State Seals, Syrian Says

San Francisco, June 5 (AP). Prime Minister Faris al-Khouri of Syria passed on word from Damascus today that French troops had carried off seals of the foreign ministry. His government asked that a close watch be kept against counterfeit state documents.

A cable from Damascus said the seals were looted during last week's fighting.

ATTLEE OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN

Asks Nationalization Of Basic Industries, Answers Churchill

Hercher

London, June 5 (AP)—Clement R. Attlee, leader of the British Labor party and former Deputy Prime Minister in the wartime coalition cabinet, tonight appealed to the voters for a government with the will and power to nationalize England's basic industries and lead the country to a "happier and securer future."

His address opened the Labor party's campaign for the general elections to be held July 5 and replied to Prime Minister Churchill's speech last night against the Labor party's Socialist policy which Churchill termed "abhorrent to British ideas of freedom."

"When I listened to the Prime Minister's speech last night in which he gave such a travesty of the policy of the Labor party I realized at once what was his object," Attlee said.

Thanks Churchill

"He wanted the electors to understand how great was the difference between Winston Churchill, the great leader in war of a united nation, and Mr. Churchill, party leader of the Conservatives. He feared lest those who had accepted his leadership in war might be tempted to follow him further. I thank him for having disillusioned them so thoroughly."

"The voice we heard last night," Attlee continued, "was that of Mr. Churchill but the mind was that of Lord Beaverbrook" (Lord Privy Seal and owner of the London *Daily Express*).

The former Deputy Prime Minister took exception to Churchill's charge that the Labor ministers had deserted the country when the coalition ended.

'Gestapo' Idea Attacked

"I am sorry," he said, "that the Prime Minister, who after all, owed his position as Prime Minister to the Labor party, should have accused us of putting party before country. His proposal to carry on for another year would have meant a Conservative majority in the House during the critical period of reconstruction."

Churchill had proposed that the coalition cabinet remain in office until the final defeat of Japan.

Attacking a statement by Churchill that no Socialist system as advocated by the Labor party could operate without "some form of Gestapo," Attlee said:

'You Must Plan'

"The Prime Minister spent a lot of time painting to you a lurid picture of what would happen under a Labor government. He has forgotten that Australia and New Zealand, whose people have played so great a part in the war, and the Scandinavian countries have had Socialist governments for years, to the great benefit of their people with none of these dreadful consequences."

Elaborating on the Labor party's policies for the coming election, Attlee said "the Conservative party believes economic activities must be what they call private enterprise inspired by a motive of private profit."

The party leader said the Labor party did not propose that all of the industries of Britain "can or should be socialized forthwith but there are certain great basic industries which from their nature are ripe for conversion into public services."

LABOR RETORTS TO CHURCHILL

Attlee Calls for British War for Economic Freedom.

London, June 5 (A. P.),—Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor party, called for a new war for economic freedom and promised the British people to-

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night a victory as complete as the one over Germany if they give the Government "the will and the power to act."

He opened the Labor party's campaign for the general election on July 5 in an address prepared for delivery over the British radio.

"The Conservative party believes the basis of our economic activities must be what they call private enterprise, inspired by the motive of private profit," he said. "The Labor party, on the contrary, believes that if you want certain results you must plan to secure them — that in peace, as well as in war, public interest must come first."

Retort to Churchill.

Attlee's address was in answer to Prime Minister Churchill's oration for the Conservative party over the same network last night. Mr. Churchill said that the Socialist policy of the Labor party was "abhorrent to British ideas of freedom." Mr. Attlee replied:

"He gave such a travesty of the policy of the Labor party I realized at once what was his object. He wanted the electors to understand how great was the difference between Winston Churchill, the great leader in war of a united nation, and Mr. Churchill, the party leader of the Conservatives. He feared lest those who had accepted his leadership in war might be tempted out of gratitude to follow him further. I thank him for disillusioning them so thoroughly."

nation.

Churchill's speech, launching the Conservative party's campaign to retain power when the nation votes July 5, drew sharp comment from both the Liberal and the Conservative press today.

Linked To Totalitarianism

Churchill declared that socialism "is inseparably interwoven with totalitarianism and the worship of the "state."

The Independent *Daily Express*, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, a member of Churchill's Cabinet and a close adviser, said the Prime Minister "has challenged socialism directly and relentless on the issue of human freedom. He has branded it for what it is—totalitarianism, the worst 'ism' of the lot."

Called "Red Scare"

The Communist *Daily Worker* headlined "Churchill Launches Red Scare," and in an editorial labeled "a tawdry speech," asked:

"What has led the great war Premier to sink to this conscienceless demagogy?"

The Independent *Daily Mail* said the speech caused "surprise in all parties by its vigorous challenging tones."

The Liberal *News Chronicle* said the "noble eloquence of the Prime Minister's finest hours was sadly missing."

The conservative *Daily Telegraph* said the speech was an "oratorical spitfire" in a new "battle for Britain."

Laborite Criticism

The Laborite *Daily Herald* commented that "it is a human tragedy that Winston Churchill, honored as an individual of all parties, should so readily lend himself to these cheap electioneering tricks."

The *Times* saw the speech posing an issue of individualism against

Laborites Heckle Churchill's Socialism-Gestapo Remark

London, June 5 (AP)—Cries from the Labor benches of "Where is the Gestapo?" greeted Prime Minister Churchill today when he entered the House of Commons.

The Laborites were quick to voice anger at Churchill's election address last night, in which he suggested that no socialist system, as advocated by the Labor party, could operate without "some form of the Gestapo." He called the Labor party program "abhorrent to British ideas of freedom."

Cheered By Conservatives

The Conservatives cheered their leader.

Clement Attlee, leader of the Labor party and deputy Prime Minister in the Churchill wartime coalition government, was expected to reply to the Prime Minister tonight when he broadcasts to the Socialism "in good round terms appropriate to election warfare."

Herbert Morrison, chairman of the Labor party's election campaign committee, said in an interview printed in the *Daily Herald* that the speech contained "abusive scurrility which frankly is more worthy of the professional open air speakers of 40 or 50 years ago."

BRITISH SHIPS LENT RUSSIA

Churchill Says Soviet Got Battleship, 9 U.S. Destroyers

London, June 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, taking "full personal responsibility," revealed in Commons today a loan to Russia of British fleet units, including a battleship and nine former American overage destroyers, to meet Soviet demands for part of the surrendered Italian fleet.

Supplementing the British transaction, Churchill said the United States gave Russia use of the 7,050-ton light cruiser Milwaukee—now named the Murmansk—and the Prime Minister suggested the United States also gave half of the 40,000 tons of merchant shipping asked by Russia.

Pact Made At Tehran

In addition to the surface warships, Churchill said Britain turned over four submarines and "half of the merchant ships." Britain's part of the transaction involved vessels with an aggregate value of nearly $20,000,000.

The agreement to turn the vessels over to Russia was reached at Tehran, Churchill said.

Churchill listed the ships involved as the 33,500-ton battleship Royal Sovereign, and these former 1,090 and 1,060 ton United States destroyers: Brighton (formerly the U.S.S. Cowell); Chelsea (Croninshield); Churchill (Herndon); Georgetown (Maddox); Leamington (Twiggs); Richmond (Fairfax); Roxborough (Foote); St. Albans (Thomas), and the nonoperational Lincoln (Yarnall). The Lincoln was given for spare parts salvage purposes.

Never Lost A Ship

The modern British submarines were the Sunfish, Unbroken, Unison and Ursula. The Sunfish has a displacement of 960 tons and cost approximately $250,000. The Unbroken, Ursula and Unison are all 730 tons.

The Royal Sovereign, of the Revenge class, was completed in 1916 at a cost of $10,000,000. It was remodeled in 1927 and was used extensively in convoy duty. It had a record of having never lost a ship while guarding more than 1,500,000 tons of merchant shipping.

The transfer, marking the first time during the war Britain had loaned to the Red Navy a complement of its fighting navy, took place May 30, 1944, aboard the Royal Sovereign in the fog-shrouded estuary of the Firth of Forth near Edinburgh.

Admiral Sir Edward Kennedy-Purvis, deputy first sea lord, made the presentation of ships, declaring: "We know we are turning these ships over to a gallant, high-spirited navy and we know they will be used against a common enemy to full effect."

BRITISH LENT REDS EIGHT OF FORMER U. S. DESTROYERS

Churchill Declares That America Let Russia Have the Milwaukee.

London, June 5 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill disclosed today that Britain met Russian demands for part of the Italian fleet by turning over eight former American destroyers among other ships.

The United States also turned over some ships, mostly merchantmen, but also including the United States cruiser Milwaukee, Mr. Churchill told Commons.

The Russians, he said, raised the question of the disposition of the Italian Navy immediately after Italy's surrender. They asked for one battleship, one cruiser, eight destroyers, four submarines and 40,000 tons of merchant shipping. The agreement to turn ships over to Russia was reached at Teheran, he said.

Since Italian ships were built mostly for temperate waters of the Mediterranean, Mr. Churchill continued, it was decided that they would continue in service in the Allied cause and an equivalent number of British warships and merchantmen would be delivered to the Red navy on temporary loan. Mr. Churchill said this was the action taken:

"Half of the merchant ships and all the warships with the exception of the United States cruiser Milwaukee were provided by the British Government.

Got 8 U. S. Destroyers.

"The British warships handed over were the battleship Royal Sovereign, eight former American destroyers and four modern submarines.

"Further, a destroyer was made available to provide spare parts." Mr. Churchill said that he assumed full personal responsibility for the transaction. He did not make clear just what the United States contribution was outside of the cruiser Milwaukee, but it was presumed the American supplied half of the 40,000 tons of merchant shipping the Russians sought.

The disposition of the Italian fleet will be left to the peace conference, Mr. Churchill said.

Time to Return Ships.

Laborite Ivor Thomas suggested that, with the war against Germany over, the time had come for Russia to return the ships so that they could be used in the Pacific.

"These vessels would not be vessels we would use in the war against Japan," Mr. Churchill said. "We send to the other end of the world only our best and newest. The Americans would not thank us if we brought older vessels.

"I could not think of anything so ungracious as to suggest to the Soviet Government that by withdrawing these vessels we had any objection whatever to their having a fleet and training their men for a powerful fleet and an adequate mercantile marine fleet to travel all the oceans of the world."

London dispatches previously had disclosed that nine of the over-age United States destroyers traded to Britain had gone into Russian service, but it had not been known that they were sent in response to Russian demands for part of the Italian fleet.

VON RIBBENTROP SOUGHT IN LONDON

Army Investigators Feel He May Be Hiding There

London, June 5 (AP)—Ace army investigators were reported on the alert tonight against the possibility that Joachim von Ribbentrop, former German Foreign Minister and last of the top Nazis still at large, might be escaping detection in London's crowded streets.

Although there was no official confirmation of this report, a responsible source said the army intelligence division had been cautioned that disguised von Ribbentrop might be walking the same streets where he once strutted as the German Ambassador to London.

A Similar Case

This possibility took on at least a small degree of credulity in view of the feat of two Germans who made their way to Ireland on forged papers before they were interned. Presumably von Ribbentrop could have equal, and probably greater, facilities for obtaining such papers with which to make his way to Britain.

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. A. J. McChrystal, head of the information, news and censorship division of Allied headquarters in Naples, Italy, said that Dr. Hialmar Schacht, former president of the Reichsbank, and Fritz Thyssen, German industrialist, were not detained at Capri with other suspected war criminals. He added that both men still were in Italy.

Thyssen Status Not Set

[The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* charged a few days ago that Schacht and Thyssen were leading a carefree life in an excellent hotel in Capri.]

Schacht, confined in a prisoner-of-war compound, is on a list of suspected war criminals, but Thyssen's status is undetermined. Thyssen was described as "under special detention" because of his age and his wife's health.

Prince Philip of Hesse is under detention, and Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia is a displaced person.

During an hour-long press conference, Lord Wright, chairman of the War Crimes Commission in London, refused to confirm the identity of nearly 3,000 persons accused as war criminals, with the exception of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering. He said the board had agreed to keep secret for an indefinite period the names of the Nazis who have been indicted. Russia does not participate on the commission.

Wouldn't Escape Notice

Asked if von Ribbentrop was on the list, Lord Wright said: "He wouldn't, naturally, escape notice." When asked if membership in the German government was considered a war crime, the commission chairman replied: "It might be, but there are different degrees of complicity."

He said that the question of "when or how or before what court" war criminals would be tried was up to the governments concerned—not to the commission. He suggested that major war criminals might be tried by legal process in an undetermined type of court, or punished by "some sort" of executive act.

Whether Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Austrian Nazi who ruled the Dutch during the German occupation, is taken to the Netherlands for trial would depend, Lord Wright said, on whether he is treated as a Dutch war criminal alone, or as a major criminal subject to joint prosecution.

WON'T TELL NAMES OF WAR CRIMINALS

London, June 5 (A. P.).—Lord Wright, chairman of the War Crimes Commission, said today that the board had agreed to keep secret for an indefinite period the names of nearly 3,000 Nazis indicted as war criminals. He refused to confirm the identity of any but Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, and declined to offer any specific reasons for the mystery. Russia does not participate on the commission.

Lord Wright said that Arthur Seyss-Inquart, the Austrian Nazi who ruled over Holland during the German occupation, may be taken to Holland for trial, though that would depend upon whether he is treated as a Dutch war criminal alone, or as a major criminal subject to joint prosecution.

Czechs To Try Frank In Prague For Crimes

London, June 5 (AP)—Karl Hermann Frank, former Nazi governor of the German protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, will be tried in Prague as a war criminal for the deaths of "many thousand Czech men and women," the Prague radio announced tonight.

Dr. Bohumil Ecer, Czech representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission, said in a Prague broadcast that he had questioned Frank for four days at headquarters of Gen. Omar N. Bradley's 12th Army Group and would return there shortly to continue the interrogation.

The Czech official quoted Frank, who succeeded the notorious Reinhard Heydrich as Nazi chief in the Czechoslovak provinces, as expressing surprise that he was listed as a war criminal. Frank said he considered himself a political prisoner.

Admits Signing Order

Ecer said that Frank admitted signing an order under which a number of Czechs were slain in retaliation for Heydrich's death, but the Nazi leader asserted the total killed was "no more than 1,500 or 2,000" instead of 20,000 reported outside the country. Frank said the action was taken on the direct order of Adolf Hitler.

Frank, questioned regarding the razing of the village of Lidice, asserted that the massacre of the villiage was carried out direct from Berlin by a special detachment assigned to the task by Heinrich Himmler on Hitler's orders.

Ecer said that Frank asked that it be recorded in his favor that he prevented Hitler from carrying out a plan to exeeute between 300,000 400,000 Czechs who were under political suspicion.

"I flew to Berlin," Ecer quoted Frank, "and told Hitler that such action would be detrimental to the output of Czech war industries."

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G. I.'s Assail Bill to Shield Erring Wives

Army Paper Resents Legislation to Hide Illegitimate Children.

London, June 5 (A. P.).—A bill now pending before the California Legislature which would permit a faithless wife to arrange for the adoption of an illegitimate child without notifying her husband brought today from Stars and Stripes the editorial comment "Well, we'll be damned!"

"We thought professional handholders, social thinkers and screwball intellectuals who have been making capital of 'veterans' problems' had already gone far enough," the Army newspaper said, "but when a responsible legislative assembly passes a bill which denies a husband the right to know that his wife has just come up with some one else's baby, we think the whole situation is getting out of hand."

"No sensible person will condone infidelity in the marriage partnership. Out of the millions of separated husbands and wives of world war II the majority are playing the game straight.

"Most of them, when they resume normal living, can look each other clearly in the eye without apology and go about the business of reweaving the fabric of their lives.

"Some, of course, will practice deceit. Others may make a clean breast of interim unfaithfulness. In either case it's a problem between a man and his wife and nobody else's business.

"But by all that's holy, let's not have a sovereign State joining in a lie as definite and indisputable as another man's baby. "We may need handholding by the experts, but we don't need it that bad."

The editorial characterized the bill as "another indication of the growing tendency among a certain type of thinker to make of the overseas veteran a peculiar social problem who must be spared the realities and hand processed back into civil life upon his return."

Would Protect Baby.

Sacramento, Cal., June 5 (A. P.).—A bill which would permit a married woman who has a child by a man other than her husband to arrange for its adoption without notifying her spouse is pending before the California State Senate, having passed the lower house.

Designed to prevent a mother's indiscretion from "forever damning and beclouding the future of a helpless infant," according to its author, Assemblyman Gardiner Johnson, the bill passed the lower house Saturday and was passed on to the Senate for consideration.

The issue of the bill's effect on service men whose wives have been unfaithful was introduced by Assemblywoman Kathryn Niehouse. She presented a letter from an unnamed San Diego attorney contending Army and Navy officers favored the bill.

The measure was opposed by Assemblyman Don Allen and others as one calculated to "betray a soldier while he is fighting and risking his life to save his country."

Argues for Measure.

The letter presented by Mrs. Niehouse contained paragraphs stating:

"The Army and Navy officials state that the effect on a service man who is out of the United States, of advising him that his wife his given birth to a child who is not his, is most demoralizing. If there were other children in the family, the disclosure of such birth is likely to result in a divorce and a broken home after the return of the service man.

"If a mother in such case is not given assistance in working out her problem, the danger is that she will abandon the child on some doorstep, and the practical and legal problems of placing such a child in a home for adoption, securing a birth certificate, etc., are very difficult."

ELDER SON CUT OFF BY LLOYD GEORGE

London, June 5 (A. P.).—The will of Earl David Lloyd George divided his lands and goods among his widow, two daughters and a younger son, but left no legacy for his elder son, who succeeded to the Earldom, created by the King last New Year's.

A week ago the new Earl, Major Richard Lloyd George, said in an interview with the Daily Mail that his father had not left him a "bean" in his will, because of his refusal to go into politics. The total of Lloyd George's estate was not specified, but it is understood not to be large.

The 750-acre estate of Britain's leader in the first world war at Churt, Surrey, was divided, with the old house and contents bequeathed to his son, Major Gwilym Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel and Power; two houses to his daughter, Lady Olwen Carey Evans; a cottage to his secretary, an orchard to his widow and the rest of that property to his daughter Megan.

The picturesque farmhome Ty Newydd at Llanystymdwy in North Wales was willed to his widow, with its contents. The widow also receives a bronze bust of Lloyd George and a prized picture of Marrakech painted by Winston Churchill. The equivalent of $4,000 was willed to Albert J. Sylvester, the statesman's secretary for twenty-five years. Servants and clerks also are to receive payments graduated according to their length of service.

PROTEST WAR USE OF NAZI LENSES

London, June 5 (A. P.).—The Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association of Great Britain is protesting against the policy of allowing German plants to continue making optical instruments and photographic apparatus for the war against Japan, declaring:

"Germany knows very well that a country that can keep these industries in a healthy condition has the means to be aggressive or to fight aggression. Robbed of her eyes, Germany would find it practically impossible to fight another war, and the Council of British Industry, in the interest of Britain's survival, has demanded that production of optical glass in Germany shall cease for a period of at least twenty years."

Plane Plants To Make 50,000 Metal Homes

London, June 5 (AP)—Britain's aircraft industry, "beating bombers into bungalows," will launch production this year of 50,000 prefabricated aluminum houses, Duncan Sandys, Minister of Works, announced today at an exhibition in London of the first full-scale model.

Sandys said the house, developed after two years of research, was "the most highly prefabricated factory-made house yet produced in this country. The production schedule calls for a maximum turnout of 5,000 monthly."

The house has an entrance hall, living room, two bedrooms, bath and kitchen.

"We have heard of swords being beaten into plowshares. It is something new that bombers will be beaten into bungalows."

COTTON LABOR NEEDED

LONDON, (AP)—Fifty thousand new workers will be needed in the industry after the war, says Alfred Roberts, general secretary of the Cardroom Amalgamation. The industry's post-war problem would be one of supply and the amount of labor available would determine how far the demand could be met.

REDS HONOR EISENHOWER

LONDON, June 5 — (AP) The Moscow radio said tonight that the Soviet order of victory had been awarded to Gen. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery for "outstanding large-scale military successes" leading to the victory of the United Nations over Germany.

'Spitfire' Falcons Were British Secret Weapon

LONDON, June 5—(AP) Peregrine falcons trained to strike German carrier pigeons in flight formed the RAF's most secret "fighter squadron," it was disclosed today.

The birds were called living Spitfires, in honor of Britain's greatest fighting plane. Many Nazi-trained pigeons were seized and killed by the strong-winged falcons, and their messages intercepted.

Now the "Falcon Fleet" is reported preparing to go east to participate in the war against Japan.

Britain's Share Put at $20,000,000

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—Britain's part of the transaction with the Soviet Union involved vessels with an aggregate value of about $20,000,000, it was said today.

Prime Minister Churchill listed the destroyers involved as the Brighton (formerly the U. S. S. Cowell), Chelsea (Croninshield), Churchill (Herndon), Georgetown (Maddox), Leamington (Twigga), Richmond (Fairfax), Roxborough (Foote), St. Albans (Thomas) and the non-operational Lincoln (Yarnall).

The modern British submarines were the Sunfish, Unbroken, Unison and Ursula.

Blackburn of Britain Plans Big Flying Boat

LONDON—(AP) Blackburn Aircraft company plans the largest flying-boat ever built in Britain. The six-engined aircraft would weigh 138 tons — more than six times as much as the R.A.F.'s Sunderland—and have a wing span of 202 feet. It would carry up to 160 passengers or 90,960 pounds of freight.

Top speed would be more than 300 miles an hour and normal cruising speed 269 miles at 15,000 feet.

PROF. LEONID PASTERNAK

Russian Painter Illustrated Leo Tolstoy's 'Resurrection'

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—The death of Prof. Leonid Pasternak, noted Russian painter, friend of Leo Tolstoy, was announced today in Oxford, where he had been living. His age was 83.

He illustrated Tolstoy's "Resurrection." Some of his work is in the British Museum.

Professor Pasternak was a genre and portrait painter and an illustrator of books. He attended the Munich Art Academy.

Some of his works were shown at the Paris Exposition of 1901, and at the Moscow and Luxembourg Museums. He had done portraits of Tolstoy.

EX-LORD MAYOR, ONCE STREET CLEANER, DIES

BLACKPOOL, England, June 5 (AP)—Joseph Toole, who rose from a street cleaner to become a Member of Parliament and Lord Mayor of Manchester, died yesterday. His age was 58.

Born in Salford, England, Mr. Toole attended Mount Carmel Roman Catholic School there. He commenced his business career as a newsboy and later was a laborer in an iron foundry and in electrical shops.

A member of the British Labor party, Mr. Toole ran for the House of Commons in 1923, but lost. Later in the year he tried again and succeeded, serving as a Member of Parliament until the next election and also from 1930 to 1931. He was Lord Mayor of Manchester in 1936-37.

Late in his career he was on the publicity staff of The Manchester Guardian. He was the author of "Fighting Through Life," published in 1935; "My Year as Lord Mayor," 1937, and a serial, "Her Name Was Mary," 1940. He was a Justice of the Peace and had been Alderman for the Openshaw Ward, Manchester.

In 1908 he married Miss Margaret Dearden. Two daughters and a son were born to them.

VILLAGES 'DOOMED'

BELCHAMP ST. PAUL, England (AP)—Rev. E. Powell, vicar of this Kent settlement, says small villages in England are "doomed." Population of his own village has dropped from 880 in 1891 to 340.

YANK PRISONERS ALL FREE NOW

Paris, June 5 (A. P.).—The Provost Marshal's office of the European Theater announced today that virtually all American prisoners of war, including those in Russian-occupied areas, have been recovered and that more than two-thirds have departed for the United States.

The announcement said 89,776 recovered American prisoners were either en route home or awaiting transportation. Roughly, 64,000 have been shipped home, it was said, and all except 3,000 to 4,000 of the remainder have been processed for shipment.

"We feel confident that all of them will be en route home before the end of the month," it was stated by Lieut.-Col. W. P. Schweitzer, chief of the Recovered Allied Military Personnel Division.

Almost All Captive Yanks Recovered

Paris, June 5 (AP)—Almost all American prisoners of war, including those in Russian-occupied areas, have been recovered and "all of them will be en route home before the end of the month," Lieut. Col. W. P. Schweitzer, chief of the Recovered Allied Personnel Division, said today.

Schweitzer said 89,776 American prisoners have been recovered so far. Approximately 64,000 have been sent home and all except 3,000 or 4,000 of the remainder have been processed and are awaiting transportation to the United States.

Supreme headquarters also announced that approximately 3,500 of the 17,800 nurses in the European theater would be returned to the United States for duty in Army hospitals there. It was estimated 1,800 would be needed in the army of occupation.

3,500 E.T.O. Nurses To Be Returned To U.S.

Paris, June 5 (AP)—Approximately 3,500 of the 17,800 nurses in the European theater of operations will return to the United States for duty in army hospitals there, the chief surgeon's office at supreme Allied headquarters said today.

It is estimated that 1,800 nurses will be needed in the Army of Occupation.

Lieut. Col. Ida W. Danielson, director of nursing service in the European theater of operations, said that the classification of nurses had progressed so rapidly that most nurses would know by early July where the redeployment program will send them.

French Strike at Anti-Semites

PARIS, June 5 (AP)—The Government has dissolved three anti-Semitic groups accused of forcibly preventing Jews from returning to buildings that they formerly occupied before being dispossessed by Vichy decrees. Simultaneously the Prefecture of Police ordered an inquiry into the activities of an organization that has been causing minor disorders in several quarters of the city.

FRENCH LINE UP TO GET NEW MONEY

Paris, June 5 (A. P.).—Probably the biggest money swap in history is under way in France today as citizens queued all over the nation to turn in 600,000,000,000 francs worth of currency of previous issue for new bills. Only those whose names begin with A, B or C got the new money yesterday. Others will make the exchange during the remainder of a twelve-day exchange period.

Printing orders for the new money were placed both in the United States and Great Britain. The notes were delivered to the Bank of France—with-

out loss of a single bill. It is hoped the new issue will end illicit money deals and help put the 2-cent franc on a stable basis.

Millionth Frenchman Returns From Reich

Paris, June 5 (AP)—The one millionth Frenchman repatriated after liberation from German prisons, has arrived at Le Bourget airport. He was greeted by cheering crowds, blaring bands and officials of the French, British, United States and Russian governments.

Jules Carron, young cavalry officer, was the one honored. He was flown here in an American plane.

500 Jewish Orphans Quit Buchenwald Camp

Children, 5 to 17, Off to France and Later Palestine

BUCHENWALD, Germany, June 5 (AP).—Five hundred cheering Jewish orphans left their temporary quarters today in the former S. S. (Elite Guard' barracks at the Buchenwald concentration camp for France and eventually Palestine.

They were from six to seventeen years old, and all but twenty were boys. Only six had relatives in the camp; the rest had no close relatives. Half were Polish, the rest Hungarian and Czechoslovaks.

The children's train was in the charge of Rabbi Robert Marcus, of 2665 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, New York. He adopted one of the Polish orphans to add to his own family of a wife and three children.

The orphans marched to the train in groups of fifty carrying banners and Polish and Palestine flags. One group carried a banner inscribed, "Vivent Truman, Stalin and Churchill." Another banner bore the words: "Today begins a new free life."

Time Bomb Is Blamed For Bremen HQ Blast

Bremen, Germany, June 5 (AP)—The theory that a time bomb caused the explosions yesterday in United States Military Government police headquarters here, resulting in 20 deaths and more than 100 casualties, was advanced in a preliminary official report released today.

Five Americans and fifteen Germans have been identified among the dead.

Lieut. Col. Bion C. Welker, Harrisburg (Pa.) newspaper publisher, who received the report, said both military and civil investigations were being made.

U.S. Nonmilitary Paper Is Printed In Germany

Bremerhaven, Germany, June 5 (AP)—The first American non-military newspaper to be printed in Germany—the Chicago *Overseas Tribune*—rolled from the presses in Bremerhaven today for distribution to the four United States armies of occupation.

Larry Rue, veteran Chicago *Tribune* foreign correspondent, said that 5,000 copies were printed on this week's test run, but that next week's edition will reach 20,000.

The Bremerhaven edition of the Chicago Overseas Tribune is identical with those issued in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, India and Australia. Plastic plates, flown by Army Special Services from the United States with class one priority, are used.

A german civilian staff handles the publication here under Rue's direction.

SEIZE NAZI ART EXPERT

BERCHTESGADEN, June 5—(AP) Walther Hofer, German art expert who scouted occupied Europe for many of the paintings found among Hermann Goering's loot, has been placed under arrest by U. S. Seventh army authorities.

RELEASE FARM PRISONERS

ROSENHEIM, Germany, June 5—(AP) German prisoners of war falling in the farm transport or mining occupation categories are being released at the rate of 300 daily from the prison pens in this area, it was announced tonight.

The U. S. Army, meanwhile, prepared to release the first of 4,000 German women from one camp. They were the German equivalent of WACS and were rounded up in mass surrenders.

6 Million Face Hunger In Reich

Southern Germany, June 5 (AP). Six million persons in the Southwaria, Württemburg and North Baden face a serious food shortage unless improved transport and imports make it possible for them to hold out until the new harvest of grains in two months, a Military Government report said today.

Difficulty in maintaining the daily 2,000 calory food level for displaced persons or the average 1,150 calory level for Germans was foreseen in a survey of current food stocks by the United States 6th Army Group.

Potato rations for the current year already have been distributed throughout the three provinces, and the supply is short. Prospects for all the crops are poor.

Robertson In Command Of Corps Of 7th Army

U.S. 7th Army, Germany, June 5 (AP) — Maj. Gen. Walter Robertson assumed command today of the 15th Corps, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Wade Haislip, new commander of the United States 7th Army.

Robertson had commanded the 2d Division. He and Haislip were classmates at West Point in 1912. Robertson won the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in the Ardennes. His wife lives at Carmi, Ill.

Warsaw Regime Wins Favor With Churchman

Moscow, June 5 (AP)—Dr. Hewlett Johnson, dean of Canterbury, said today it would be in the interests of Great Britain and the United States to have diplomatic relations with the Polish provisional government at Warsaw.

The British churchman visited Warsaw, Krakow and Danzig. He told a press conference that the Polish government was standing solidly on its feet and going ahead with reconstruction.

United States and British recognition would make reconstruction proceed more successfully, he said.

The dean said the provisional government recognizes the freedom of religious worship. The Catholic church, he said, remained the leading church among the masses of Poles. He said Catholic lands had not yet been touched by the program to divide up lands among the peasants.

Poles Rule Part Of East Prussia

Moscow, June 5 (A. P.).—The Polish Press Agency said today that the Russian military authorities had transferred to Polish civil administrators the Masurian area of East Prussia. The area stretches eastward from Tannenberg across southern East Prussia.

Anti-Russian Talk Condemned

Moscow, June 5 (AP)—"Dancers to the tune of Goebbels's music" was the label a writer in the army newspaper *Red Star* today applied to persons abroad who, he said, were raising an alarm that "the Red Army is threatening all countries and continents."

The writer said a widely circulated American daily—not identified by name—was warning the United States to arm for the defense of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, and added:

"These provocateurs know what they are doing. They are trying to hypnotize their readers with 'the Red menace' to convince them of the inevitability of war with the Soviet Union."

REPORT STALIN READY FOR BIG 3 SESSION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Russian-controlled Graz radio in Austria said last night (Tuesday) that Marshal Stalin had "agreed" to attend a Big Three conference and had expressed the opinion that it "should be held soon."

The broadcast, monitored by FCC, credited the visit of Harry Hopkins to Moscow as playing "a large part in this development."

General Lindemann Arrested

Copenhagen, June 5 (AP) — Col. Gen. Lindemann, former commander of German forces in Denmark, was arrested yesterday by a Danish police brigade in Aarhus and turned over to the British authorities, the Danish news agency Ritzans reported. He had been quoted previously as saying that he would follow his troops into imprisonment after their evacuation from Denmark.

Rev. Niemoeller Doubts Hitler Dead, Says Germans 'Like to Be Governed'

By GEORGE PALMER

NAPLES, June 5—(AP) The Rev. Martin Niemoeller, self-described "Hitler's own prisoner and personal enemy," said today that he vainly tried to join the Nazi Navy in 1939 because "my sons were out fighting and dying for me and I think a father should die for his sons."

"You must take me for what I am," said the Lutheran pastor who attacked Nazism from the pulpit in 1937. A U-boat commander in the first World War, he was in a concentration camp for his defiance of the Fuehrer, at the time he tried to enlist.

Released after eight years in Nazi prison camps by U. S. 5th army troops, Niemoeller said at a press conference that he could not believe that Hitler—who personally ordered him to a concentration camp—was dead until a "reliable witness has seen his body."

"I read recently that a U-boat had been reported taken with German officers aboard, who were believed trying to escape to Japan. It may be that Hitler was trying to escape and for that reason the Nazis announced he was dead," Niemoeller said.

Discussing political issues, the clergyman said that the German people "like to be governed and live under some authority" and that it might be true that the Germans were "incapable of living under a democracy."

Niemoeller said he believed that the type of democracy under which the Germans could live had not yet been found.

Four other prominent Germans who took part in the interview echoed his belief. They were Col. Herman Puender, a former Reich chancellor under President Hindenburg; Dr. Joseph Mueller, a German resistance leader of Munich; Johann Neuhaeusler, former Dean of Munich Cathedral, and Ulrich Goerdeler, a Stettin lawyer.

Niemoeller was garbed in khahi trousers, a gray jacket, a dark green shirt and was tieless for the interview which took place in a Naples hotel. He is classified by the Allies as a "displaced person."

Niemoeller insisted that his opposition to Hitler was never based on political grounds. In a previous interview, delayed by censor from May 18, he said he saw in 1933 that the system of Hitlerism would lead to corruption.

"Until that time I had nourished the hope that national socialism, if it had gone the right way, might have developed into a system for creating good for the German people. I must say that I had been deceived," he said.

But the pastor added that his opposition had always been based fundamentally on religion. Under Hitlerism, he said, "If an individual creed of a person did not coincide with the state creed then his religion became a political crime."

He said that the German people as a whole "Don't like to mingle in politics," but he thought they might be a "little more cautious" following their betrayal by the Nazi party.

Niemoeller answered every question regarding the future of Germany with a shrug of his shoulders. He said: "To such questions I can only reply—I do not know." Shut off from the world for eight years, he said, he did not know the attitude of the German people.

For the Communists, he said, "I must say I have a great personal esteem for a lot of them." Then, shrugging his shoulders again, he said:

"Maybe there is a sort of life for Christians under Communism. We shall have to wait to see. It is not my special job to say anything about this. But it is my special job to look upon all people as persons of God."

Shocked by Atrocities

The pastor said he was "shocked and shattered" by the atrocity pictures from inside Germany, adding that he thought the great masses of the German people were unaware that such crimes had been committed by the Nazis.

In his May 18 interview, Niemoeller admitted that the German people had suffered heavily under Hitlerism. "I am an example of it," he said, "except that I have been treated with more gentlemanliness because I was a personal prisoner of Adolf Hitler."

The pastor said he intended to return, to Germany and help the German people rebuild the country on the basis of justice and security for men of all beliefs.

Until this morning, Niemoeller had been in suspense regarding the welfare of his sick wife, from whom he was separated at Dachau concentration camp April 20, when the pastor was taken into Italy by SS men. Today, he read an interview with her that appeared in the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes. At present she is at Leoni, near Munich.

Niemoeller said May 18 that out of five children, one son was killed in action and two sons were missing—possibly Russian prisoners of war.

Italian Torturer Put to Death

Rome, June 5 (A. P.).—Pietro Koch, convicted yesterday by a high court of justice as one of the main torturers of Italian patriots during the German occupation of Rome, was executed by a firing squad at Fort Bravetta near here this afternoon.

Six ELAS Backers Sentenced to Die

Athens, June 5 (A. P.).—Six ELAS supporters were sentenced to death and two others to life imprisonment last night by the Athens Criminal Court for killing Helen Papadakis, leading actress of the National Theater of Greece, and forty-three gendarmerie officers and men. The condemned men pleaded guilty.

Top Himmler Aide Living In Sweden

Stockholm, June 5 (AP)—A Swedish Foreign Office official said today that SS Brigade Führer Walter Schellenberg, described as chief of Heinrich Himmler's foreign division of the SS, was under special surveillance.

Schellenberg arrived in Sweden shortly before Germany surrendered in a ship bringing prisoners released from German concentration camps through efforts of Count Folke Bernadotte.

Aftonbladet described Schellenberg as one of Germany's "most dangerous" men. The newspaper said that after the July 20 attempt on Hitler, Schellenberg became chief of a German high command department concerned chiefly with counterespionage. He is living now in a pleasant Stockholm suburb under a form of limited internment.

GEORG KAISER, 67, WRITER OF PLAYS

German Author Who Fled Nazis Is Dead in Switzerland—Works Produced Here

ASCONA, Switzerland, June 5 (AP)—Georg Kaiser, German playwright, who came to Switzerland when the Nazis assumed power, died here today at the age of 67.

Used Modern Technique

Mr. Kaiser was a dramatist of social vision who employed an advanced modern technique in the writing of more than thirty plays. His works were almost uniformly successful in a commercial as well as an artistic way from 1919 until Hitler's accession to power.

Several of his plays, notably "From Morn to Midnight," a Theatre Guild production in 1922, were seen in New York. Others were "The Phantom Lover," at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre in 1928, and a number of Yiddish theatre productions.

In a labor play, produced in Chicago in 1926 under the title "Gas," Mr. Kaiser bitterly arraigned the industrial system and pleaded for man's emancipation from the tyranny of the machine. He was known as a master of plot construction and in most of his works dispayed a deep sympathy for oppressed peoples.

Wrote "Citizens of Calais"

He wrote the pseudo-historical drama, "The Citizens of Calais," before the First World War. Other outstanding plays included "The Rescued Alcibiades," "The Conflagration in the Opera House" and "The Three Popovitches." He showed, in the Nineteen Twenties, some antagonism to the United States, notably in "Two Neckties" and "Kolportage," but little knowledge of this country. Considerably more insight into American life was exhibited in his "Mississippi," a drama of country-city conflict, which played in Berlin in 1931.

Born in Magdeburg, Germany, he embarked on a business career. After three years he spent some time in Argentina on a special mission for the German Electric Com-

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pany. In ill health, he then returned to Europe and spent eight years in Italy and Spain.

His first literary work, a light, satiric comedy, "Rektor Kleist," was written when he was 25, but his plays did not reach the stage for another ten years. Students of the theatre held that his outstanding satirical work was a trilogy entitled "Die Koralie."

Escapades Of Mussolini's Daughter Disapproved

Bern, June 5 (AP)—Visits of Countess Edda Ciano outside the sanitorium where she is a patient drew an expression of disapproval from Swiss police today.

The police department announced that it blamed the sanitorium for laxity in permitting the daughter of Mussolini to visit an inn and go dancing.

Yugoslavs Recalled

Tito Withdraws All Officials Now in Istanbul

ISTANBUL, June 5 (AP).—All Yugoslav officials in Istanbul have been recalled to Belgrade by Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), it was learned today. No explanation was given.

Greek-Turk Trade Pact

Ankara, June 5 (AP)—A new commercial treaty, designed to help reestablish normal conditions in Greece after a long famine, has been made between Greece and Turkey.

Honor Persian Gulf Port Commander

Teheran, Iran, June 5 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Donald P. Booth, whose wife now lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Morrison, at 280 Main street, Ridgefield Park, N. J., has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious achievement as organizer and director of the Persian Gulf Command's port services, command headquarters here announced.

FOE QUITS 4 TOWNS IN HONG KONG AREA

Japanese Continue Retreat in Big Area of the Invasion-Threatened China Coast

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, China, June 5 (AP)—Japanese troops have abandoned four big industrial towns in the Hong Kong area in a contraction of their holdings along the vulnerable, invasion-threatened South China coast, Chinese reports said today.

In an area fifty-five miles west of Hong Kong, the Japanese were reported to have pulled out of Hoiping, Szetsin, Sunwui and Toishan, all lying between forty-three miles southwest of Canton and nineteen miles from the South China Sea.

Chinese reports said the contraction of Japanese lines in coastal Kwangtung Province had been going on quietly for several weeks, but the reports were not revealed in Chungking until today.

The Japanese also were falling back under Chinese pressure along China's east coast north of the Japanese island of Formosa. In this Fukien Province area, Japanese remnants from liberated Siapu, seventy miles northeast of Foochow, were fleeing northward toward Futing, fifty-five miles southwest of the big east coast port of Wenchow, a Chinese High Command communiqué claimed.

Two Armies Near Liuchow

The biggest battle in China raged for possession of Liuchow, 400 miles southeast of Chungking. Two Chinese armies were closing on the city on an expanding 180-mile front and the Chinese command said Chinese veterans were executing an enveloping movement to encircle the Kwangsi Province rail hub.

A new threat to the city was posed from the southeast when Chinese troops recaptured the important West River inland port of Kweihsien, ninety miles below Liuchow, and one column struck northward toward Mosun, fifty-one miles south-southeast.

Headquarters of the Chinese Combat Command — an American advisory and liaison group — said that Chinese forces moving on Liuchow from the southwest had pushed seven miles overnight along the Liuchow-Nanning highway and reached the vicinity of Tatang, twenty-one miles from the key city.

These Chinese forces were pressing forward in the wake of Japanese forces withdrawing from southeast China. Enemy resistance west of Liuchow, however, indicated that the Japanese were prepared to defend the former United States Fourteenth Air Force base until the withdrawal was complete.

Forty-three miles west of Liuchow, the Japanese put up a stubborn battle, but the Chinese battled to the outskirts of Ishan, an outer stronghold of Liuchow, which was abandoned by American fliers last November.

Northwest and north of Liuchow, the Chinese continued a swift advance toward the enemy escape railroad running north from Liuchow to Kweilin and Hengyang in an effort to cut off the Japanese withdrawal. They reached the outskirts of Paishow, fifty-five miles west of Kweilin—also a former American air base—and were locked in fierce fighting, the Chinese High Command said.

More Fires in Liuchow

With Chinese ground forces advancing toward Liuchow from the southeast, southwest, west and north, American bomb-carrying fighters returned to the communications city to kindle new fires in the city for the second straight day.

Japanese gun emplacements before Kweilin, ninety miles northeast of Liuchow, also received a drubbing from American fliers, and enemy road traffic in the area of Pinglo, seventy-seven miles east northeast of Liuchow, was heavily attacked.

About 220 miles northeast of Liuchow, the Chinese apparently ran up against bitter enemy opposition before the former American fighter-plane base at Paoking. The Chinese communiqué was silent on operations in that sector.

Meanwhile, at opposite ends of the 900-mile front stretching across China's heart, the Chinese battled to consolidate gains in Kwangsi and Honan provinces.

At the southern end of the front, Gen. Chang Fah-kwei's soldiers fought into the suburbs of Szelo, twenty-two miles from the Indo-China frontier, while 400 miles northeast of Chungking the Chinese held their position against reinforced Japanese counter-attacks in southwestern Honan. The Chinese inflicted high casualties west of the Japanese bastion of Hsihsiakow, and were locked in a swaying battle for the city.

Off China's east coast, front dispatches claimed that Japanese troops on Yuhwan Island near Wenchow had been wiped out. Chinese repossession of the island threatened any Japanese sea evacuation from Wenchow that might be planned by the Japanese command.

The Japanese withdrawal from Saipu toward Wenchow possibly indicated that they might leave that port as they did Foochow and are doing at Hong Kong.

United States Fourteenth Air Force bombers and fighters, besides aiding Chinese ground forces, ranged far over China, sweeping as far north as the Peiping area and blasting rail yards at Sinsiang on the Peiping-Hankow railroad north of the Yellow River.

JUN 6 1945

Chinese Are Executing Enveloping Movement At Liuchow And Ishan

MOOSA

Chungking, June 5 (AP)—The Chinese high command said today that Chinese forces were executing an enveloping movement against Japanese forces at Liuchow, former site of a United States 14th Air Force base, and Ishan, 43 miles to the west.

Severe fighting was reported in the suburbs of Szelo, on the highway to French Indo-China, 70 miles southwest of Liuchow.

The high command announced the recapture of Kweihsien, important port on the West River, in southwestern Kwangsi province, 95 miles south-southwest of Liuchow.

Two Columns On Move

From Kweihsien, the high command said, one column was moving down the West River while a second stabbed northward toward Muson about 55 miles south-southeast of Liuchow.

In the coastal province of Fukien, the high command said, Japanese remnants are being pursued northeast of Foochow.

A semi-official Chinese dispatch said that Chinese forces had occupied Siapu, 75 miles northeast of Foochow, and added that Japanese forces were fleeing northward along the highway leading to Wenchow (Yungkia), 220 miles south of Shanghai.

Was Held By Relief Force

Siapu was originally captured by a small enemy relief force which the Japanese landed on the Fukien coast in support of their troops withdrawing northward from the Foochow region along the highway to Wenchow.

An American communiqué announced that planes of the United States 14th Air Force continued attacks in the Liuchow area.

Eyewitnesses to the Yanks' attack Sunday said the raid was one of the largest undertaken by Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault since last December.

Co-Ordinated With Drive

The air blow was made in coordination with a Chinese drive aground against the rail center, a point in the now ruptured life line to southeast Asia.

Pilots said the Liuchow air field lay deserted, denied to the Japanese for offensive purposes since the 14th Air Force abandoned and destroyed it last November 7. The city was drubbed by squadron after squadron of B-25 medium bombers belonging to the 14th East China Wing.

Occupation of Siapu suggested that the Japanese were retreating overland to Wenchow, a small but once thriving Chekiang port.

Was Taken Sunday

The dispatch said that Siapu was taken on Sunday. Foochow fell into Chinese hands on May 19.

Chinese quarters believed that the force which the Japanese recently sent southward from Wenchow was going to the relief of withdrawing enemy troops.

The dispatch asserted that Japanese troops at Yuhawan Island, off the Chekiang coast near Wenchow, had been liquidated and that some puppet Chinese troops, previously disarmed by the Japanese, were hiding in the hills on the island.

Jap Lines Contract

In northern Kwangtung province east of the Canton-Hankow railroad, Chinese forces were reported to have inflicted heavy casualties on Japanese thrusting westward from Kuantu, 100 miles northnortheast of Canton.

Reliable Chinese reports chronicled a steady contraction of Japanese lines in Kwangtung and declared that among points abandoned by the enemy during this process, said to have been going on quietly for several weeks, were Hoiping, Szeping, Sunwai and Toishan, all lying in the area between Canton and the South China Sea.

Many Chinese living in the United States come from these four towns.

DAY

British Cross Jap Mine Fields

Calcutta, June 5 (AP)—Tank-supported British troops battered 2 miles across deep Japanese mine fields in Burma today in pursuit of enemy forces falling back toward Thailand from mountain positions 150 miles north of Rangoon.

On a 7,600-foot mountain highway between the Sittang and Salween rivers, British infantry and tankmen reached a point 16½ miles east of Toungoo, on the Rangoon-Mandalay railroad, and then launched a powerful thrust against Japanese bunker positions.

The Japanese retreated and the British advanced to a point just short of 17 miles east of Toungoo.

Farther north, British troops advanced in the Kalaw area, 95 miles south of Mandalay, without contacting the enemy.

NEW GAIN IN BURMA

Calcutta, June 5 (A. P.).—Tank-supported British Fourteenth Army troops have driven Japanese forces out of bunker positions sixteen and a half miles east of Toungoo and pushed them back another half mile through an extensive minefield. This represented a gain of nearly five miles toward the Thailand border since yesterday. What British forces were reported to have repelled a Japanese counter-attack twelve miles east of Toungoo, which is 150 miles north of Rangoon.

NEW

ACCUSES FRENCH

CAIRO, June 5 — (AP) Saad Allah El Gabby, Syrian delegate to the Pan-Arab league conference, charged today that the French, prior to the disturbances in the Levant, had distributed leaflets among the French nationals telling them to be ready for action.

The league discussed the Syrian crisis four hours during its second session but took no action. The conference adjourned until tomorrow.

Havanans Riot Over Meat Plan

Havana, June 5 (AP)—One person was killed and several injured today when 10,000 persons demonstrated in front of the presidential palace over a new meat distribution plan initiated by the Government.

The victim was an 18-to-20-year-old youth who was killed instantly when his head was shattered by a heavy blast, probably from a shotgun. Eyewitnesses said the boy was killed when police attempted to break up the demonstration with tear gas.

Under a plan to break up black-market-meat sales and end a beef shortage, scores of Government-operated motorized meat markets during the day toured the city in a producer-to-consumer plan in which Government-stamped sacks of meat were sold to Havana residents.

After a morning distribution in which hundreds of city residents carried home meat bought from the vans, some 2,000 meat dealers and their employés staged a march on the palace protesting the Government plan.

Shortly afterward, several thousand persons attempted to break up the demonstration and a number of fist fights broke out and stones were thrown.

The crowd dispersed at evening after delegates for the meat dealers conferred with President Dr. Grau San Martin.

KOBE FIRES RAGE, 8 SUPERFORTS LOST

Japanese Radio Reports Flames Being Brought Under Control.

COONS

GAUM, Wednesday, June 6—(AP) Great fires raged in Kobe yesterday hours after approximately 450 superfortresses struck their heaviest blow at this sixth city and largest port of Japan at a cost of eight bombers.

The bomber losses—less than half the record total of 19 shot down over Tokyo in the big fire raid of May 29—were announced in Washington by the 20th Air Force, which said results of the raid were excellent.

The Japanese agency Domei, which had claimed 56 of the B-29s were shot down, was heard admitting six hours after the last bomber turned for home that the fires were only then "gradually being extinguished."

Three thousand tons of fire bombs plummeted into a seven square mile area of eastern Kobe, embracing the vast Kobe steel works, near a nine-square-mile area laid in ashes by two other raids in February and March.

The big bombers resolutely pressed home their attacks against the worst that the Japanese and the weather could offer. Heavy and accurate anti-aircraft fire greeted the bombers as they sailed out of the banks of thunderheads and fog into the fair skies over Kobe, 250 miles southwest of Tokyo.

At least 40 aggressive Japanese fighter planes came barreling up to meet them, and by enemy account some crashed into the superforts in suicidal attacks.

But for all the opposition, the heavyweights cruised the skies over Kobe for an hour, dumping their incendiary loads on the steel works, two main railway stations, shipyards and docks.

The weather was too bad for fighter escort to make the trip and one returning navigator said the storms knocked out all his instruments, forcing him to reach the target by dead reckoning.

Visual Bombing

Pilots said the results were excellent. Visibility was good and they could watch their incendiaries go down and flames mushroom out.

"It looked like the smoke was so high that it was pushing the clouds up," one bombardier said.

Bad weather had dogged them

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Kobe Ablaze After B-29 Attack

450 Superforts Drop 3000 Tons of Fire Bombs on Area of One Square Mile.

Guam, June 5 (A. P.).—Approximately 450 Superfortresses flew through snow, fog, thunderheads, accurate anti-aircraft fire and fairly strong fighter opposition today to attack with fire the industrial and transportation center of Kobe.

The B-29s, flying through weather so bad they had to make the trip without fighter escort, found perfect weather over Japan's largest port city and spent an hour setting it afire with 3,000 tons of incendiary bombs in a first anniversary celebration of the initial Superfort raid.

[The Twentieth Air Force reported in Washington that eight Superfortresses were missing. Opposition from Jap fighter planes was described as moderate. Anti-aircraft fire ranged from "meager to intense" and was "accurate."]

Returning pilots described the results as excellent. They guessed damage would exceed the nearly seven square miles burned out of Yokohama in the May 29 strike at Nippon's second largest port.

Jap Fighters Aggressive.

About forty Jap fighters, some of them fairly aggressive, were sent up to intercept the tight bomber formations, and a few flew above the B-29s to drop phosphorus bombs. But they couldn't keep the daylight attackers from coming in dead-on their target in the third fire strike at Japan's sixth largest city.

Six hours after the last bomber turned away, Jap broadcasts conceded that fires were only "gradually being extinguished." Tokyo said fire bombs also set blazes in Mikagemachi and Ashiya, industrial towns, respectively two and six miles east of Kobe on the rail lines running along Osaka Bay to the city of Osaka, last previous B-29 target.

The Domei News Agency, quoting a joint Army-Navy communique issued in Kobe, claimed fifty-six Superfortresses were shot down, and 144 heavily damaged. Seven Jap interceptors were listed as lost, "including those that carried out body-crashing attacks."

Superforts centered their incendiaries on a heavily industralized square-mile area of eastern Kobe, including the city's two main railway stations, the extensive Kobe steel works, shipyards and major docks. This is approximately adjacent to nearly nine square miles in the center of the city burned out in previous strikes.

Results are sure to be "very good," said Lieut. R. S. Combs, of Miles City, Mont., commander of one of the later planes over the target. Second Lieutenant W. K. Walmsley, of Middletown, Conn., bombardier of the same B-29, said he thought the attack would prove to be more effective than the fighter-escorted raid on Yokohama.

Through Rough Weather

The trip to Kobe was made through "the roughest weather we've encountered on thirteen missions," said Lieut. John McLaughlin, of Valley Stream, Long Island, N.Y. "We ran into thunder heads, snow, a couple of weather fronts, but just as we reached the Japanese coast we broke out of the weather.

"We were over the target early and did not see many fighters, but those there really pressed the attack. We saw one Jap pilot's plane go down in flames. The pilot bailed out."

McLaughlin was in the Superfort, City of Clarksburg, W.Va., of which Lieut. Stanley Brewer, of Fort Worth, Texas, is plane commander.

"We had several fighter attacks that didn't hurt us," Brewer agreed. It was his 20th mission.

Over 30 Jap Fighters

Thirty to 40 twin-engine Japanese fighters were reported by Capt. Joe Carroll, of Jacksonville, Florida.

"Some came in close to make passes at us," Carroll said, "but they didn't hurt us. "The Japs had plenty of flak—moderate to intense—and very accurate. They could have knocked us down."

His pilot's compartment had a two-inch flak hole to bear him out.

"That flak came as close as I want to see," said Lieut. John Merritt, of Pacific Grove, Cal., copilot. Second Lieut William Cottrell, of Scotch Plains, N.J., navigator of this plane, reported that all navigation instruments failed to function and he plotted the trip only with the aid of a 25-cent compass.

Fancy Instruments Out

"We had to fly that weather by dead reckoning all the way up and back," Cottrell said. "I had to use my head, a pencil and a dash of luck. All the fancy instruments went out, but a 2-bit magnetic compass took us there and back."

Describing the fires, Second Lieutenant Roy M. Albert, bombardier from Gainesville, Texas, said "it looked like the smoke was so high it was pushing the clouds up." Sergt. Luther W. Church, of Belton, S.C., tail-gunner in another plane, told how one Japanese fighter flew above his formation and dropped a few phosphorus bombs. They missed.

Osaka Damage Report

While the B-29s were en route back from Kobe, Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay's 21st Bomber Command headquarters reported that nearly 3½ square miles of industralized Osaka were destroyed by a 450-plane incendiary raid Friday. This increased to 11½ square miles the extent of destruction wrought by B-29's in that city.

Reconnaissance photographs showed eleven industrial targets heavily damaged. Those targets included harbor installations, drug and dye stuff manufacturing plants, a metal industry factory, where aircraft propellers were produced; iron works and other manufacturing plants.

The B-29's attacked Kobe in daylight, as they did on their first incendiary raid on Kobe, February 4. The second fire raid, March 17, which burned out shipbuilding yards, was made in early morning darkness. Kobe was also given a 150-plane demolition raid May 11.

Railway Centers Hit

The Imperial Government railway shops, the main Sannomiya Railroad station and the East Nada Railroad yards were among the communications centers attacked today.

report was far out of line with the sort of opposition reported by the pilots and crews.

The raid was carried out on the first anniversary of the initial B-29 strike at the enemy—a raid on Thailand's capital of Bangkok—and served to underscore a war intelligence division warning to Japan from Washington yesterday that the worst in the air war was yet to come.

TANKER ONE OF VICTIMS OF AIR WING

Carrier Craft Destroy Enemy Planes; Weather On Okinawa Bad

Erickson

Guam, *Wednesday*, June 6 (*AP*)—In new blocading sweeps of the Korea coast, privateers of Fleet Air Wing 1 exploded a large Japanese oiler, sank three small cargo ships and damaged a small freighter Monday, a fleet communiqué reported today.

The attrition of enemy shipping between Asia and Japan, forcing Nippon to resort to a more circuitous route farther north, points up one important objective of the Okinawa invasion.

That purpose is to close more tightly a shipping blockade ring around Japan.

Notes Only Air Action

Today's communiqué reported only scattered aerial actions and, for the first time, omitted all mention of the fighting on Okinawa, at present in its closing phase.

The aerial harassment of Japanese shipping between Korea and Japan through the Tsushima and Korea straits has forced the Japanese to use a longer route north through Manchuria to supply forces on the mainland.

The only traffic moving between Korea and Japan at present must sneak in darkness or bad weather. Other traffic is moving northward across the Sea of Japan, still out of reach of American planes.

Blocks Enemy Flyers

The nearest the communiqué came to reporting the situation on Okinawa, where the Japanese have been compressed into the southern thirteenth portion of the island, was in saying there was "adverse weather" which prevented enemy air activity Monday.

Escort carrier planes of the United States Pacific Fleet destroyed five grounded enemy planes on the Sakishima islands, southernmost of the Ryukyus, Sunday.

Search Privateers of Fleet Air Wing E scored on the shipping around Korea, Monday. That brought Fleet Air Wing 1's bag since the Okinawa operations began to 904,405 tons of enemy shipping sunk and 91,205 tons damaged.

Others Caught Off Honshu

Planes of Fleet Air Wing 18 sank thre small enemy cargo ships and damaged three off the Japanese main island of Honshu Tuesday. The day before, a small ship was hit off Honshu by a rocket-firing Miachell of the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing.

Other planes attacked a naval station an dother installations in the Kuriles Monday.

The communiqué said the British fleet, which has been in co-ordinated operations with the United States Pacific Fleet, primarily concerned with the southern Ryukyus, had lost a total of 70 officers and men killed or missing and 34 seriously wounded.

Congratulated By Nimitz

The 10th Army soldiers and Marines fighting on Okinawa had received a "well done" message from Admiral Nimitz indicating the island's conquest might be completed within a few days.

The message from the commander in chief of the Pacific Ocean areas congratulated Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's 10th Army troops on their rapid advances of the last few days.

Nimitz said: "The manner in which the 10th Army is exploiting the destruction of the principal enemy forces and the main enemy positions on Okinawa is most gratifying."

Gather For Next Phase

There was ample evidence of gathering American might for the next phase of the war against the Nipponese mainland, only 325 miles away.

A Tokyo news dispatch admitted the Okinawa situation was "most critical" and added that "unmistakable signs point to the enemy's intention to invade the Japanese mainland."

Previous Tokyo reports pictured the Okinawa area as swarming with American ships, equipment and men.

To Be U. S. Base

The remaining job of the Tenth Army was to clean out the southern tip of the island so that development, already underway, may proceed unhampered to make Okinawa one of the greatest U. S. airbases in the Pacific.

Warships and transports are already using its excellent anchorages, including the former Japanese Nakagusuki bay naval base.

The collapse of organized resistance by the Japanese garrison, reduced from 86,000 to probably less than 20,000 sick, wounded and weary troops, became certain Monday.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd's Sixth division Marines landed behind the Japanese forces on Oroku peninsula and quickly captured half of Naha airfield, the largest on the island.

Associated Press War Correspondent, Al Dopking, who accompanied the amphibious force with Col. Alan Shapley's Fourth regiment, reported amazingly light opposition.

Marines were walking around with their helmets off, he said.

The only real difficulty, Dopking said, was caused when equipment stuck on a coral reef. Navy warships geve the peninsula a terrific shelling ahead of the landing.

Doughboys of the Army Seventh division matched the Marine gains by cleaning out nearly all of Chinen peninsula across the island and pushing in a quick three-mile surge to Gusichan, on Okinawa's southeast coast.

Capture Souvenirs

The Japanese retreated so hastily that officers left their foot lockers and personal belongings behind. Col. John H. (Mickey) Finn's 32nd regiment doughboys gathered a nice collection of Japanese swords and other souvenirs.

Finn's regiment was going its best to care for 10,000 Okinawa civilians, most of whom were found hiding in caves.

The Tenth Army today, in the 67th day of the campaign, held all but about one thirteenth of Okinawa. The Japanese were compressed in their pockets on the remaining 38 square miles of Oroku and Chinen peninsulas and the southern tip of the island.

Nimitz' Tuesday communique said "further information" on the Japanese air attack of Sunday in the Okinawa area disclosed one "light" U. S. fleet unit was damaged. Forty-five of the Japanese planes were shot down.

The Navy department announced in Washington that the destroyers Morrison and Luce had recently been lost off Okinawa, presumably in air attacks, with heavy casualties.

Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, in Washington from his recent Fifth fleet carrier force command, said at a news conference that the Japanese suicide plane menace was "daily being reduced."

Nimitz Sees End On Okinawa In A Few Days

FARON

Guam, June 5. (*AP*)—American Marines fought for complete control of the last Japanese-held airfield on Okinawa today in the wake of a surprise amphibious landing that put strong American forces on three sides of the enemy's Oroku Peninsula garrison.

Tough paratroopers and Marine raiders of the 6th Division overran half of the big Naha airdrome yesterday as they plunged ahead from the southern shore of Naha Bay, on the island's west coast.

Other 10th Army troops slashed ahead in the central and eastern areas, reaching the southern coast and registering advances up to 3 miles, a record for the campaign.

Nimitz Sees End Soon

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in a hearty message of "well done" to the officers and men of Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's 10th Army, foresaw the conclusion of the Okinawa campaign within the next "three or four days" if they "can maintain their high-speed maneuvers."

Supplies were parachuted to battle line troops as the clinging mud, which for days slowed troop advances, continued to hold supply vehicles in its grip.

Japanese propagandists viewed their garrison's position with alarm and Tokyo's newspapers agreed "unmistakable signs point to the enemy's intention to invade the Japanese mainland."

Japanese Domei news agency warned that the loss of the island would lead to increased air attacks both from Okinawa-based planes and by Superfortresses.

Tokyo Papers Quoted

Quoting from metropolitan papers, the Domei news agency said:

Asahi—"Japanese forces on Okinawa are under no small difficulty and disadvantage in fighting against overwhelming odds."

Mainichi—"The sum total of our brilliant war result achieved in the Okinawa battle has not been enough to turn the course of the ground battle in our favor. The enemy has at his disposal large

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numbers of reinforcements in men and huge quantities of supplies."

No Optimism" Permitted

Yomiuri Hochi—"The ground battle at the Okinawa front points to a prospect that permits no optimism."

Yomiuri Hochi admitted Japanese munitions output since late last year has not come up to "expectations," and asserted "the greatest task confronting the Japanese people at the present time is to overcome all obstacles to maintaining the minimum production necessary to prosecute the war."

Such war-essential commodities as coal, iron, steel and light metals have been scarce because of "restrictions on transportation with the southern regions, Manchukuo and China," and "adverse production factors, especially labor," the newspaper said.

No mention was made of the city-smashing Superfortress raids nor the virtually complete blockade around the Japanese home islands by Allied sea and air forces which are probably responsible for the labor and materials shortages.

Light Opposition

Surprisingly light opposition was encountered by Maj. Gen. Lemuel Shepherd's 4th Regiment as it plunged ahead from an 1,800-yard beachhead to attack Naha airfield, best of the Japanese-built airdromes on the island.

In American hands, the airfield, which has at least three long runways, will serve as a potent base for bomber raids on Japan proper, 325 miles to the north.

Associated Press Correspondent Alva N. Dopking, with the 4th Marine Regiment which executed the amphibious hop, wrote that the casualties were light.

Trouble With Reef

"Most of their trouble," he said, "was in getting over the coral reef that stretched out into the Pacific for 200 yards. Some amphibious tractors hung up on the reef."

Admiral Nimitz reported the Marines already had constructed bridges to Onoyama Island, in the center of Naha harbor, and were moving reinforcements and supplies across to strengthen the new position along a 1,200-yard beachhead on the southern shore.

There were indications that a fairly large group of Japanese troops was intact near the southern end of Naha airdrome, for the Marines encountered considerable mortar and automatic weapon fire. They also ran into antipersonnel and land mines.

Gains In Center

To the east, similar fire was encountered by Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's 1st Marine Division, which banged ahead up to 1,000 yards near the center of the rapidly changing line, capturing Kochinda Heights and Tomusu Town.

It was likely that a pocket of Japanese remained on the rugged tip of Chinen Peninsula, which juts off Okinawa's southeast coast.

Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's fast-moving 7th Infantry Division, already in possession of 8,000 yards of the southeastern coasline (and more than 6,000 civilian beach dwellers), was rapidly overrunning the peninsula after severing its base.

Seventh Division elements operating toward the center of the line scored a record 5,000-yard breakthrough in a dash southward to Meka Town and beyond to coastal Gusichan by nightfall. The 7th gained 3,500 yards yesterday for a two-day total of nearly five miles.

Iwa Captured

While Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th Infantry Division moved up to cover the 10th Army's right flank, the 96th Infantry Division under Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley advanced up to 1,200 yards and seized Iwa, a sizable town. The 96th then pressed southeastward toward Meka.

Admiral Nimitz gave further information on the strong Japanese air attacks on United States Fleet units at Okinawa on Sunday, reporting that one United States light vessel was damaged and 45 enemy planes were shot down, 35 of them in air combat. This was 19 more than his previous count.

The Navy announced at Washington, meanwhile, that the destroyers Morrison and Luce were lost off Okinawa, with heavy casualties. Each carried a crew of more than 200. This brought to 313 the announced number of naval vessels lost in the war.

NEW ROCKET BOMB IS USED BY JAPS

HAUGLAND

NAHA, Okinawa, June 4—(delayed)—(AP) A new rocket-type bomb is being used by the Japanese on Okinawa, it was disclosed today.

The bomb has a distinctive high shriek after which there is a moment of silence before a heavy explosion.

Marine Lt. Paul D. Silberstein of Fitzgerald, Ga., reported that five were fired today—"But they haven't hit anything yet."

As U. S. forces are slashing into Japan's homeland, the Japanese have thrown many new weapons into the war. These include:

A so-called "Baka bomb—a 19-foot span glider bomb released from a mother ship with a suicide pilot at its controls. In the nose of the glider is a heavy charge of explosives.

A glider—fleet communiques have announced shooting down mysterious glider airplanes.

An antiaircraft hazard—returning B-29 pilots have reported Japanese interceptor planes getting above them and dropping what seem to be kegs with wires strung between them. They supposedly are laden with explosives to detonate upon contact and the wires are to foul up propellers.

A new two-engine fighter—carrier pilots reported encountering a new Japanese fighter with great maneuverability which can outmaneuver American carrier planes and outdistance them. Some of the fighters have been encountered at more than 35,000 feet elevation.

NORTH LUZON GAINS LISTED

37th Division Advances Six Miles Along Highway

HAMPSON

Manila, *Wednesday*, June 6 (AP)—Showdown battles for northern Luzon's Cagayan valley were believed nearer today as the result of the 37th Division's 6-mile advance up Highway No. 5 and the capture of Aritao village Monday.

Thi carried Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's troops to the junction of Highway No. 5 and a Japanese-built lateral road across the Cordillera central range to a point north of Baguio.

30 Miles From Jap Base

It put American troops 216 road miles south of Aparri, northernmost Luzon city, an donly 30 miles south of the Japanese base at Bayombong, to which Japanese civilians from Manila were evacuated last December.

At Aritao the Yanks encountered the first prepared Japanese defense line, but it was deserted. The Americans took pillboxes and gun positions without t fight, although they fought several sporadic actions entering the town and knocked out thre emore tanks, making six for two days.

Co-ordinating with the 37th's thrust into the Cagayan valley, the 33rd Division under Maj. Gen. Percy Clarkson agai nmoved up Highway No. 11, which enters the valley by way of the Chico River valley for to the north.

Meet Stiff Opposition

On Monday the 33d had advanced almost 20 miles north of Bagulo but was meeting stiff opposition as it knifed deeper into enemy territory.

In central Luzon, Maj. Gen. William C. Chase's 38th Infantry Division captured th crest of Mount Lamita in the Marikina watershed sector east of Manila Monday but still was locked in a tough fight for the top of Mount Purro, where the enemy was putting up a last-ditch battle with machine guns and small arms.

On Mindanao Island's Davao Gulf the battle between the 24th Division, under Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff, and the Davao Japanese garrison flared again Monday around Tagakpan village.

24th Captures Village

The 24th captured the village after knocking out pill-box positions. This put the Yanks 11 miles inland from Davao in the most westerly advance.

Another element of the 24th moved 5 miles northwest of Mintal village in a move to force the Japanese back into the mountains where they will be trapped between the 24th and 31st divisions. The 31st, under Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin, is cutting across the hills from the Sayre highway.

Air strikes by Marine flyers at Davao and 5th Air Force pilots on Luzon accompanied the ground advances. On Sunday, Mitchells of the 5th Air Force dumped 250 tons of bombs on Gatara, south of Aparri Harbor.

Air attacks continued against Formosa, enemy shipping along the Asiatic coast, rail lines leading into Indo-China and Japanese shipping in the South Seas.

As two Yank Army divisions, the 24th and 31st, pushed forward on Mindanao after shattering two resistance centers, other American troops pressed their campaigns in northeastern Luzon and in the mountains east of Manila.

24th, 31st Gain On Mindanao

BRINES

Manila, June 5 (AP)—Converging columns of the United States 24th and 31st divisions made swift progress today on Mindanao Island. Two centers of Japanese resistance have been broken in the past three days.

A substantial number of Nipponese are caught between these forces, Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz reported.

Twenty-fourth Division elements under Major George Willets, of Seaside Park, N.J., advanced 1,000 yards northwest of captured Ula village without opposition. Ula was one of a group of villages wrested from the Japanese on Saturday by the 24th and guerrillas after stiff fighting just off Davao Gulf.

Pursuing Davao Garrison

In a nutcracker move, these forces are now driving a big Japanese Davao garrison westward while the 31st is pushing inland garrisons toward the east.

A vanguard of Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin's 31st made a substantial advance along the Kabawe-Talomo trail. A stubborn Japanese force southeast of Kabawe at the Pulange River was smashed Sunday after a brief tussle.

The slow advance into the Cagayan Valley of north Luzon was continued by the Thirty-seventh Infantry Division. The Thirty-eighth Division continued to fight for a hill mass around central Luzon's Wawa Dam yesterday. Air craft dropped 349 tons of explosives in support.

Formosa took a 265-ton bombing Sunday while the Thirteenth Air Force, the Seventh Fleet Air Wing and the Royal Australian Air Force attacked assorted Borneo targets, particularly around British North Borneo's Brunei Bay.

GUERRILLA TELLS OF JAP BRUTALITY

Bergholtz

ILOILO, Panay (Philippines), June 5—(AP) It now can be disclosed how 16 American citizens, including 11 Baptist missionaries, were beheaded and three American children bayoneted to death by Japanese troops nearly two years ago.

The story was obtained from a Filipino guerrilla who witnessed the atrocities.

The bloody savagery was displayed Dec. 20, 1943, in a peaceful mountain refuge ironically named Hopevale, "the Valley of Hope." It was a mission settlement established by the American Baptist Foreign Missionary society and faculty members of Central Philippine college near the village of Topaz in Capiz province. This occurred after the Japanese occupied the Visayan group of the Philippines in May, 1942.

Paterno H. Enano, 23, former student of the Central Philippine college, who was present at the executions, said in a signed statement that Capt. Kunoyi Watanabe, known on Panay as the "terror of China," was "solely responsible for death of the 19 Americans."

Enano said that, during the atrocities, he was employed by the Japanese as an interpreter. He later joined the guerrillas. This, in brief, is Enano's story of the beheadings:

"It was the policy of the Japanese army at the time on Panay that Americans found hiding in the mountains were to be captured only. None was to be killed when captured without orders from officers."

Victims Names

The victims have been identified as:

DR. FRANCIS H. ROSE, field representative of the American Baptist Missionary Society and professor of zoology, Central Philippine College.

MRS. GERTRUDE H. ROSE, wife of Dr. Rose and professor of mathematics and foreign languages.

JAMES H. COVELL, English professor at the college.

MRS. CHARMA COVELL, wife of Professor Covell and instructor in religious education at the college.

MISS DOROTHY DOWELL, principal of the Baptist missionary training school at the college.

MISS SIGNE ERICKSON, professor of religious education at the Missionary Training School.

DR. FREDERICK MEYERS, director of Immanuel Hospital at Capiz.

MRS. RUTH MEYERS, wife of Dr. Meyers and part-time professor in the conservatory of music at the college.

JANE ADAMS, head nurse at Immanuel Hospital.

THE REV. ERLE E. ROUNDS, director of rural education for the convention of Baptist churches on Panay; he also served as chaplain for Filipino guerrillas.

MRS. ERLE E. ROUNDS.

DOUGLAS ROUNDS, 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Rounds.

LIEUT. ROBERT KING, former Iloilo business man who was commissioned in the United States Army after outbreak of the war.

A Mr. and Mrs. Clardy and their two sons, Johnny and Terry, also were victims. No records are available on further identification of the Clardys except he formerly was an engineer in the Philippines.

Two unidentified men believed to be engineers completed the list.

Both were reported to have escaped from a mining camp in the Zambales Mountains of Luzon only to becaptured while attempting to join guerrillas on Panay.

Japs Cheat Themselves, Marine Sergeant Finds

Somewhere in the Pacific [AP—*Delayed*]—Those Japs cheat, even among themselves, says Marine Corps Sergeant John W. Champman, of Webster City, Iowa.

Chapman, a combat correspondent, reported today that Sergt. Billy Wade, El Dorado, Texas, found a pack of playing cards on a dead Nipponese at Iwo Jima.

It was a marked deck.

JAPANESE RADIO TAKES DARK VIEW OF WAR'S OUTLOOK

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—(AP) A dark war picture for Japan was outlined by radio Tokyo today — B-29s leaving sections of Kobe in flames "unmistakable signs" of an Allied invasion of Japan "in due course of time," and the situation on invaded Okinawa "most critical."

The various broadcasts, intercepted by the FCC, also reported munitions production lagging and the prospect of intensified air attacks on the nome islands.

Fires burning in the eastern part of Kobe after the U. S. Superforts smacked the city were "gradually being extinguished," Japan's Domei news agency reported. It had nothing to say about damage but quoted a totally unconfirmed army communique claim that 56 of the Yank raiders had been shot down and another 144 damaged.

Discussing the Okinawa situation, Domei said Tokyo's metropolitan press was "unanimous" in agreeing that it yielded "unmistakable signs x x x pointing to the enemy's intention to undertake a direct invasion operation against the Japanese mainland in due course of time."

The newspaper Asahi was quoted as saying Japanese on Okinawa were fighting "against overwhelming odds" while the Yomiuri Hocni commented that the battle there "points to a prospect that permits no optimism."

Fear New Attacks

Domei warned that loss of the island, only 325 miles south of Japan, would result in increased American air raids on the homeland. Indicating that Japanese suicide plane attacks on the Okinawa invasion fleet may be nearing an end, the agency said:

"Hitherto, the emphasis on air battles was in the death struggle between the enemy carrier groups and our special attack (suicide) corps. Now it is gradually changing into both sides jockeying to expel the other from land bases."

The report on declining munitions production was taken by Domei from an article in the Yomiuri Hochi, written by the newspaper's economic correspondent but not otherwise identified.

"Overcoming adverse factors" standing in the way of speeding munitions production—an oblique reference to American raid damage to war industries—was pointed out as "the greatest task confronting the Japanese people at the present time."

Recommendations for a solution included improved communications between the "back door" to Japan and occupied China and Manchuria, a "revamped" industrial management set up and better distribution to workers.

Organization of a combined government-business bureau to advise and guide factory owners in the reconstruction of plants wrecked by air raids on Tokyo was announced by radio Tokyo.

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TOKYO PAPERS SEE SIGNS OF DEFEAT

San Francisco, June 5 (A. P.).—All Tokyo's metropolitan papers agreed today that the Okinawa battle is "most critical" and that "unmistakable signs point to the enemy's intention to invade the Japanese mainland."

Quoting from metropolitan papers, the Domei news agency account monitored by FCC, said:

Asahi—"Japanese forces on Okinawa are under no small difficulty and disadvantage in fighting against overwhelming odds."

Mainichi—"The sum total of our brilliant war result achieved in the Okinawa battle has not been enough to turn the course of the ground battle in our favor."

Yomiuri Hochi—"The ground battle at the Okinawa front points to a prospect that permits no optimism."

Yomiuri Hochi admitted Jap munitions output since late last year had not come up to "expectations," and asserted "the greatest task confronting the Jap people at the present time is to overcome all obstacles to maintaining the minimum production necessary to prosecute the war."

Such war-essential commodities as coal, iron, steel and light metals have been scarce because of restrictions on transportation with the southern regions, Manchukuo and China, and adverse production factors, especially labor, the newspaper said.

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo reported to Emperor Hirohito today on international developments, the Tokyo domestic radio reported. The broadcast, recorded by the FCC, also said the Cabinet discussed organization questions relating to the Peoples' Volunteer Corps.

More Jap-War Aid Demanded

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.) said today the time has come to "demand" that England and Russia "bear a share of the burden proportionate to their interests" in the Japanese war.

"The British Empire and Russia," he said in a statement, "have greater interests at stake than have we, and there is no reason why we should carry on this battle alone."

Mitscher Says Suicide Attacks Dwindle

Admiral Asserts Small Per Cent of Enemy Planes Get Through to U. S. Ships.

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of the fast carrier task force in the Okinawa operations, said today the Jap suicide plane menace was "daily being reduced." He told a news conference, "The indications are it will be further reduced."

Admiral Mitscher, here for conferences at the Navy Department, said that "actually in all the time I have been out there (the Pacific) only 10 per cent of the planes get through our air defense."

"Of that 10 per cent, 90 per cent are shot down, and the remaining 10 per cent, or 1 per cent of the original total, are effective," he said. He asserted that the highly touted Jap suicide bombing technic actually is just dive bombing, except that they sacrifice a man with their plane. He conceded, however, that the suicide technic is more accurate than ordinary dive bombing.

He said the 10 per cent that get through can be reduced further and "can practically be eliminated" by some redesigning of equipment aboard ships.

Concerned About Attitude Here.

Admiral Mitscher said he had not yet encountered any Jap plane that could out-perform the modern fighters carried aboard

Long-time commander of the celebrated Task Force 58, the admiral arrived from the Pacific yesterday. He expressed some concern over what he said appeared to be a general impression, especially in the East, that the Pacific war is still a second front.

"Now that the number one front has cleared itself up," he said, "I feel we had better start pushing in order to clean up that little affair in the west as soon as possible. I know everybody wants a speedy end, but knowing the Japanese, I am convinced there is no danger of them surrendering for a long time. They will surrender only when they are thoroughly, thoroughly whipped. Given the men and material to fight, we can do it."

Defends Okinawa Campaign.

Asserting that he had read and heard some criticism of strategy in the Okinawa operations, Admiral Mitscher said that in his opinion "everybody out there is doing the best humanly possible," adding that his remarks covered all branches of the service.

The Admiral disclosed that he had been aboard two naval vessels struck by suicide attackers and that in one attack most of his personal wardrobe was destroyed by fire. He said, however, that his carrier task force had not lost a single vessel to suicide attack and that no major combat vessel larger than a destroyer had been so lost.

Secretary Forrestal disclosed that he had received from Admiral Richmond K. Turner, commander of the Amphibious Forces of the Pacific Fleet, a letter reading in part: "All hands are having a tough time here at Okinawa, but we are winning, no matter how slowly it seems. You may have been proud of these Navy boys of ours at Iwo, but you simply can't imagine the eruption of courage and determination and skill they have displayed here at Okinawa."

10,000-Ton Raids Near.

Dayton, Ohio, June 5 (A. P.).—Thousand-plane B-29 raids that may dump as much as 10,000 tons of bombs upon Japan in a single strike, are in store for the Japs well before the end of the year, the Army promised today.

In a message timed to mark the first anniversary of the initial B-29 combat mission—a raid upon Bangkok, Thailand—just a year ago today, Brig.-Gen. Orval R. Cook, chief of the Air Technical Service Command's procurement division, reported that the Superforts are rolling off production lines at a rate that will double their current strength in the Pacific before the year is out.

New York, June 5 (AP)—The Russian-controlled Graz radio in Austria said tonight that Marshal Stalin had "agreed" to attend a Big Three conference and had expressed the opinion that it "should be held soon."

The broadcast, monitored by FCC, credited the visit of Harry L. Hopkins to Moscow as playing "a large part in this development."

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Russia May Quit Conference If Loser in Veto Issue Vote

Cor Dell

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5—(AP) The United Nations conference looked to Washington, London and Moscow today for guidance toward a solution of the knotty veto issue, on which France made known she would vote with the United States against Russia.

At stake is the right of free discussion of events threatening peace within the security council of the new world league. Russia says the big-five—herself, France, the United States, Britain and China—must have the right to block such discussion.

But the preponderance of opinion and votes in the conference appeared to be against her.

Delegation Chairman Joseph Paul-Boncour definitely put France into the opposition in the event of a showdown, despite her treaty ties with the Soviets. He predicted Russia would lose by a 45 to 5 ballot, with only Ukrainia, White Russia, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia backing her.

That line-up presupposed the admission of Denmark to the conference as its fiftieth member, and the executive committee met today to arrange it.

Members of the 14-nation committee said they voted unanimously to seat Denmark at the conference. The Danes already have a three-man delegation here. The action will be reported to a steering committee, but Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia said "Denmark is in."

A defeat of such proportions for the Soviets, Paul-Boncour said in an interview, might endanger the whole conference by causing Russia to walk out.

"We must avoid that at all costs," he said. "We must strive by all means to reach agreement on this point."

Efforts were under way to do that.

Secretary of State Stettinius considered the question so vital that he sought a decision from President Truman on whether the American delegation should push the veto question to a test.

Lord Halifax, the British delegation chief, checked with Prime Minister Churchill. The Russians already had referred the issue back to Moscow, along with word of unrelenting opposition from the rest of the big-four to the barring of mere discussions of disputes in the security council by the vote of a single big nation.

If President Truman is worried about failure of the Big Five to agree on their veto powers, the White House said he had given no sign of it. There were indications he was waiting to see what would come out of the consultations which his special emissary, Harry L. Hopkins, had been holding in Moscow.

Conference committees were busy wheeling other problems out of the way. Some were nearly through with their work. Others were held up by the lack of agreement on the veto.

One of them shelved the hot question of whether the general assembly of the new United Nations league should have specific power to recommend treaty revisions. It erased the issue from its agenda, deciding to rely instead on language that the assembly can recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situations, regardless of origin, which are likely to impair friendly international relations.

FRANCE TO SIDE WITH AMERICA ON VETO ISSUE

Paul-Boncour Says Break Between U. S. and Russia Would Be Agonizing.

BELIEVES REDS FACE DEFEAT

Says Soviet Could Only Command Votes of Four Other Nations in Event of a Showdown.

San Francisco, June 5 (A. P.).—France would go along with the United States in event of a showdown between this country and Russia on the veto issue at the United Nations Conference, Chairman Paul-Boncour of the French delegation said today.

Any break between the United States and Russia would be agonizing to the French delegations, Mr. Paul-Boncour said in an interview, but France would vote with America, however reluctantly.

Another French delegate, commenting on this possibility, said: "It would be very annoying but we would support the Americans. We have been with the Americans all along on this point." France and Russia have a twenty-year alliance.

M. Paul-Boncour declared that should the Soviet and the United States run counter in the veto question voting, the American position would be upheld 45 to 5, with Russia, the Ukraine, White Russia, Yugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia in the minority.

Secretary of State Stettinius was looking today to the White House for a decision on whether a showdown with Russia should be forced on the right of free discussion in a world security council.

Mr. Stettinius is caught in a sharp difference of American opinion here.

The outcome depends on what happens overnight in Moscow. Premier Stalin has been asked to reconsider his Government's recent statement to the Big Five at the United Nations Conference that any big Power in the council should be able to veto discussion of any problem.

It is the conflict between this and an American-sponsored statement accepted by Britain, France and China which has deadlocked the conference on the whole veto issue, despite rapid progress on other questions, including approval of much peace-enforcement machinery.

Will Have Final Say.

An American official said today that if the United Nations charter is approved as now written the United States will retain the final decision on using its armed forces to preserve peace.

Under the charter as it probably will be signed here, nations that are members of the organization pledge themselves to act only in accordance with the objectives of the proposed new league.

The committee is expected to wind up its work in a day or so by approving a big-Power proposal, originally sponsored by Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) of the American delegation, to give the assembly power to review any situation considered dangerous to peace.

The five Arab States at the United Nations conference agreed meanwhile to oppose the big-Power veto authority in the new world organization so long as the present Government of France continues.

DAY

Forcing Of Veto Showdown Up To Truman

High Tower

JUN 6 1945

San Francisco, June 5 (AP)—Secretary of State Stettinius is looking to President Truman for a decision on whether the United States should force a showdown with Russia on the right of free discussion in a world security council.

Stettinius is caught in a sharp difference of American opinion here.

The outcome depends on what happens overnight in Moscow. Premier Stalin has been asked to reconsider his government's recent statement that any big power in the council should be able to veto discussion of any problem.

What To Do If Reds Balk?

It is the conflict between this and an American-sponsored statement accepted by Britain, France and China, that has deadlocked the conference on the whole veto issue, despite rapid progress on other questions, including approval of much peace-enforcement machinery.

A hot debate has been raging over what to do if Russia sticks to its stand. Virtually all of the United States delegates except Stettinius are reported to be urging a strong statement of the American position and a fight on the conference floor, if necessary. In such an instance there is every prospect that the Russian view would be voted down—for many small nations are becoming quite short-tempered about the entire veto situation.

State Department advisers, however, are advocating that the American delegation move cautiously, in order to avoid arousing new Russian fears and antagonisms.

One effect of a real fight on the point, some delegates argue, would be to recapture from Russia some of the moral leadership that Foreign Commissar Molotov won on such issues as a promise of "independence" for colonial peoples early in the conference.

Stettinius is reported to feel that a decision to make a fight is of such importance it should be made by Mr. Truman as a matter of highest foreign policy.

Enforcement Accord

The President's decision may be largely influenced, it appears here, by (1) what effect it might have on future harmony among the great powers and between them and the small nations and (2) how it would

affect America's chosen role of mediator among the powers.

Senator Connally (D., Texas), the American representative on a conference committee blue printing the league's enforcement powers, announced that this job had been finished.

The key chapter of the developing peace charter is Chapter 8. The first Section, A, deals with peaceful settlement of disputes. That section is tied up by the veto dispute.

Section B is that covering enforcement arrangements, which was approved by the committee. Its main provisions are:

1. The council would have power to determine a "threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression" and might either recommend or order measures to restore order.

Could Freeze Situations

2. It could freeze a threatening situation and if the disrupting nations failed to heed its orders to stop making trouble it could take that failure into account in its further steps.

3. Short of using armed force, the council could then back up its decisions with such things as "complete or partial investigation of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations."

4. Other means having failed, it could send United Nations land, sea and air forces into action.

5. It would get these forces from nations, especially the big powers, and it should take the initiative in setting up treaties with the member nations to state exactly how many forces each would make available.

Air Force Contingents

6. Particularly it should arrange for "national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action." This would be the council's nearest approach to an international air police force, although it would not actually be internationalized.

7. The council would say which one or more of the organization's members should take action when necessary.

8. Plans for military enforcement action would be made by the "military staff committee"—a sort of global high command, which could, if it desired, have regional subcommittees. It would be composed of the chiefs of the staff of the five big powers.

Frisco Plan Leaves U.S. Final Say On Troop Use

San Francisco, June 5 (AP)—An American official said today that if the United Nations charter is approved as now written, the United States will retain the final decision on using its armed forces to preserve peace.

Because this question will be asked when the charter is debated in the Senate, the American delegation has unofficially set forth its interpretation of those sections that deal with security council action to make peaceful settlements and to use force, if necessary.

Single Restriction

Under the charter as it will probably be signed here, nations that are members of the organization pledge themselves to act only in accordance with the objectives of the new league.

That would be the only practical restriction placed on the use of American military forces—that when this country decides to move militarily it proceed only in the direction of maintaining world peace and order.

Charter Quoted

On this point, the charter says: "All members of the organization shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the organization."

That would leave the United States free, an American official told reporters, to use its forces individually to put down some threatened aggression, even if joint league action were blocked by the veto of another of the Big Five members of the security council. The charter provides that enforcement action can be taken only when the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France and China concur, in a majority vote of seven of eleven council members.

Example Given

The possibility of individual action was cited in this example:

Country A, one of the Big Five, engages in a dispute with Country B, a smaller nation. If the matter is brought before the security council, A cannot exercise its veto power on peaceful settlement procedure because it is a party to the dispute and does not vote.

Suppose the council finds that A is in the wrong and condemns A as an aggressor. When it starts to take enforcement action, A can block that with its veto. That leaves the international organization powerless to take further action.

Members Can Act Singly

But it does not prevent any member from moving individually against A to stop the dispute by forceful means. However, any member which came to the support of A would be violating its charter pledges.

On the other hand, American forces could not be called out against this country's wishes, because the United States always retains the veto power against any enforcement action the Council wishes to take.

Thus it is the contention of American officials that the charter leaves the United States free to use, or deny the use of, its military forces in any situation that may arise so long as it employs its armed might in the maintenance of world peace and security.

Treaty-Revision Stand

Meanwhile, one of the conference's most-debated questions — whether a world assembly should have authority to recommend treaty revisions—finally passed from the scene by unanimous agreement of a conference committee.

The committee is expected to wind up its work in a day or so by approving a big-power proposal, originally sponsored by Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), of the American delegation, to give the assembly power to review any situation considered dangerous to peace.

Last night, after at least two earlier sessions devoted to treaty revision, the committee voted unanimously to withdraw from its agenda all questions having to do with the subject, and that ended it.

The only other committee to meet last night voted that the secretary general of the new league should take geographical representation into account in appointing deputies on his staff.

Treaty Revision Dropped

Parley Group Decides to Avoid Thorny Problem

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5. (AP).—One of the United Nations conference's most debated questions—whether a world assembly should have authority to recommend treaty revisions—finally passed from the scene by unanimous agreement of a conference committee.

The committee is expected to wind up its work in a day or so by approving a big-power proposal, originally sponsored by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, of the United States delegation, to give the assembly power to review any situation considered dangerous to peace.

After at least two earlier sessions devoted to treaty revision, the committee voted unanimously to withdraw from its agenda all questions having to do with the subject, and that ended it.

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Ontario Goes Conservative

Toronto, June 5 (A. P.).—Canada's Socialistic third party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, rocked today under its greatest defeat, administered by old-line Progressive Conservatives yesterday in an Ontario provincial election, preceding by one week dominionwide voting for a new Parliament. The fortunes of the C. C. F., which soared a year ago with winning of the government of Saskatchewan Province, took a spectacular dive as the Ontario electorate reduced its membership in the Legislature from 34 to 6.

The Progressive Conservative victors, under Premier George A. Drew, won 66 of the Legislature's 90 seats, and the Liberals won 11. Minor parties took the rest.

The Government won 20 seats from the C. C. F. and eight from the Liberals, amassing a powerful majority after having ruled as a minority group with only 38 seats since its first election in August, 1943. The Liberals had 15 seats in the last Legislature.

The heavy swing of Ontario's voters from the C. C. F. to the Conservatives is being studied closely for its implications in next Monday's general election, in which the Liberal Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King will be fighting to remain in power. Interviewed briefly last night on his campaign train at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Mackenzie King was quick to say that "provincial politics is one thing and Federal politics is another," but one of his aids, Senator A. W. Roebuck, who is chairman of the Federal Liberal Campaign Committee for Ontario, seized on the result as a good omen for the Prime Minister's party.

Whatever the results mean to the older parties, they were a hard blow to the C. C. F. The Socialists came within a few seats of winning the government of Ontario in 1943.

Among the victims of the Conservative tide was the colorful former Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn, the Liberal leader.

C. C. F. Leader E. B. Jolliffe also was defeated in a close contest.

MORE BUILDING

REGINA (AP)—The western Canadian housing supplies situation generally is improved, A. W. Ferguson, regional representative of the controller of construction, said following a prairie inspection trip.

Ferguson says framing materials are in fairly good supply and quantities of cedar shingles available have increased. The hardwoods supply situation is easing. Common labor is scarce but skilled labor generally is fairly good.

Want to Smoke? Go to Mexico

MEXICO CITY—(AP) While the United States, which is suffering a cigarette famine, is exporting smokes to Mexico, this country, where they are plentiful, is sending virtually none to the United States.

Mexican manufacturers say they would produce more, if they thought they could capture a permanent foreign market, but believe that after the war the U. S. smokers would forget them. So they concentrate on the home market.

The smoker here can choose between the Mexican product, a nickel a package, and that from the United States, which costs 35 cents at most stores. (There is no ceiling price here.)

The smoker can take his choice from among more than a hundred native brands, but smoking the higher priced U. S. cigarettes is a sign of distinction.

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Russ Give Ike Loud Berlin Welcome

New York, June 5 (AP)—General Eisenhower received a "rousing reception" from the Russians today upon reaching Berlin, an NBC broadcast from the German capital said.

A Russian military band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the supreme commander's plane landed at the Berlin airport shortly before 11 A.M., Berlin time.

Flags of the United States, Russia, Britain and France decorated the airfield.

"Happy And Proud"

A representative of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, Russian member of the Allied Control Commission, met Eisenhower who declared he was "happy and proud" to attend the conference.

Eisenhower later was taken to the Templehoff headquarters of Zhukov, to meet the Russian marshal who captured Berlin.

The General represents the United States on the Allied Control Commission which meets in Berlin today.

"Commander Of Occupation"

Allied Headquarters, Paris, June 5 (AP)—General Eisenhower's trip to Berlin is being made as "commander of the forces of occupation," a SHAEF announcement said.

This is his first official task that post and the first time he has served in any capacity other than that of supreme commander of the Allied Armies in the West since his forces stormed the Normandy beaches a year ago tomorrow.

Location Of Council Seat

Among the matters to be decided, the announcement said, will be details of control authority and the location of the seat of the Allied Control Council.

"The purpose of the meeting is to sign a quadrapartite declaration regarding the defeat of Germany and the assumption of supreme authority with respect to the German occupation by the United States, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R. and the Provisional French Governments," the SHAEF announcement declared.

Those Making Trip

Among those accompanying Eisenhower were: Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, commanding the United States Group Control Council; Vice Admiral Robert Ghormley; Maj. Gen. Harold R. Bull, assistant chief of staff for G-3, and Maj. Gen. D. M. Schlatter, of the air staff.

Chosen by lot to accompany the official party to report the meeting for the American press on a pool basis were Joseph Grigg, of the United Press, representing the news services; Drew Middleton, of the New York *Times*, representing the individual newspaper correspondents, and Henry Griffen, of the Associated Press, representing the photographers.

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CHILDREN TOY WITH BOMBS

Youngsters Used Jap Weapons As Playthings

Spokane, Wash., June 5 (AP)—Two bombs dropped from one of the Japanese balloons which have made weird attacks on the western United States were playthings of children for several days a few months ago, the *Chronicle* said today.

Recounting a series of incidents dealing with the balloons, the paper said the bombs were found in a timbered area by woodsmen. One was an incendiary. The other a small fragmentation bomb.

The find was not reported to authorities for ten days, the account said. Meanwhile, the woodsmen "fooled" with the bombs and later, officials reported, children even removed the arming device and detonator from the fragmentation missile.

Neither Bomb Exploded

Neither bomb exploded. Five children and a woman were killed near Lakeview, Ore., May 5, when they found one of the balloons and accidently detonated an explosive.

The article said airplane interception was used in some instances and some balloons were shot down. On one occasion a plane was on "standby" when a balloon was spotted, but the big bag was too high—40,000 feet—and the plane wasn't sent up.

The *Chronicle's* account of balloon activity was reviewed by the Office of Censorship which "raised no objection to its publication."

"Hair-Raising Experience"

The newspaper listed these other incidents in western United States in connection with the balloons.

A Sheriff disposed of one with a tracer bullet from a rifle but it was a "hair-raising experience." When the tracer hit, the hydrogen-filled bag exploded, sending a flame high into the air.

An alert farmer "captured" one of the balloons for examination by FBI and military authorities. The farmer spotted it floating over his property. When it lodged against a barbed-wire fence, partially puncturing it, he ran to the spot and tied it securely to the fence.

Balloon Falls On Power Line

One balloon fell on a power line,

temporarily disrupting service.

The newspaper account said some of the bombs were found near populated areas. Two bombs were reported to have exploded near one city, but officials never could find a trace of bomb fragments or of a balloon from which they were reported dropped.

New Role Faced By Army, Says Gen. Bradley

West Point, N.Y., June 5 (AP)—Gen. Omar N. Bradley said today that "with the inevitable defeat of Japan and the ending of hostilities the American people shall be faced with the need of redefining the role of our military forces in the life of our nation and in the conduct of its relationships with other nations."

In an address prepared for delivery at graduation exercises at the United States Military Academy, the commander of the 12th Army Group said the United States and the other Allied governments had indicated that they would "accept the principle of international co-operation among the nations of the world."

"Must Be Ready With Power"

General Bradley said that "by retaining the core of a professional (armed) force about which we can mobilize a great citizen army — perhaps systematically trained through some form of military service—we can establish the foundation stone of a system of national and international security."

In the event that America decides to insure peace "in company with other nations" by the use of military power "to enforce their diplomacy, we must stand ready to provide that power," he told the graduates.

The four-star general, recalling D-day and the invasion of Normandy a year ago, told the cadets that the "war in Europe was won by the great strength of the nation—soldier and civilian working together."

"Leadership For Nation"

"You will not only train for the leadership of troops in battle," the General said, "but also to provide leadership for the nation in the event war should recur again."

Speaking of returning veterans, the General said the "overwhelming preponderance of these American men are returning more matured, greatly broadened, mentally sturdier and more imaginative than when they went away. . . .

"Military service has not submerged the dignity of the individual. Instead, he has been trained to apply initiative and imagination—the greatest pair of weapons he carried into battle."

Bradley told the graduates that "these, then, are the men you have been trained to lead. . . . As leaders of these men, you must not only attain but even hope to excel those high standards."

Reich Cities A Mess, Gen. Bradley Says

Philadelphia, June 5 (AP)—"If you could see the German cities, you'd thank God they are there and not here," Gen. Omar N. Bradley said at a dinner here last night concluding Philadelphia's day of welcome to 52 officers and enlisted men returned from the European front.

Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, said our armed forces must "grind under Japan to such a degree that she is no longer a menace to civilization.

"We know it is no easy job, but with the Americans behind us—we know we will do all right," Spaatz said.

The European heroes were hailed earlier yesterday by roaring crowds who turned out to see the victory parade.

HIGH DESCRIBES NAZI TORTURES

HARTFORD, June 5—(AP) Stanley High of Stamford, who made the recent tour of German concentration camps with a group of American editors, described to the Legislature today the horrors he had seen, and declared that the job of reconstructing Germany was something the United States could not leave to anyone else.

Discussing only briefly the future of Germany, High asserted that the nation "may have a chance to rediscover her soul" if reconstruction were undertaken "from the bottom up" rather than "from the top down."

"It's not a job," he added, "that we can afford to leave to anyone else, particularly the Russians."

Many German people, he said, may not have known exactly what went on in concentration camps like Buchenwald and Dachau, but he declared they were in large measure "responsible for the crimes of their Nazi leaders because their unconcern with what their government did made Buchenwald and Dachau possible."

Asserting "it's obvious that they've got to be policed by the armies of the victorious nations for a long time," High advocated, among other measures, that no reconstruction of heavy industry be allowed in Germany and that no German be permitted to travel outside his own country for 25 years. After World War I, he said, the United States was "flooded" with propaganda by German travelers.

High, who came here as the guest of Representative Edna A. F. Edgerton (R) of Stamford, was particularly bitter in his reference to the SS troops and the Gestapo and asserted that every member of both organizations should be considered "ipso facto war criminals."

WAR VETERANS BUTT OF TIE-UP IN SHIPYARDS

Higgins Asserts Dispute Is Over Hiring Men Without Union Membership.

LABOR DENIES RESTRICTIONS

Leaders Say ex-Service Men Are Accepted Without Payment of Initiation Fees.

New Orleans, La., June 5 (A. P.).—Returning war veterans who take jobs without joining a union became a matter of dispute today in a major tie-up on the labor front.

This is the way Andrew J. Higgins described the walkout of 7,000 union members at his three plants where invasion craft are built:

"The whole thing boils down to the fact that I am giving returning service men jobs without forcing them to join any union."

A union spokesman quickly answered:

"Higgins is attempting to muddle the issue by riding the backs of our service boys by magnanimously giving them the right to work without becoming members of the unions."

Actually, the union spokesman added, most unions have arranged to accept any ex-service man up to one year from his discharge without requiring payment of initiation fees.

Higgins said:

"The issue is now squarely before the American people. Now the question of what industry can do with ex-service men will be settled."

A return-to-work directive from the War Labor Board had little immediate result today as employees remained away from their jobs at the three Higgins plants. The New Orleans Metal Trades Council, an A. F. of L. affiliate, called a meeting this afternoon to discuss the WLB's request.

Pickets again displayed placards at the plant entrances this morning, but there was no violence at work-time when more than 1,000 workers reported. The number of employees on hand was somewhat larger than that of yesterday, first day of the walkout.

The labor dispute followed the termination of a contract, in effect since 1940. Cancellation was permitted May 20 in a ruling of the WLB's Shipbuilding Commission.

"No contract—no work," the union workers chorused at a meeting Sunday. Higgins charged the workers just went out on strike, without calling an election.

The walkout affected Higgins's City Park, Bayou St. John and Industrial Canal plants. Other company plants, employing 5,000 workers, continued to operate.

Illegitimacy Bill Shocks Army Paper Editors

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Sacramento, Cal., June 5 (AP)—The wrath of the editor of *Stars and Stripes* has descended upon the California Legislature as the result of House passage of a bill to permit a married woman who has an illegitimate child to give it for adoption without notifying her husband.

The measure, which its author, Assemblyman Gardiner Johnson, said was designed to prevent an indiscretion from "forever damning and beclouding the future of a helpless infant," is now in a Senate committee for consideration.

The service men's newspaper in London said, on learning about the bill:

"Well, we'll be damned.

"We thought professional handholders, social thinkers and screwball intellectuals who have been making capital of 'veterans' problems' had already gone far enough, but when a responsible legislative assembly passes a bill which denies a husband the right to know that his wife has just come up with someone else's baby, we think the whole situation is getting out of hand."

Assemblywoman Kathryn Niehouse had presented a letter from an unnamed San Diego attorney contending that Army and Navy officers favored the measure.

STANDLEY PRAISES STALIN'S HONESTY

LA MESA, Calif., June 5.—(AP) Adm. William H. Standley, U.S.N. ret., former ambassador to the Soviet Union, today said in an interview that Josef Stalin is "honest in his stated desire to cooperate in a world peace organization."

"I am convinced that Stalin sincerely believes his action in Poland is in accordance with the Yalta agreement, and that any difference of opinion is merely a matter of interpretation," Standley declared.

"Although I expect Russia to stand by her convictions, she won't jeopardize the formation of a world organization. She has a great concern for her own security, and after viewing the failure of the League of Nations, is apprehensive about the total efficacy of such a world organization to provide that security.

"For that reason, she is in addition using her own devices, such as encouraging sympathetic governments in those areas where she has influence. But in general, I am certain that Russia is just as determined to establish peace through collective security as any other nation."

Wives With Occupation Force Urged In Ohio

Columbus, Ohio, June 5 (AP)—Three women members of the Ohio Legislature believe it would be a good idea for the wives of service men to join their husbands in the military occupation of Europe.

They introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives last night asking the President, Congress and the Secretaries of the Army and Navy to make this possible "if it is at all feasible."

Such action, the resolution stated, would be in the "interest of clean morals" and would "afford companionship to our young married men during the long vigil which awaits them." Furthermore, they added, it would "facilitate normal living by the members of the armed forces by permitting them to share with their life partners the joys and sorrows of an army of occupation.

Immigration Ban Eased For Fiancees of G. Is

Visitors Visas To Be Granted Brides-To-Be

PHILADELPHIA, June 5 (AP).—A speed-up program to allow brides-to-be of United States service men to enter this country has been announced by the United States immigration and naturalization service.

An immigration spokesman said today Australian, New Zealand and Greek girls will be permitted to enter this country on visitor visa sproviding they are approved by State Department consuls.

These countries, the spokesman said, have small immigration quotas—Australia and New Zealand have 100 each and Greece 307—and these are easily oversubscribed, he added.

United States consuls may grant visitor visas to applicants providing they may expect transportation within a 'reasonable time,' are free from disease or moral defects, can produce birth documents, can demonstrate definite intention to marry and are able to qualify otherwise.

Once married, the girls will be granted permanent alien visas and allowed to take out citizenship papers, the spokesman said.

The plan does not apply to countries with large quotas, he added. Great Britain and Northern Ireland have a quota of 65,721 and France 3,086.

1,000 Home from Pacific.

San Francisco, June 5 (A. P.).—More than a thousand bronzed soldiers, the first veterans of the Pacific theater to arrive in the United States for discharge under the point system, sailed cheering through the Golden Gate today.

Tooting harbor whistles greeted the men as they crowded to the railings of the U. S. S. Bergen, their homebound Navy transport. Bands played, Red Cross canteen workers passed out the milk and doughnuts, and a Wac detachment distributed telegraph forms for the men to advise their families that they were back in the U. S. A.

The soldiers, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Robert Richardson, left the Bergen at the pier and boarded an Army ferry bound for Fort McDowell, where still another band waited to play them ashore. A telegraph staff stood by to collect their messages, and post and port authorities were on hand to greet them formally.

Col. James Hogan, post commander, said the Army Transportation Corps would try to move the men eastward toward the reception centers nearest their homes within twenty-four hours.

Fort McDowell cooks prepared to outdo themselves in furnishing their first American meal—steak, ice cream, milk, fresh vegetables, and other foods they have been missing.

Surrendered U-858 Docks at New London

New London, Conn., June 5 (A. P.).—Flying a new American flag and manned by an all-American crew under the command of Lieut.-Commander W. De. L. Michael, the former German submarine U858 docked at the submarine base here today.

A former member of the Nazi wolf pack and, a naval spokesman said, credited with sinking sixteen Allied vessels, the U858 came here from Philadelphia where she had been berthed since mid-May when she surrendered to the United States Navy off Cape May, N. J.

The U858 will be used for examination and experimental purposes here, a base spokesman said.

U.S.S. Oregon City To Be Launched

Boston, June 5 (AP)—The new heavy cruiser U.S.S. Oregon City will be launched at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Quincy shipyard on Saturday, First Naval District headquarters announced today. Sponsor of the warship, first to be so named, will be Mrs. Raymond P. Caufield, of Oregon City, Ore., wife of the city commissioner.

Naval authorities said the Oregon City is named in accordance with the Navy's policy of designating its heavy cruisers for United States cities and the capitals of American possessions and territories.

She will be a 13,000 ton, flush-decked vessel of the Baltimore class, with a main battery of nine 8-inch guns in triple turrets.

Yard Launches Last Warship

HINGHAM, Mass., June 5 (AP).—The U. S. S. Francovich, a high-speed destroyer transport and the 227th and last warship scheduled to be built at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, slid down the ways tonight. Mrs. Mary Francovich Edmunds, of Samokin, Pa., sister of the late Albert Anthony Francovich, aviation mechanist mate first class, U. S. N., for whom the vessel was named, sponsored the transport. Mr. Francovich was killed in action Sept. 6, 1942, in the Solomons.

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Wolf Pack Submarine Docks

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 5 (AP).—Flying a new American flag and manned by an all-American crew under the command of Lieutenant Commander W. de L. Michael, the former German submarine U858 docked at the submarine base here today. A former member of the Nazi wolf pack and, a naval spokesman said, credited with sinking sixteen Allied vessels, the U858 surrendered to surface craft of the United States Navy off Cape May, N. J., on May 14. She will be used for examination and experimental purposes here.

Truman on Jefferson Board

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 5 (AP).—President Truman has accepted membership on the board of governors of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Frank K. Houston, foundation president, said today. Also named to fill vacancies on the board were James F. Byrnes, former Senator from South Carolina and Supreme Court Justice, who recently retired as Director of War Mobilization; Senator Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee, and Arthur Hayes Sulzberger, president and publisher of "The New York Times."

Doolittle's Rest In Miami Is Over

Miami, Fla., June 5 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. James Doolittle, head of the 8th Air Force, returned to Washington on Sunday after more than a week's rest here, the Army revealed today. He was accompanied by Mrs. Doolittle.

Doolittle and Gen. George S. Patton are scheduled to be honor guests this week end at a celebration in Los Angeles. Doolittle is expected to join his command in the Pacific soon.

Rickenbacker Sees Air Speed Doubled

Greensboro, N. C., June 5 (A. P.).—In another year, says Eddie Rickenbacker, flying will be twice as fast as it is now. The president of Eastern Air Lines made the prediction in an interview here.

Higgins Strikers Ignore WLB Directive

New Orleans, June 5 (AP)—A return-to-work directive from the War Labor Board had little immediate effect today as nearly 7,000 union employes remained away from their jobs at three Higgins Industries plants, where invasion boats are built.

The New Orleans Metal Trades Council, an AFL affiliate, called a meeting this afternoon to discuss the WLB's request.

Pickets again displayed placards at the plant entrances this morning, but there was no violence at worktime when more than 1,000 workers reported. The number of employés on hand was somewhat larger than that of yesterday, first day of the walkout.

Higgins's Statement

Andrew J. Higgins, company president, said the "whole things boils down to the fact that I am giving returning service men jobs without forcing them to join any union."

But a union spokesman, who charged a "lockout," said.

"Higgins is attempting to muddle the issue by riding the backs of our service boys by magnanimously giving them the right to work without becoming members of the union."

Actually, the union spokesman added, most unions have arranged to accept any ex-service man up to one year from his discharge without requiring payment of initiation fees.

Higgins said:

"The issue is now squarely before the American people. Now the question of what industry can do with ex-service men will be settled."

The work stoppage began yesterday and a few hours later the War Labor Board issued a return-to-work order, saying the invasion draft is critically needed in the Pacific war theater.

The labor dispute followed the termination of a labor contract, in effect since 1940, between Higgins Industries and the New Orleans Metal Trades Council (AFL).

85 P.C. Of Plane Tires Made Of Synthetic

Akron, Ohio, June 5 (AP)—Eighty-five per cent of current military truck and airplane tire production is of synthetic rubber, and at least half of the nation's 29,000,000 passenger cars roll on the same material, James J. Newman, vice president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, declared today.

In a statement on the fifth anniversary of the first synthetic tire display—a dozen or so put on view in a New York hotel—Newman said, "Since then nearly 33,000,000 more, most of them 99.8 per cent synthetic, have been made.

Use Of Both Seen

"Everyone of them was a necessity," the company official continued, "for along with synthetic recap material, they have been responsible for saving at least half America's 29 million passenger cars from having to be jacked up; to say nothing of the life-saving role that synthetic rubber has played in military truck and aircraft tires, where it is currently accounting for 85 per cent of the overall rubber volume."

In the postwar era, Newman declared, "it is likely that the ultimate combination for tires will involve use of both synthetic and natural rubber, possibly with natural in the carcass and synthetic in the tread.

"As it happens," he added, "this was roughly the division used in the tires which were given a special press-industry preview in New York five years ago today."

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V. F. W. SUGGESTS DRAFT KEEPING TRAINEES HOME

Proposal Would Avoid Any Disturbance of Boys' Normal Lives.

GIVEN TO HOUSE COMMITTEE

Youths Would Get Regular Drills and Spend Two Weeks at Camp in Summer.

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—A peacetime draft plan which would provide military training without requiring youths to leave their home environment for long periods was proposed to Congress today by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

A substitute for the American Legion-backed proposal for one year of continuous training at the age of 18, the V. F. W. program calls for training in the National Guard or Naval and Marine Reserve units, for a three-year period.

Under the V. F. W. proposal, as explained to the House Post-war Military policy Committee by Omar K. Ketchum, national legislative representative, compulsory military training would be given in a boy's own community without disturbing his home life or his education.

The trainee automatically would become a member of the National Guard or of a Naval Reserve or Marine Reserve unit at a predetermined age, would participate in weekly drills and training periods at his local armory, and would take two weeks of training every summer at a reserve camp.

Would Bar Use in Strikes.

Ketchum said the V. F. W. would insist on a specific ban against the use of trainees in civil emergencies, such as strikes.

He made it plain, too, that his organization would not oppose a straightaway one-year training program if the V. F. W. plan is not accepted, adding that the alternate proposal was advanced to "quiet the fears of those opponents of any type of compulsory military training" by minimizing the dislocation of a youth's home life.

"The Veterans of Foreign Wars states emphatically that it is for preparedness to maintain peace by force of arms, if necessary," he said.

Ketchum testified after John Thomas Taylor, head of the American Legion legislative committee, had indorsed a full year of continuous training.

Mrs. Lorena Hahn of Lincoln, Neb., chairman of the Legion Auxiliary post-war committee, recommended universal training "solely upon the proposition that it is necessary for the nation's security."

Two Weeks' Hearings.

Taylor testified before the House post-war military policy committee as congressional proponents of peace-time draft legislation conceded privately that victory in Europe has weakened their position. The committee has scheduled two weeks' hearings on the issue.

Asserting that "there is nothing in the proposal of universal military training that can or will breed wars or foster militarism in America," the Legion witness added that "there can be no stronger influence for lasting peace, no greater safeguard against lawless international aggression."

Taylor declared that the Legion-backed proposal, which would require most able-bodied youths to take a year of military training when they reach 18 or soon thereafter, "cannot be likened in any respect to the European systems of compulsory military service and immense standing armies." It is not proposed, he went on, that the trainee be liable for military service during his year of training.

Not in Regular Army.

"The citizen does not become a part of the regular services, except by voluntary enlistment," he said. "He cannot be sent upon expeditions or missions of conquest. After completion of his period of intensive training, he is placed in the reserve for a period of about six years and can be recalled to active duty only by an act of Congress after declaring a national emergency."

Prompt action on the legislation is necessary, Taylor told the committee, so equipment, housing and supplies available can be allocated for training. Taylor listed the following "benefits" which he said would accrue to a youth taking the training:

"Ability to protect himself in an emergency, self-reliance, promptness, ability to accept and give leadership, physical fitness, respect for authority, a keen sense of responsibility to community, State and nation."

No longer, Taylor declared, can America "expect to prepare for war while heroic Allies keep the enemy at bay. If any other war breaks, America will not be given the chance to become again the arsenal of democracy.

To again permit our country to become unprepared; to allow our Army to be reduced to a mere police force; to be lulled into a false security by wishful thinking will mean the death of our sons and grandsons."

U. S. NAVY LOSSES TOTAL 313 SHIPS

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—Loss of the destroyers Morrison and Luce off Okinawa—with heavy casualties—has raised the toll of American naval vessels lost during the war to 313. The Navy, announcing the sinking of the two craft yesterday, said each carried a crew of more than 200.

Among the survivors were the commanding officers of both destroyers, Commander Jacob W. Waterhouse of the Luce and Commander James Richard Hansen of the Morrison.

Waterhouse is a native of Wheeling, W. Va., and a resident of Echo Point, Wheeling. Hansen, a native of Fort Benton, Mont., is a resident of Los Angeles. Both destroyers were 2,050-ton craft.

Political Football Role Feared For Vets' Unit

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The Veterans' Administration will become "a political football," Representative Rees (R., Kan.) declares, if a bill passed by the House yesterday becomes law.

The measure, sent to Senate, provides that the Veterans' Administration may employ persons outside Civil Service ranks. Its sponsors said this provision is necessary to allow VA to secure highly-skilled workers.

"The trouble with the Vetérans' Administration is not so much an inability to secure employees, but an entanglement with red tape through its own lack of proper organization," Rees declared.

"This bill will make a political football out of the agency by permitting it to secure employés anywhere."

112 Cargo Ships Delivered in May

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—Merchant shipyards delivered 112 vessels aggregating 1,120,594 deadweight tons in May, the Maritime Commission reported today.

This brought deliveries since January 1 to 586 ships aggregating 5,948,735 deadweight tons. This is almost half of the construction schedule of 12,000,000 tons for the entire year.

Super U-Boats' Use Foiled

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The Allied surge into Germany came just in time to break up what might have been the greatest U-boat campaign ever launched.

Previous official hints in this direction were given added meaning today by Senator Bailey (D., N.C.). Bailey said he had it on the best military authority that the Germans had developed "a submarine so far advanced that it would have won the battle of the Atlantic."

He declined further information.

Pressure Hulls Improved

Military authorities have said that evidence of a new giant drive on Allied shipping was plain in the Bremen and Hamburg construction yards.

Details of the new U-boats were held secret, however, except for one or two general descriptions.

Pressue hulls were being built to withstand the most violent depth charge attacks.

And there were said to be improvements on the German *Schnorkel*, a device allowing the U-boats to recharge air and batteries while submerged.

One Ship In Every 181 Lost

Whether the underwater fleet which never got launched actually could have stemmed the flow of Allied material, however, is open to argument.

At the height of the battle of the Atlantic, U-boats accounted for one out of every 181 Allied merchant ships. This was gradually reduced to 1 in every 1,000 for 1944.

U.S. Light Cruiser Loaned To Russia

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The light cruiser Milwaukee was loaned to Russia in April, 1944.

The Navy, announcing that the transfer was for "the best interest of the war effort," did not disclose whether the 7,500-ton vessel had been returned.

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U.S. Sub in Convoy's Midst Blasted Five Jap Vessels

WASHINGTON, June 5. — (AP) Sneaking into the middle of a Japanese convoy, the U. S. Submarine Parche blasted five enemy vessels in 46 minutes of furious fighting.

The story of the exploit was released by the Navy today under its new policy of disclosing as much as it deems feasible of its hitherto hush-hush submarine operations. Time and place, however, were not disclosed.

Under the command of Commander L. P. Ramage of Lowville, New York, the Parche had stalked the big convoy for several hours on a stormy night. Once, it had closed in for the kill only to be blocked off by escorting war vessels.

On the second run, the Parche maneuvered inside the escort screen. The submarine was running on the surface when it came smack up against the first target.

The submarine swerved off a short distance and loosed torpedoes. There was a loud explosion and the ship was not seen again.

A tanker was the next victim. A torpedo knocked off her bow and she sank almost immediately.

Another tanker came into the Parche sights and again torpedoes found their mark. The ship slowed but stayed afloat.

While the convoy's escort frantically sent up flares and opened up with machine guns, the Parche found a new target—a vessel "with a sizeable superstructure."

A bullseye shot amidships broke the vessel in two.

The Parche, under a hail of machine gun fire, turned on her course and again spotted the tanker it had hit earlier. The tanker's small guns laid down a hot barrage. Ramage who got the Congressional Medal for his work that night, ordered the lookouts below but himself remained on the bridge with the quartermaster.

Soon, the submarine fired another torpedo into the tanker, sending her to the bottom.

Heads for Big Game

The Parche then started for the biggest ship of the group. Suddenly, however, a small enemy ship loomed up on the submarine's starboard bow and raced forward, apparently intending to ram. The Parche swung around almost alongside the Japanese ship but on an opposite course.

"The Japs," Ramage said later, "were screaming like a bunch of wild pigs as we cleared all around by less than 50 feet. Mutual cheers and jeers were exchangeo by all hands."

Dead ahead again was the biggest ship of the convoy. The ship's bow presented a narrow target and left, as Ramage put it, only the alternative of firing "down his throat."

The Parche opened fire, however, and hit the huge ship end on, stopping it. Then the Parche swung out and scored a torpedo bullseye from the side. A few minutes later the big ship sank with a rumbling gurgle.

The Japanese escorts, meanwhile, were firing wildly at the Parche and even at each other.

With dawn at hand and a job well done, the Parche sped to safety.

Misuse Of Lend-Lease By French Is Charged

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Representative Ellis (R., W.Va.) says the French have used lend-lease materiel in the "ruthless killing of Syrians" and that he thinks this country should shut off lend-lease to every nation except China.

Ellis expressed these opinions in a House speech in which he stated:

"France after a decade of political debauchery suffered an ignominious defeat.

"Now before the prison pallor is off her face she is shooting down patriotic and freedom-loving minorities.

"We have supplied the French with about $1,000,000,000 in lend-lease materials. We were told it was to be used to fight Germany, but now we find our tanks and bombers killing innocent people."

TO KEEP GERMAN PATENTS

Alien Property Custodian Will Avert Return to Reich Owners

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—James E. Markham, Alien Property Custodian, said today that every effort would be made to prevent German-controlled- corporations and patents, seized during the war, from returning to German hands.

He stated that he would sell vested shares as "expeditiously as possible," but would retain a veto vote on such issues as the transfer of assets and stocks to non-citizen interests, for a ten-year period.

Whether German capital could be reinvested later in seized corporations or indirectly used to start new concerns was "a matter for Congress."

Tydings Urges Plan To Help Philippines

Washington, June 5 (AP)—A four-point program for the rehabilitation of the stricken Philippine Islands was proposed to President Truman yesterday by Senator Millard Tydings (D., Md.).

Tydings, chairman of the Senate Insular Affairs Committee and head of a delegation just returned from Manila, suggested:

1. A gift of such funds as are necessary for the Army and Navy engineers to undertake rehabilitation of buildings and other structures as soon as war conditions permit.

2. A loan to the Philippine Government in sufficient size to finance further reconstruction by Philippine authorities.

3. Strict compliance with legislation calling for complete independence of the Philippines as quickly as economic conditions permit.

4. Generous treatment of the Philippines in any other way possible to expedite the return to normal conditions.

President Reported In Sympathy

Tydings told reporters that the President was in full sympathy with the principles of his recommendations and asked him to submit a written report later. Meanwhile, he said he planned a formal report to the Senate Thursday.

"There is utter devastation in Manila," Tydings told White House reporters.

"We had planned to stay much longer, but decided after a week that the situation was so critical our job was to return to this country to do everything possible to get relief flowing.

600,000 Fed Daily By Military

"There are 600,000 people being fed every day by military authorities in Manila."

Tydings said that he personally found a dead Jap in an old shell-hole while making photographs of destruction in Manila.

"Only five per cent of the electricity service has been restored to normal in that city," Tydings continued. "There is no transportation and there is nothing to sell."

Praises MacArthur

He said there was no estimate he could give of the cost of rehabilitation and added that the Philippines will not have a sugar crop for three years.

He added that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's men were making marvelous headway in restoring conditions in the stricken islands.

TRUMAN PUSHES BRETTON BILL

Sees Monetary Agreement as Vital for Peace.

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—President Truman called today for enactment of the Bretton Woods monetary agreements as a paramount item "in the establishment of a sound economic foundation for lasting peace." Representative Spence (D.-Ky.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, read a letter from the President to the House after Representative Wolcott (R.-Mich.), senior Republican on the Banking Committee, had joined him in pressing for ratification of the agreements.

The President's letter, addressed to Mr. Spence, said:

"I have already made clear my conviction that the prompt enactment of the Bretton Woods legislation is of paramount importance in the establishment of a sound economic foundation for lasting peace.

"I am confident that this legislation will be enacted. But my interest in its enactment is almost equaled by my interest in seeing that the Bretton Woods legislation continues to have the full bipartisan support so manifest by the action of your committee in reporting the bill. You and Mr. Wolcott, as well as the other members of the committee, have demonstrated a high degree of statesmanship and non-partisanship for which America can be proud and her fighting men and women can be encouraged that their sacrifice has meaning in terms of tomorrow.

"Let us hope and pray that the example set by your committee on the Bretton Woods legislation will become the pattern for American participation in international economic and security co-operation. An America united in its determination for lasting peace and prosperity can know no defeat."

As House debate opened, the agreements were described alternately as a plan to secure the peace and as "an international swindle."

Representative Sumner (R.), blond Congresswoman from Illinois, shouted to the House: "It's the worst swindle in American history. It's war-breeding legislation. It's a scheme to get American money under false pretense—to exchange American dollars for depreciated currencies."

Representative Patman (D.-Tex) told the House that the proposed legislation was "the finest bill ever attempted to secure peace and promote foreign trade."

TRUMAN CONFERS WITH DAVIES AGAIN

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary of State Grew and Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff, were called into conference today with President Truman and Joseph E. Davies, who returned recently from a special mission to London.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, said that Davies talked for an hour with the President last night as the Chief Executive's dinner guest.

There will be no report on their conversations, Ross said, at least until after the return of Harry Hopkins, who is in Moscow on another presidential mission. Ross said that he did not know when there would be a "Big Three" meeting of Mr. Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin, but added that Churchill's recent statements seemed to confirm his own belief that the British parliamentary elections would not necessarily delay the projected conference.

Asked if Mr. Truman was worried about the San Francisco meeting's failure to agree on "Big Five" veto powers, Ross replied: "If so, he has given no sign of any worry."

Pressed as to whether the President had talked with Stalin about Russias opposition to any change to the veto powers envisioned in the Yalta agreement, Ross asserted:

"He is in communication with (Secretary of State) Stettinius. I don't know about the other. The President hears from Mr. Stettinius regularly."

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Bretton Plan Okay Seen; Trade Pact Hits A Snag

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The Bretton Woods agreements for world monetary co-operation came to the House floor for debate today, with a Republican prediction of "overwhelming" passage.

Across the Capitol, however, the Administration's reciprocal-trade program ran into Democratic opposition. Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) said he would press for an amendment calling for congressional review of each trade pact and tariff adjustment.

Representative Martin (Mass.) House Republican leader, forecast easy approval for the Bretton Woods legislation after a party conference. He said there would be no party fight.

GOP Bloc Opposed

However, a Republican bloc led by Representatives Sumner (Ill.), Smith (Ohio) and Buffet (Neb.) made ready to wage an opposition battle. Miss Sumner termed the agreements "a time bomb" in international affairs.

They call for creation of a $9,100,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development and an $8,800,000,000 currency stabilization fund.

The Administration has pictured the Bretton Woods agreements and the trade pact legislation as twin tests of America's willingness to participate in postwar international economic co-operation.

The House-passed trade agreement extension act, carrying with it additional tariff-cutting authority, is up for final action by the Senate Finance Committee.

O'Mahoney served notice he would demand its amendment, declaring that delegating the right to negotiate reciprocal tariff arrangements to the State Department without congressional approval is "a reckless and wholly unwarranted abandonment of the principles of popular government."

RANKIN AGAIN IS REBUFFED

House Group Puts End to His Line of Questioning.

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—The House Veterans Committee today blocked attempts by its chairman, Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.), to inquire into the personal background of Albert Deutsch, the New York reporter who wrote a series of articles critical of the Veterans Administration.

Deutsch, cleared of a contempt citation, once voted against him by the committee, returned to testify on conditions in veterans hospitals as he described them in the New York newspaper PM. After he had read a prepared statement, Rankin began questioning him about sponsorship or membership in the Russian-American council, Social Work Day, the magazine Equality and other connections.

Representative Rayfiel (D.-N. Y.) tried to object, but Rankin ruled him out of order, declaring: "You're not going to object while I'm presiding. We're going on with this thing unless the committee runs out on me."

"I object to the entire line of questioning," Rayfiel insisted. "It's high time we stopped investigating the witnesses around here and got on with the investigation itself"—a reference to the committee's probe of charges that veteran patients receive inadequate medical care.

Rayfiel Is Persistent.

Rankin tried to ignore Rayfiel, but he pressed his objection and the committee sustained him 7 to 3. Later—although the subject was closed by a committee vote—Rankin referred to one of the organizations he tried to put in the record as "a Communist outfit that picketed the White House at the time of the German-Russian pact."

"It is not a Communist outfit," Deutsch interjected.

Deutsch was cited for contempt two weeks ago for refusing to give the committee the sources of information upon which he based his articles. The committee last week rescinded the citation and recalled him for further testimony.

Today the New Yorkers said much of his information came from research and from interviews with about 100 Veterans Administration officials and employees.

An assertion in one of his articles that the Veterans Administration is "one of the fattest patronage agencies in the country," giving a ready ear to congressional wishes, brought questions from the committee. He said he had lost the notes upon which

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he based the stat[illegible]t.
"Who told you [illegible]t," asked Representative Scrivener (R.-Kan.).

"I can't think of any one offhand," Deutsch replied.

Later Scrivener asked about a Deutsch statement that veterans' organizations have an influence on affairs of the Veterans Administration and demanded proof for the statement.

"I couldn't answer that," Deutsch replied.

Rankin declared every line of the Deutsch article discussing patronage "is deliberately false."

TARIFF CUTS TERMED A NEED

Farm Federation Head Says Move Will Aid Business.

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—Failure to extend and expand the reciprocal trade program, the Senate Finance Committee was told today, will necessitate greater Government control over domestic business.

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a consultant at the San Francisco United Nations Conference, declared that the trade agreements program is a vital part in the sincere effort to prevent future wars.

"It is amusing to me," he said, "to hear those who are most fearful of governmental domination oppose the reciprocal trade agreements program.

"If we cannot successfully reduce the trade barriers of the world so that private individuals of one nation may trade with private individuals of other nations, then the only alternative is that trade among nations be conducted by the respective governments.

"We cannot have the Government conducting the foreign trade of our nation and at the same time maintain private enterprise internally. It therefore is essential that the Government assume its rightful role in clearing the trade channels of the world in order that private individuals may carry on world trade."

O'Neal expressed belief that the pending legislation to extend present tariff-cutting powers three years and to allow additional reductions up to 50 per cent of January 1, 1945, rates has adequate safeguards to protect the interests of domestic industries.

Among these, he said, are the escape clauses provided for in the reciprocal agreements permitting the Government to cancel or amend concessions when necessary to protect domestic producers where undue hardships develop.

HOTELS SLATED FOR FOOD SLASH

Restaurants Also In July, August Ration Reduction

Suspension of egg-ceiling prices and increase in ceilings on heavier poultry were proposed to Congress.....*Page* 8

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Food rations of the nation's hotels and restaurants will be trimmed for July and August to bring them more closely in line with the point purchasing power of housewives.

The cut, to be announced by the OPA soon, will affect allotments of meats and fats, canned fruits and vegetables, and sugar, it was learned tonight.

Quality Restaurants Hit

The reductions, which are expected to hit hardest at quality restaurants and hotels which serve large portions, will be 20 per cent for meats and fats, 12 to 15 per cent for fruits and vegetables and 20 to 25 per cent for sugar. Differences in the classification of these institutional users account for the range.

OPA's decision to order the cut follows numerous complaints from housewives that public eating places have been receiving a disproportionate share of the limited food supply, it was reported.

New Schedule

This is the new schedule as compared with 50 blue points and 50 red points a month granted to household consumers:

Based on 90 meals a month a person, hotels and restaurants which do most of their own baking will receive about 58 red points a month. Other eating places will get 63 points. The current institutional ration is 72 points.

The allotment for canned fruits and vegetables will be trimmed from 63 blue points to 50.

The new sugar allotment can be compared only on a percentage basis, since sugar is not rationed under the point system.

TRUMAN OBJECTS TO FEPC OMISSION

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—In a vigorous letter to Congress, President Truman today termed unthinkable the action of the House Appropriations Committee in deleting funds for the Fair Employment Practice Committee from the wa ragencies bill. The President wrote Chairman Sabath urging the House Rules Committee to permit legislation setting up a permanent FEPC "to be voted upon by the members of the House as quickly as possible."

Mr. Truman said that the appropriations committee action in denying the FEPC funds for the fiscal year beginning on July 1 "will have the effect of abolishing the committee and terminating its work without giving the members of the House of Representatives an opportunity to vote on the question."

The President said that he understood one reason for the Appropriations Committee's action was that a proposal setting up a permanent FEPC to succeed the present war-time agency has not been acted upon by the Rules Committee.

"The war is not over," the President asserted. "In fact, a bitter and deadly conflict lies ahead of us. To abandon at this time the fundamental principle upon which the Fair Employment Practice Committee was established is unthinkable."

BANKS TO DELIVER CATTLE SUBSIDIES

Local Institutions Designated by WFA to Disburse Forty Million Dollars to Feeders

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Cattle feeders will receive recently announced subsidy payments directly from their local banks.

Giving details of the program today, the War Food Administration said it was the first meat subsidy to be handled in this manner.

The payments of 50 cents a live hundredweight for good and choice cattle averaging 800 pounds or more are designed to encourage farmers to feed more cattle to heavier weights and to improve distribution by directing more cattle to authorized slaughterers.

Eligible feeders, acecording to the WFA, will receive their payments through sight drafts that may be redeemed immediately at local banks.

As under the dairy production payment program, the drafts will be issued by county agricultural adjustment agency offices on the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Forty million dollars has been authorized for the program, announced on May 19.

Feeders who sold eligible cattle on or since May 19 may apply to county AAA offices if their cattle met the program requirements.

To collect the subsidy, the feeder is required to own the cattle at least thirty days immediately before their sale and to sell to a slaughterer who operates under Federal inspection or an Office of Price Administration permit. The cattle must weigh at least 800 pounds at the time of sale and bring not less than the minimum price for good to choice grades, which at Chicago is $14.25 a hundredweight.

The WFA said a slaughterer who also was a feeder was eligible to collect the payment if the subsidy had not been paid previously on the cattle.

In applying for payments, a feeder other than a feeder-slaughterer is required to present sales receipts, invoices, scale tickets and verifying evidence.

OPA Aims To Cut Clothing Costs Back To '43

Washington, June 5 (AP)—OPA today worked on the last of a series of price-cutting regulations designed to push clothing costs back two years.

A regulation aimed at clothing wholesalers will be issued "very soon," Price Administrator Chester Bowles promised last night, after announcing a new maximum average price, or "map" order imposed on woolen and worsted mills.

The latter will cut costs of wool woven fabrics seven per cent and wool knit fabrics four per cent, Bowles predicted. It is intended to pave the way for lower-priced suits, coats, dresses and other civilian garments made of wool.

Aimed At 1943 Average

The wool "map" requires each mill to reduce its weighted averaged price for all fabrics to the average of 1943, by reducing its output of higher-priced lines, or increasing production of lower-priced lines, or both. The order is effective June 9 and mills will start operating on new schedules July 1.

The "map" orders are designed to reverse that price movement, which Bowles termed the "strongest inflationary trend we have in clothing today."

The woolen or worsted manufacturer will reckon his maximum average price by dividing the total net dollar amount charged for fabrics in each class by the number of yards which he delivered in 1943, less returns and allowances.

Cuts Down The Line

This "map" ceiling, and a similar one already issued for rayon mills, will cut the cost of fabrics sold to the clothing manufacturers; the latter have been ordered to restore their own prices to the 1943 price line averages; and Bowles said OPA was working "as rapidly as possible" on the forthcoming wholesalers' regulation so that the reduction will be passed on to retailers and thence to the public.

Cotton mills will not be subjected to "map" treatment because of the Bankhead amendment to the Price Control Act.

Tait Bloc Requests 2 OPA Changes

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Six Republicans on the Senate Banking Committee demanded today that the Price Control Act be amended to insure producers, processors and manufacturers against loss.

When legislation extending price controls another year past June 30 is called up in the Senate tomorrow, Senator Taft (R., Ohio) and five colleagues are ready to go to bat for two changes they contend would "bring assurance to our economy and a protection in law upon which we can rely."

Dollar Margin Is Factor

One of the amendments is by Taft. It provides:

"No maximum price shall be established or maintained after October 1, 1945, over protests, for any commodity or for any major item of such commodity, which does not return to the processors and manufacturers thereof, and to persons engaged in mining such commodity, not less than the same dollar margin over costs, if any, which they received for such commodity or major items in the year 1941."

Costs and margins would be figured on the basis of typical members of the industry, and price ceilings so fixed would not be invalid because they failed to return any particular member of the group his costs.

Farm Ceilings

A companion amendment, sponsored by Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee, would apply to livestock and farm products. It would bar establishment of any ceilings against processors which did not equal all costs, "plus a reasonable profit, not less than the profit earned thereon by such processor during a representative period."

A minority report issued by the six Republicans last night insisted strongly on the two amendments, but at the same time recommended continuation of price control for the duration and "perhaps" for the first period of reconversion. It was signed by Senators Taft, Thomas (Idaho), Buck (Del.), Butler (Neb.), Hickenlooper (Iowa) and Capper (Kan.).

Truman Abolishes OCD Effective June 30

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The Office of Civilian Defense established May 20, 1941, was abolished by President Truman today, effective June 30.

He announced several weeks ago that this would be done since the necessity for maintaining such a protective organization had passed.

By Executive order, he transferred all the protective property of OCD to the Commerce Department, and authorized Secretary Wallace to dispose of it in accordance with provisions of the Surplus Property Act.

The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to wind up the agency's affairs, including the "separation of any excess personnel" from the service.

'SMEAR' CHARGED IN SENATE PROBE OF NEWS STORIES

WASHINGTON, June 5—(AP) Members of the House Veterans committee today accused Albert Deutsch, New York newsman, of engineering "a deliberate smear" in articles criticizing the Veterans Administration.

But the committee stopped Chairman Rankin (D-Miss.) short when he tried to go into the personal background of Deutsch, reporter for the newspaper PM who was once cited for contempt for refusing to give the group the sources of his information.

With the contempt citation lifted by a committee reversal, Deutsch reappeared today to tell the background story of his series of articles accusing the Veterans Administration of providing inadequate medical facilities for servicemen.

Immediately Rep. Allen (D-La.) questioned him about a published statement that the Veterans Administration is "one of the fattest patronage agencies in the country" and that its administrator, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, has "extraordinary skill as a politician."

"I'm sorry you wrote a statement like that," Allen observed.

"Every word of that statement is deliberately false," exploded Rankin.

Deutsch denied it was deliberately false.

"Why write this smear if you didn't have information to base it on?" Rankin snapped.

Questioned on Record

Then he attempted to question Deutsch about membership or sponsorship in the American-Russian council, the artists front to win the war, the publications "Equality" and "Social Work Day"—none of which he identified.

"I object," broke in Rep. Rayfiel (D-N.Y.).

"You're not going to object," Rankin came back. "You're out of order. We're going on unless the committee runs out on me."

"I insist, I object to questions about the personal record of the witness," Rayfiel continued. "It's high time we stop investigating the witnesses around here."

He insisted on a vote and the committee over-rode Rankin—thus stopping the questions—by a 7 to 3 rollcall. Later Rankin managed to say that one of the organizations to which he referred was "a Communist outfit."

Rep. Schivner (R-Kas.) questioned Deutsch closely about a paragraph in one of his articles asserting that veterans organizations have heavy influence with Gen. Hines in his conduct of the Veterans Administration and that they "invariably throw influence behind legislation expanding his power."

"That has a very unfair and ominous implication," Scrivner said. "Do you have any facts to support it?"

Deutsch replied "No, Sir."

Grover B. Hill Expected To Resign Tomorrow

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Grover B. Hill, one-time Texas cattle raiser, will be replaced as Under Secretary of Agriculture, it was learned last night.

On thin ice since the recent Cabinet shakeup announcement, Hill's resignation is expected to be made known tomorrow.

Although Hill is a personal friend of Clinton Anderson, who takes over on July 1 as Secretary of Agriculture, policy reasons are believed in Congressional circles to have played a part in the change of under secretary.

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ension for Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—A $5,000 annual pension for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, widow of the late President, was proposed today in a bill offered by Representative John Lesinski, Democrat, of Michigan. Representative Lesinski, chairman of the House committee on invalid pensions, said such a pension—like the free-mail privilege recently given to Mrs. Roosevelt—is customarily allowed widows of Presidents.

Farmers Given AA-2 Rating On Supplies

Washington, June 5 (AP) — The WPB today gave farmers an AA-2 preference rating for obtaining necessary farm supplies.

The action, the agency said, places farmers on the same level of preference in buying as other war-supporting industries and gives farmers first call on hundreds of items ranging from hoses, pails and axes to air compressors.

A farmer no longer need obtain approval of the county farm-ration committee for purchases in excess of $50. He merely will certify to his retailer that he needs certain supplies for farm use. The retailer then will send the certificate to his wholesaler, who in turn will send it to the manufacturer.

If a manufacturer has more orders than supplies, he must fill orders carrying the AA-2 preference rating first.

Curb Is Difficult to Apply

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The Washington Star said today that recent events within Argentina were interpreted by many informed quarters as "a sign of weakness [in the Farrell Government] rather than strength and that the present bad situation in Argentina may soon be bettered or cured by action from within."

Discussing what it termed "the sensational dispatch smuggled out of Buenos Aires by Mr. Cortesi, veteran foreign correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES," The Star said:

"Mr. Cortesi's charges that the despotic character of the present military dictatorship in that unhappy country has been intensified since Argentina's adhesion to the Act of Chapultepec and subsequent admission to membership in the United Nations have been checked from other sources and found to be substantially correct.

"The result has been widespread disappointment, coupled with insistent demands that 'something be done about it.'

"Positive action, either unilaterally by the United States or in conjunction with the other American republics, is, however, easier advocated than taken.

"To begin with, one of the cardinal principles of the Good-Neighbor Policy which motivates our diplomacy in the Western Hemisphere is non-intervention in the internal affairs of our American neighbors.

"That policy has gone far to dissipate traditional suspicions among the Latin-American nations, who have always been extremely touchy about their sovereign rights and have resented outside pressure of any kind.

"Furthermore, Argentina is no unique offender against democratic principles and practice, other Latin-American regimes being similarly authoritarian in character.

"Such Governments would be unlikely to approve or support the imposition of political standards which might redound against themselves.

"Latin-American criticism of the Farrell regime in Argentina has been aroused less by its domestic acts than by its refusal to support Pan-American solidarity against the threat of Axis aggression, coupled with an aggressive attitude of its own which was deemed a threat to its immediate neighbors."

Moscow Notes "Embarrassment"

The Moscow radio said yesterday that "every day more and more disclosures about the pro-Fascist policy of the reactionary military clique that seized power in Argentina are to be found in United States papers" and that "optimists" in America who expected Argentina to undergo a "metamorphosis" upon being invited to San Francisco "are now embarrassed."

The broadcast, directed in German to Austria and reported to the Federal Communications Commission, recalled the Soviet request for a delay in considering an invitation to Argentina, and added:

"All objective observers now admit that the far-sighted attitude of the Soviet Union in the Argentine question was fully justified."

The broadcast said:

"It is reported from San Francisco that the Argentine question has again become topical to a certain extent. Every day more and more disclosures about the pro-Fascist policy of the reactionary military clique that seized power in Argentina are to be found in United States papers. Optimists who declared in their zeal that Argentina, spurred on by the honor of being invited to the San Francisco Conference, would forthwith undergo a metamorphosis and would shine forth with the bright radiance of new democratic personalities are now embarrassed.

"Day after day Perón & Co. put more and more groups of supporters of democracy in prison, ban liberal newspapers and receive arch-Fascists and Hitlerite German war criminals who have fled from Europe with outspread arms as welcome guests. When one of the Argentine representatives at the San Francisco Conference was asked as to how his recent protestations could be reconciled with the Fascist terror prevailing in Argentina, this diplomat shrugged his shoulders and said: 'Well, is it possible to establish democracy in a single day? Argentina is moving toward democracy.'

"From the point of view of a general historical perspective such a forecast is probably correct, and it is difficult to imagine that the Perón-Farrell clique can keep their balance for long on the point of a bayonet, where they weep for Hitler and copy Franco. Sooner or later democratic forces must emerge victorious in Argentina."

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(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY HENRY B.JAMESON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO ACCOMPANIED THE THIRD WAVE OF INVASION FORCES ON D-DAY AND WHO WAS WOUNDED DURING THE ASSAULT ON THE NORMANDY BEACHES. HE RECALLS HEREWITH THE TAKEOFF A YEAR AGO TONIGHT.)

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-ONE YEAR AGO TONIGHT A PICKED ARMY OF AMERICAN AND ALLIED SOLDIERS, SCARED BUT DETERMINED TO DO THEIR JOBS, PUSHED OFF FROM ENGLAND TO LIGHT THE FUSE FOR THE GREATEST MILITARY EXPLOSION IN HISTORY.

MANY OF THESE SAME MEN FOUGHT THEIR WAY RIGHT ON INTO GERMANY AND ARE NOW BACK IN ENGLAND AWAITING TRANSPORTATION HOME.

ALONG WITH ALL OTHER ALLIED SOLDIERS THEY WILL PAUSE TOMORROW TO OBSERVE THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY, WHICH GEN.EISENHOWER HAS PROCLAIMED AN ARMY HOLIDAY.

AT ALL ARMY INSTALLATIONS ONLY SKELETON STAFFS WILL OPERATE ON A SO-CALLED SUNDAY SCHEDULE IN ORDER TO GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE TO CELEBRATE. THERE WILL BE NO FORMAL CELEBRATIONS, BUT WHEREVER AMERICAN TROOPS GATHERED TONIGHT THERE WAS AN UNUSUAL SHOW OF COMRADESHIP.

IT WAS "D-DAY NIGHT" AT RED CROSS CLUBS AND SOLDIERS WHO COULD PROVE THEY WERE D-DAY VETERANS GOT A FREE MEAL.

ONE YEAR AGO TONIGHT THIS WAS THE SCENE ON AN ISLAND BURSTING AT THE SEAMS WITH INVASION TROOPS: AS DARKNESS FELL, 5,000 SHIPS--LITTLE SHIPS, BIG SHIPS AND MEDIUM-SIZED SHIPS--ALL LADEN WITH TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT, STARTED PULLING ANCHOR. THEY ALL HAD BEEN LOADED TWO NIGHTS PREVIOUS BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND DAWN.

ALL THE SHIPS WERE BLACKED OUT. THE ONLY LIGHTS VISIBLE WERE OCCASIONAL SIGNAL BLINKERS AND RED AND GREEN MARKERS LAID DOWN BY BRAVE LITTLE MINESWEEPERS BREAKING A LANE FOR THE PRIZE CARGO.

I CROSSED THE CHANNEL TO BLOODY OMAHA BEACH WITH THIRD WAVE FORCES AND THE THING THAT STANDS OUT IN MY MIND AS THE BIGGEST MIRACLE OF ALL IS HOW THE NAVY CORRALLED THIS GIGANTIC FLEET OF SHIPS AND GOT THEM ACROSS THE CHANNEL IN SUCH ORDERLY FASHION.

AT AIRFIELDS

TH

ROUGHOUT BRITAIN BOMBER CREWS WERE IN BRIEFING ROOMS.

AT GLIDER AND PARATROOPER BASES CREWS BEGAN LOADING.

BEFORE MIDNIGHT THE EARTH WAS TREMBLING WITH THE DRONE OF PLANES WARMING UP OR ALREADY QUEUING UP IN THE SKY.

GEN.EISENHOWER VISITED ONE BASE JUST BEFORE THE TAKE-OFF AND OFFERED A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE MEN WHO HAD THE TOUGHEST JOB OF ALL--LANDING IN THE DARKNESS BEHIND GERMAN LINES WITH ONLY A PRAYER ON THEIR LIPS THAT THE ASSAULT LANDING FORCES WOULD REACH THEM BEFORE THE GERMANS DID.

MO&DY936PEW

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-WAR SECRETARY SIR JAMES GRIGG TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS "HOPE AND BELIEF," THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY WOULD BE SET UP TODAY.

THIS STATEMENT CAME DURING A SHORT, SPIRITED DISCUSSION OVER POSSIBLE MODIFICATION OF THE NON-FRATERNIZATION ORDER FOR ALLIED TROOPS IN GERMANY.

SOME MEMBERS SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE NOT OBSERVING ANY SUCH ORDER, AND POINTED TO PUBLISHED REPORTS OF A RUSSIAN-GERMAN FOOTBALL GAME IN BERLIN OVER THE WEEKEND.

SIR JAMES INDICATED THE FOUR POWERS WOULD ADOPT A UNIFIED POLICY IN RELATION TO POSSIBLE MODIFICATION OF THE ORDER.

WD1001AEW

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LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-KING HAAKON OF NORWAY WAS EN ROUTE HOME TO HIS LIBERATED HOMELAND TODAY AFTER FIVE YEARS OF EXILE IN BRITAIN.
THE KING SAILED LAST NIGHT ABOARD A BRITISH WARSHIP AND IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN OSLO ON JUNE 7, THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS FLIGHT FROM THE INVADING GERMANS. THE DATE ALSO IS THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF NORWAY'S INDEPENDENCE FROM SWEDEN.
ACCOMPANYING THE KING ARE HIS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, THE CROWN PRINCESS MARTHA, AND HER THREE CHILDREN. WD8/5AEW

30.24-27293

BY JUDSON O'QUINN

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)--ONE OF THE FEW SUCCESSFUL BARGAINS STRUCK BETWEEN THE U.S. AND GERMANY DURING THE WAR RESULTED IN A STEADY FLOW OF AIR MAIL TO WAR PRISONERS IN THE FINAL SIX MONTHS OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

BRIG. GEN. EARL S. HOAG, COMMANDER OF THE EUROPEAN DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN TRANSPORT COMMAND, TOLD HOW AN AMERICAN C-47 FLEW TWO ROUND-TRIPS WEEKLY BETWEEN PARIS AND GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, WITH AN AVERAGE LOAD OF TWO TONS OF MAIL FROM NOV. 20, 1944, TO THE WAR'S END. JUN 6 1945

LETTERS WERE CARRIED TO 65,000 AMERICAN PRISONERS AND INTERNEES IN GERMANY AND FROM GERMAN PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES TO THEIR HOMELANDS ON RETURN TRIPS ABOUT ONE TON OF MAIL WAS FLOWN OUT EACH TIME FOR GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE U.S. AND FROM AMERICAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY TO THEIR FAMILIES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

THE ARRANGEMENT WAS MADE LAST SEPTEMBER AFTER EXTENSIVE NEGOTIATION THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS. AT THE REQUEST OF THE SWISS GOVERNMENT, AMERICAN CREW MEMBERS WHO FLEW INTO THE GENEVA AIRPORT CHANGED FROM THEIR UNIFORMS INTO CIVILIAN CLOTHES BEFORE LEAVING THE PLANE.

CAPT. NORBERT W. SHEAN OF SPEARVILLE, KAN., AND SGT. EZRA ALLENSPACK OF GARY, IND., WERE STATIONED IN GENEVA TO HANDLE THE TRANSFER OF THE MAIL. THEY WORE CIVILIAN CLOTHING AND WERE PLACED ON THE STAFF OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE OF THE U.S. LEGATION. JUN 6 1945

GERMAN FLIERS WHO CARRIED THE MAIL IN AND OUT UNDER SIMILAR ARRANGEMENTS ALSO WORE CIVILIAN CLOTHES WHEN IN GENEVA. THE TWO GROUPS FREQUENTLY PATRONIZED THE SAME RESTAURANTS, AND THEIR CONDUCT ALWAYS WAS COOL BUT CORRECT.

MAJ. LEO M. BOWERS OF BALTIMORE, MD., POSTAL OFFICER OF THE A.T.C., WAS TURNED DOWN BY THE SWISS ON HIS PROPOSAL THAT A JEEP BE FLOWN IN FOR THE USE OF THE AMERICANS IN GENEVA. THE SWISS FELT IT WOULD MAKE THEM CONSPICUOUS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M. EWT TODAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 5.)

JO 1253 ET 11A

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-JOYCE (LORD HAW-HAW) USED THE WORD "GATHER" IN TALKING TO TWO BRITISH OFFICERS AND THAT CAUSED HIS ARREST, WAR OFFICER DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

THE OFFICERS, LT. M GEOFFREY H. PERRY AND CAPT. A.A. LICKGRISH,

WERE COLLECTING FIREWOOD ON MAY 28 WHEN A SLIGHTLY BUILT MAN IN A WELL CU

TWEED SUIT APPROACHED. HE TOLD THEM IN FRENCH WHERE THERE WAS BETTER WOO

AND [redacted] THEN SAID IN ENGLISH:

"I TOO HAVE TO GATHER WOOD FOR FIRE." JUN 6 1945

THE NASAL RASP OF THE WORD "GATHER" SOUNDED FAMILIAR TO CAPT.

LICKORISH, WHO HAD HEARD LORD HAW HAW MANY TIMES ON THE GERMAN RADIO. THE OFFICE RECOUNTED.

JAMESON APR 1755 RM 1409

MEANWHILE, THE SOVIET EMBASSY DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT JOYCE'S PRIVATE PAPERS WERE SEIZED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS IN A BERLIN RADIO STATION. A REPORT PUBLISHED BY THE EMBASSY SAID THE PAPERS INCLUDED A NUMBER OF LETTERS BEARING ENGLISH SIGNATURES ADDRESSED TO NAZI PROPAGANDISTS.

THE REPORT DID NOT DISCLOSE THE [redacted]

CONTENTS OF THE LETTERS BUT SAID CARBONS OF JOYCE'S OWN REPORTS TO HIS SUPERIORS INCLUDED ONE IN WHICH HE REFERRED TO HIMSELF AS "GOEBBELS' BEST PROPAGANDIST."

APRIL CAMPBELLS 02245/KIN/ [illegible]

LO"DO", JU"E 5-(AP)-[redacted] I" THE CRITICAL DAYS OF [redacted] 1940 BRITAI" HAD O"LY O"E RESERVE DIVISIO" I" E"GLA"D PROPERLY EQUIPPED FOR BATTLE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TO"IGHT.

JUN 6 1945

IT WAS THE THIRD BRITISH I"FA"TRY OR "IRO"SIDES" DIVISIO", THE O"LY FORMATIO" THAT HAD COMEX[redacted] AWAY FROM DU"QUERQUE AS A DIVISIO" A"D THE FIRST BRITISH OUTFIT TO HIT THE "ORMA"DY BEACHES O" D-DAY A YEAR AGO

"THIS DIVISIO", O"E OF THE OLDEST FORMATIO"S OF THE BRITISH ARM HAS EAR"ED MUCH FAME," SAID MAJ. GE". L.G. WHISTLER, COMMA"DER, I" A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY PROCLAIMI"G JU"E 6 AS A"NUAL DIVISIO"AL DAY.

"I" THIS WAR IT HAS FOUGHT WITH DISTI"CTIO" I" TWO CAMPAIGNS. IT WAS FOR A [redacted] LO"G TIME I" 1940 THE O"LY RESERVE I" E"GLA"D A"D I" FACT THE O"LY DIVISIO" PROPERLY EQUIPPED FOR BATTLE."

[redacted]

JHV/APR 01201/447P

(ADVA"CE FOR RELEASE AT 5:30 P.M. EASTER" WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY, JU"E 5)

(ADVA"CE) LO"DO", JU"E 5-(AP)-THE AIR MI"ISTRY A""OU"CED TO"IGHT THE APPOI"TME"T OF MARSHAL CHARLES RODERICK CARR AS DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

FOR AIR AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, WITH RANK OF ACTING AIR MARSHAL. HE SUCCEEDS AIR VICE MARSHAL JAMES M. ROBB, WHO RECENTLY WAS NAMED CHIEF OF THE RAF FIGHTER COMMAND.

CARR HAD BEEN SENIOR STAFF OFFICER OF RAF BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS.

OTHER RAF APPOINTMENTS WERE AIR VICE MARSHAL GERALD E. GIBBS TO BE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR AIR AT SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS AIR VICE MARSHAL NOEL LOOYD DE SOER TO BE SENIOR AIR STAFF OFFICER OF THE RAF IN BURMA. (END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 5:30 P.M. E.W.T. TODAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 5)

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JHR/APR 01641/11358
NIGHT LEAD FRATERNIZATION

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)--THE BAN ON ALLIED TROOPS FRATERNIZING WITH GERMANS WAS CLEARLY SET DOWN TODAY AS ONE OF THE FIRST PROBLEMS DUE TO COME BEFORE THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION BEING SET UP IN BERLIN.

WHILE REFUSING TO AGREE WITH A SUGGESTION THAT THE BAN WAS BREAKING THE MORALE OF BRITISH TROOPS, WAR SECRETARY SIR JAMES GRIGG TOLD COMMONS THAT THE QUESTION OF RELAXING THE RESTRICTIONS UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD BE TAKEN UP BY THE COMMISSION.

SEVERAL COMMONS MEMBERS ATTACKED THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN POLICY BY CALLING ATTENTION TO REPORTS THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE NOT ENFORCING AS STRICT A BAN IN THE SOVIET-OCCUPIED ZONE AND THAT A FOOTBALL GAME ALLEGEDLY WAS PLAYED IN BERLIN OVER THE WEEK END BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND GERMANS.

A MEMBER CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENT TO "BEAR IN MIND THAT AN ORDER WHICH IS JUSTIFIABLE DURING MILITARY OPERATIONS AND IN A PERIOD OF UNCERTAINTY AFTERWARD MAY BE OF GREAT DANGER AS WELL AS GREAT HARDSHIP TO OUR TROOPS IF IT CONTINUES."

KINGS 1835 ET 345P

READING, ENGLAND, JUNE 5-(AP)-CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP BERNARD GRIFFIN OF WESTMINISTER SAID TONIGHT THAT THE PARTITION OF EUROPE INTO FOUR ZONES AND "THE COMPLETE BLACKOUT THAT HAS FALLEN ON EASTERN GERMANY" SIGNIFY A DRIFT AWAY FROM THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER.

"WE MUST AGAIN PROCLAIM FULL SUPPORT OF THE PRINCIPLES ENSHRINED IN

JUN 6 1945

30-24-27295

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND OF THE FOUR FREEDOMS," HE SAID IN A PUBLIC ADDRESS

"WE ARE DISTURBED BY THE PARTITION OF EUROPE INTO SEPARATE SPHERES OF CONTR

AND BY THE COMPLETE BLACKOUT THAT HAS FALLEN UPON EASTERN GERMANY, NOT TO

MENTION THE MORE SERIOUS BLACKOUT THAT ENVELOPES POLAND, THE BALKANS AND

THE BALTIC STATES. RECENT EVENTS IN SYRIA ALSO HAVE SHOWN US HOW FAR WE AR

FROM REAL PEACE."

JUN 6 1945

CAMPBELL 12100-RM 2DRp

LEEDS, ENGLAND, JUNE 5 --(AP)-- THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S WIFE

BELIEVES HOLLYWOOD PROPAGANDA AND SOME MODERN WRITERS ARE [redacted]

THE CAUSE OF MANY BROKEN MARRIAGES.

MRS. G.F. FISHER TODAY TOLD A MOTHER'S MEETING THAT MANY YOUNG PEOPL

MARRY WITH THEIR "HEADS AND HEARTS FULL OF [redacted] PROPAGANDA FROM HOLLYWOOD

AND FROM ALL SORTS OF MODERN WRITERS WHO TELL THEM UNSATISFACTORY MARRIAGE

CAN BE EASILY BROKEN."

THE MOTHER OF SEVEN SONS, MRS. FISHER SAID DIVORCE HAD "PASSED FROM

BEING A PAINFUL MYSTERY TO BEING A COMMONPLACE TO CHILDREN AND TO A MODER

GENERATION."

APL-JIMKING800135-DH-737PEW

DUBLIN, JUNE 5-(AP)-PREMIER EAMON DEVALERA HAS BEEN RECEIVING AMERICAN SERVICEMEN IN HIS OFFICE SINCE A RECENT LIFTING OF TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS BROUGHT AN INFLUX OF SOLDIER VISITORS TO EIRE.

DEVALERA, REGARDED AS THE MOST INACCESSIBLE PERSON IN IRELAND NEXT TO PRES. DOUGLAS HYDE, HAS PERMITTED AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS OF HIM AND THE BUST OF LINCOLN AND THE PRINXX FRAMED COPY

PHOTOGRAPHS OF HIM AND THE BUST OF LINCOLN AND THE FRAMED COPY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WHICH HE KEEPS IN HIS OFFICE.

IN THE LATEST GROUP TO VISIT DEVALERA WAS S/SGT.R.T.TARLICK OF DETROIT,MICH. THE IRISH PREMIER TALKED TO TARLICK AND TWO FRIENDS FOR A HALF HOUR.

JUN 6 1945

BMADAEW

A50 ADD LDN Turkey xxx or mandate

SYRIAN AND SYRIAN BORDER REPORTS SAID FRENCH FORCES WERE REMAINING CONFINED TO BARRACKS AT SOME POINTS AND BEING GRADUALLY EVACUATED FROM OTHERS, ALWAYS UNDER HEAVY BRITISH GUARD AS THE NATIVES REMAINED IN ARMS. UNEASINESS AND INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED AT BEYROUTH AND ALEPPO DUE TO LACK OF FOOD, WITH SKESGIHGLBM

DUE TO LACK OF FOOD. WITH STORES AND BAKERIES REMAINING SHUT.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT FRANK O'BRIEN REPORTED FROM HAMA IN SYRIA THAT NATIVE DEFENDERS, AT A KOST OF 180 KILLED AND 200 WOUNDED, HAD STOOD OFF FRENCH FORCES TRYING TO ENTER THE TOWN FOR TWO DAYS LAST WEEK WHEN THE FRENCH ATTACKED WITH ARMORED CARS, ARTILLERY AND PLANES.

AT HOMS, ANOTHER TROUBLE CENTER DURING LAST WEK'S FIGHTING, O'BRIEN REPORTED MORE THAN 100 CASUALTIES.

KK608AEW

ADD LDN War Or mlaks xxx joint prosecution

THE CHAIRMAN'S GUARDED REPLIES TO QUESTIONS SUGGESTED THAT THE COMMISSION HAD ENCOUNTERED DIFFICULTIES SUCH AS HAVE PERPLEXED THE UNRRA IN FULL SCALE OPERATIONS. THESE WERE:

1. THE LACK OF COMPLETE COOPERATION FROM THE MILITARY.
2. THE DETERMINATION OF GOVERNMENT MEMBERS TO CARRY OUT THEIR OWN INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THEIR OWN BORDERS.

LORD WRIGHT SAID THE QUESTION OF "WHEN OR HOW OR BEFORE WHAT COURT" WAR CRIMINALS WOULD BE TRIED WAS UP TO THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED --NOT TO THE COMMISSION.

HE SAID THE TREATMENT OF MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS SUCH AS GOERING STILL WAS UNDECIDED. HE SUGGESTED THEY MIGHT BE TRIED BY LEGAL PROCESS IN AN UNDETERMINED TYPE OF COURT, OR PUNISHED BY "SOME SORT" OF EXECUTIVE ACT.

QQ118PEW

ADDLDN ships (FONDA)

AMBASSADOR FYODOR GUSEV, WHO ACCEPTED THE VESSELS FOR RUSSIA, REPLIED: "I AM SURE THEY WILL BE USED FOR A COMMON CAUSE IN full effect DESTROYING A COMMON ENEMY--HITLER'S FASCIST GERMANY. I FEEL SURE THAT THE COMBINED EFFORTS OF OUR NATIONS WILL RESULT IN COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE COMMON ENEMY."

THE RUSSIANS HAD SENT COMPLETE CREWS TO SCOTLAND TO MAN ALL OF THE SHIPS.

THE QUESTION OF THE DISPOSITION OF THE ITALIAN FLEET AFTER ITALY'S SURRENDER WAS RAISED BY RUSSIA WHICH ASKED FOR ONE BATTLESHIP, ONE CRUISER, EIGHT DESTROYERS, FOUR SUBMARINES AND 40,000 TONS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING.

CHURCHILL POINTED OUT THAT THE SHIPS IN THE ITALIAN FLEET HAD BEEN BUILT TO OPERATE MOSTLY IN TEMPERATE WATERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ALLIES DECIDED TO CONTINUE THEM IN SERVICE IN THAT AREA AND TO TURN OVER TO THE RUSSIANS AN EQUIVALENT NUMBER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN VESSELS TO RUSSIA ON A TEMPORARY LOAN BASIS.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE ITALIAN FLEET WILL BE SETTLED AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID.

IN REPLY TO A SUGGESTION BY LABORITE IVOR THOMAS THAT, WITH THE EUROPEAN WAR OVER, RUSSIA BE ASKED TO RETURN THE SHIPS SO THAT THEY COULD BE USED AGAINST JAPAN, CHURCHILL REPLIED:

"THESE VESSELS WOULD NOT BE VESSELS WE WOULD USE IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN. WE SEND TO THE OTHER END OF THE WORLD ONLY OUR BEST AND NEWEST. THE AMERICANS WOULD NOT THANK US IF WE BROUGHT OLDER VESSELS.

"I COULD NOT THINK OF ANYTHING SO UNGRACIOUS AS TO SUGGEST TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT BY WITHDRAWING THESE VESSELS WE HAD ANY OBJECTIONS WHATEVER TO THEIR HAVING A FLEET AND TRAINING THEIR MEN FOR A POWERFUL FLEET AND AN ADEQUATE MERCANTILE MARINE FLEET TO TRAVEL ALL THE OCEANS OF THE WORLD."

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B537PEW

ADDLDN KING (LEVANT) xxx should take

WITH BLUNT WORDS CHURCHILL DENIED DE GAULLE'S ALLEGATIONS OF LAST SATURDAY THAT THE BRITISH HAD STIRRED UP THE SYRIANS.

"FAR FROM STIRRING UP AGITATION IN THE LEVANT STATES, OUR WHOLE INFLUENCE HAS BEEN USED IN PRECISELY THE OTHER DIRECTION," HE DECLARED "MOST STRENUOUS AND SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS HAD BEEN MADE BY THE BRITISH MINISTER IN BEYROUTH TO PRODUCE A CALMER ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH NEGOTIATI COULD BE CONDUCTED FOR SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE LEVANT STATES.

"WE HAVE DONE OUR UTMOST TO PRESERVE CALM, TO PREVENT MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND TO BRING THE TWO SIDES TOGETHER."

BRITAIN HAS NO DESIGNS AGAINST THE FRENCH IN SYRIA, HE SAID.

A194

"WE RECOGNIZE FRANCE'S SPECIAL POSITION, BUT THAT DOES NOT MEAN THAT WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO ENFORCE THAT SPECIAL POSITION. WE DO NOT INTEND TO STEAL THE PROPERTY OF ANYBODY IN THIS WAR EXCEPT IN RESPECT PERHAPS OF OUR ENEMIES, AND THAT NOT FOR OUR OWN BENEFITS."

CHURCHILL'S REFERENCE TO TAKING THE LAND OF ENEMIES APPARENTLY WAS DIRECTED AT THE PROPOSAL TO GIVE POLAND PART OF GERMANY IN RETURN FOR PRE-WAR POLISH TERRITORY DEMANDED BY RUSSIA.

MUCH OF THE HEAT THAT DEVELOPED BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE OVER THE PAST WEEK END WAS THE RESULT OF A DIPLOMATIC FIASCO, CHURCHILL DISCLOSED. HIS NOTE TO DE GAULLE ANNOUNCING THAT THE BRITISH INTENDED TO INTERVENE IN THE FIGHTING IN SYRIA WAS ANNOUNCED BY FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN IN COMMONS BY MISTAKE 45 MINUTES BEFORE IT WAS RECEIVED BY THE FRENCH LEADER.

"I NEED HARDLY SAY THAT NO DISCOURTESY WAS INTENDED," CHURCHILL SAID, BUT ADDED THAT "IT WAS A PITY" DE GAULLE FAILED TO NOTIFY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THAT HE HAD ORDERED FRENCH COMMANDERS IN THE LEVANT TO CEASE FIRE UNTIL SOME TIME AFTER THE ORDER WAS GIVEN.

THE WHOLE TROUBLE, THE PRIME MINISTER ASSERTED, WAS TOUCHED OFF BY THE LANDING OF FRENCH TROOPS IN THE LEVANT. HE SAID HE HAD CAUTIONED DE GAULLE IT WOULD CAUSE TROUBLE. HE DENIED THAT BRITAIN HAD GIVEN THE SYRIANS AND LEBANESE ARMS BEFORE THE DISTURBANCES BROKE OUT.

BRITAIN, CHURCHILL DECLARED, HAD "ABSOLUTELY NO AMBITIONS OF ANY KIND IN THE LEVANT STATES," AND WAS READY TO WITHDRAW ALL TROOPS THE MOMENT FRANCE AND THE TWO STATES EFFECTED A TREATY.

QQ331PEW

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, JUNE 5- (AP)-GEN.EISENHOWER LEFT HIS FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN HEADQUARTERS IN GERMANY TODAY FOR BERLIN, WHERE HE WILL MEET WITH ALLIED OCCUPATION COMMANDERS REPRESENTING GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE PROVISIONAL FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

JP342AEW

SHAEF-1ST ADD EISENHOWER XXX GOVERNMENT.

EISENHOWER'S TRIP IS BEING MADE AS "COMMANDER OF THE FORCES OF OCCUPATION," A SHAEF ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THIS IS HIS FIRST OFFICIAL TASK IN THAT POST AND THE FIRST TIME HE HAS SERVED IN ANY CAPACITY OTHER THAN THAT OF SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED ARMIES IN THE WEST SINCE HIS FORCES STORMED THE NORMANDY BEACHES A YEAR AGO TOMORROW.

AMONG THE MATTERS TO BE DECIDED IN BERLIN, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WILL BE DETAILS OF CONTROL AUTHORITY AND THE LOCATION OF THE SEAT OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL.

"THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING IS TO SIGN A QUADRAPARTITE DECLARATION REGARDING THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY AND THE ASSUMPTION OF SUPREME AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO THE GERMAN OCCUPATION BY THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE U.S.S.R. AND THE PROVISIONAL FRENCH GOVERNMENTS," THE SHAEF ANNOUNCEMENT DECLARED.

EISENHOWER, WHO LEFT FRANKFURT ABOUT 8 A.M. (2AEW) WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, COMMANDING THE U.S. GROUP CONTROL COUNCIL; VICE ADMIRAL ROBERT GHORMLEY; MAJ.GEN.HAROLD R.BULL, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR G-3; MAJ.GEN.D.M.SCHLATTER OF THE AIR STAFF AND OTHERS.

CHOSEN BY LOT TO ACCOMPANY THE OFFICIAL PARTY TO REPORT THE MEETING FOR THE AMERICAN PRESS ON A POOL BASIS WERE JOSEPH GRIGG OF THE UNITED PRESS, REPRESENTING THE NEWS SERVICES; DREW MIDDLETON OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, REPRESENTING THE INDIVIDUAL NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS, AND HENRY GRIFFEN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, REPRESENTING THE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

DN503AEW

PARIS--NIGHT LEAD PRISONERS INSERT AFTER 2ND GRAF BEGINNING "SCHWEITZER SAID X X X" AND ENDING "X X X X UNITED STATES."

SCHWEITZER SAID THAT WHEN THE GERMAN COLLAPSE CAME HIS DIVISION HAD THE NAMES OF 60,000 AMERICANS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN PRISONERS AND IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT 20,000 ADDITIONAL MEN WHO WERE REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION WOULD BE RECOVERED. HOWEVER, NEARLY 30,000 MISSING AMERICANS HAVE TURNED UP IN PRISON CAMPS, HE ADDED.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS X X X 3RD GRAF

DY1127PEW HUDTAR (PWS) xxx occupation

LT.COL.IDA W.DANIELSON, DIRECTOR OF NURSING SERVICE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, SAID THE OTHER NURSES WOULD KNOW BY EARLY JULY WHERE THE REDEPLOYMENT PROGRAM WILL SEND THEM.

SCHWEITZER, OF ELIZABETH, N.J., SAID MORE THAN 13,000 AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS HAD BEEN RECOVERED IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE.

"WE BELIEVE WE HAVE ALL OF OUR PRISONERS FROM THE RUSSIAN ZONE," HE SAID, DISCLOSING FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT THE SOVIETS HAD PERMITTED THE EVACUATION OF ALL AMERICANS LIBERATED IN THE AREA OF GERMANY THEY HOLD. HE ADDED THERE MIGHT BE A FEW STRAGGLERS. "THE RUSSIANS HAD NO RECORDS, SO WE CAN'T BE SURE. THERE MAY BE

STRAGGLERS COMING IN FOR SOME TIME."

ALTHOUGH SCHWEITZER HAD NO DETAILS OF BRITISH PRISONERS, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT 161,087 RECOVERED BRITISH PRISONERS HAD ARRIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IN ADDITION TO THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS EVACUATED THE WESTERN ALLIES HAVE REPATRIATED 1,715,425 DISPLACED NATIONALS.

B652PEW

BY GEORGE TUCKER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, PARIS, JUNE 5-(AP)-IN THE MOST DRASTIC TERMS EVER DICTATED TO A DEFEATED POWER, THE JOINT ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL COUNCIL HAS ASSUMED ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MILITARY, CIVILIAN AND ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION OF GERMANY AND HAS DECLARED NULL AND VOID EVERY VESTIGE OF AUTHORITY CREATED BY HITLER'S THIRD REICH.

THE DECLARATION, SIGNED BY GEN.EISENHOWER FOR THE UNITED STATES, MARSHAL ZHUKOV FOR RUSSIA, FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY FOR BRITAIN AND GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY FOR FRANCE, VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT GERMANY'S STATUS AS A NATION AND LEFT IT AN ALLIED PROTECTORATE.

THE TERMS WHITTLED GERMANY DOWN TO ITE PRE-1937 BORDERS, SHAKING LOOSE AUSTRIA, THE SUDETENLAND AND ALL OTHER TERRITORIES FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY GERMANY AND LEFT THE DOOR OPEN FOR FURTHER ALTERATIONS OF ITS FRONTIERS.

THE COUNCIL OPENLY IGNORED THE GENEVA CONVENTION TERMS BY ORDERING GERMAN PRISONERS UTILIZED AS MINE REMOVAL SQUADS AND LAID FULL RESPONSIBILITY ON THE CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR TURNING OVER ALL FUGITIVES WANTED BY THE ALLIED CRIMES COMMISSION.

THE DECLARATION GAVE THE FOUR GREAT POWERS CONCERNED THE AUTHORITY OF LIFE AND DEATH OVER EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN GERMANY. IT PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE ALLIES EVERY LABOR UNION, INDUSTRY AND REMNANT OF WEALTH LEFT IN THE SHATTERED REICH.

IT DEMANDED FULL INFORMATION ON THE NUMBERS AND DISPOSITIONS OF ALL GERMAN LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES THROUGHOUT THE WAR AND CALLED FOR THE RETURN OF EVERY SHIP, GUN, PLANE AND OTHER MATERIAL REMAINING IN THE HANDS OF GERMAN MILITARY UNITS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THIS AUTOMATICALLY INCLUDED THE PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT OF SECRET WEATHER STATIONS KNOWN TO BE OPERATING IN THE POLAR REGIONS AND OTHER REMOTE AREAS IN THE WORLD.

THE DECLARATION MINCED NO WORDS. "ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES WILL IMPOSE ON GERMANY ADDITIONAL POLITICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL, MILITARY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS ARISING FROM THE COMPLETE DEFEAT OF GERMANY," IT SAID.

B554PEW

PARIS, JUNE 5-(AP)-THREE U.S. SIGNAL CORPS SERGEANTS WENT TO BERLIN MAY 3 TWO DAYS BEFORE THE SURRENDER TERMS WERE SIGNED AT REIMS, AND CAME BACK WITH EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF BOTH THE BOMB-BATTERED GERMAN CAPITAL AND THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN ACTION -- AT ITS BEST.

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THE SERGEANTS WERE BOB BOYLE OF LOS ANGELES, JAMES KILLIAN OF HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., AND FRANK PROCIDO OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF. THEY REACHED BERLIN ABOUT 2 A.M. AFTER LEAVING THE RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN NINTH ARMY CELEBRATION AT WITTENBERG THE PREVIOUS AFTERNOON AND STRIKING OUT ACROSS RUSSIAN-HELD GERMANY EAST OF THE ELBE RIVER.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHERS HAD THEIR OWN VEHICL, BUT WERE ACCOMPANIED BY A JEEP IN WHICH RODE JOHN GROTH, ARTIST-CORRESPONDENT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE, WHOSE BERLIN STORY WAS CARRIED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND SEYMOUR FREIDIN OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.

WHILE THEY WERE PASSING THROUGH THE WILLING IF SOMEWHAT DUMBFOUNDED LINES OF RUSSIAN TROOPS, THE AMERICANS KEPT UP A RUNNING CHATER WITH THE RED SOLDIERS, EVEN THOUGH THEY COULD SAY ONLY "RUSSKY" AND "AMERICANSKY."

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THE FIRST TEST OF THEIR INGENUITY CAME WHEN THE LONG COLUMN THEY WERE FOLLOWING HALTED AND THE COMMANDING OFFICER DEMANDED THEIR PAPERS. THE AMERICANS EXPLAINED THEY MERELY WANTED TO SEE BERLIN, AND OFFERED TO EXCHANGE INSIGNIA. FROM THEN ON THEY SAILED RIGHT IN.

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS SHOT HUNDREDS OF FEET OF MOVIES AND HUNDREDS OF STILL PHOTOS OF RUSSIAN TANKS, GUNS, AND OTHER EQUIPMENT. WHEN THEY GOT INSIDE BERLIN, THEY WENT TO WORK PICTORIALLY ON THE RUINS OF HISTORIC SITES.

LJ1242PEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

PARIS, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS MADE THE LINKUP WITH THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY IN AUSTRIA SEVERAL WEEKS AGO EXTREMELY DIFFICULT.

GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON JR. HAD ORDERED HIS 11TH ARMORED DIVISION TO MAKE THE FIRST JUNCTION WITH THE RED ARMY IN THE LINZ AREA. FOR NEARLY TWO WEEKS, THE DIVISION BROADCAST ITS POSITION NIGHTLY TO THE RUSSIANS.

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THE RUSSIANS IN EACH INSTANCE ACKNOWLEDGED THE BRDADCAST BUT WITHHELD T
DESIRED OPERATIONAL INFORMATION.

PATTON'S INFANTRY AND ARMOR COULD HAVE PUSHED CONSIDERABLY
FURTHER EASTWARD, POSSIBLY QUICKENING THE END OF THE WAR BUT WERE RESTR
FROM ADVANCING BY AN ORDER FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, COMMANDING THE TH
ARMY TO HALT AT A LINE AGREED UPON WEEKS PREVIOUSLY AT HIGH LEVELS OF
OFFICIALDOM.

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THE AMERICANS REACHED THE LINE AND THEN FRETTED FOR DAYS WHILE
THE RUSSIANS MOVED MYSTERIOUSLY TOWARDS THEM. THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISIO
THEN NORTH OF THE DANUBE, NEVER MADE A LINKUP. THE 65TH INFANTRY DIVIS
SUDDENLY RAN INTO THE RUSSIANS ONE DAY SOUTH OF THE RIVER.
INFORMATION. BUT THE AMERICANS' VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN ZONE IS [illegible] DIM
DISTANT, TO PUT IT MILDLY.

THIS ILLUSTRATES AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING INTO THE RUS
ZONE OF OCCUPATION: AN AMERICAN MAJOR GENERAL, WHO HAD AS HIS GUESTS A
BRIGIDIER GENERAL AND COLONEL FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT TRIED TO MAKE A
SHORTCUT FROM ONE AMERICAN POSITION TO ANOTHER THROUGH RUSSIAN LINES. BUT
WHEN THEY REACHED A RUSSIAN ROAD BLOCK. THEY WERE TURNED BACK BECAUSE
THEY LACKED M PASSES.

WHEN THE RUSSIANS WITHDRAW FROM PRAGUE, AMERICANS APPARENTLY WILL
BE PERMITTED TO CIRCULATE THERE. BUT IN THE ZONES STILL OCCUPIED BY THE
RUSSIANS, THE SITUATION APPARENTLY IS TO REMAIN THE SAME.

PATTON'S DIVISIONS FACING THE RUSSIANS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND
AUSTRIA STILL MUST DEAL WITH THE RUSSIAS ON A HIT AND MISS BASIS. IN ONE
CASE, AN AMERICAN INFANTRY GENERAL RECENTLY WISHED TO CONFER WITH A RUSSIA
GENERAL ON A MUTUAL PROBLEM. THE AMERICAN HAD SENT WORD THROUGH A GUARD A
THE FIRST ROAD BLOCK ON THE RUSSIAN SIDE OF THE LINE. THE ARRANGEMENTS
REQUIRED TWO DAYS AND THEN THE TWO GENERALS DROVE TO THE LINE WHERE THE
CONFERENCE WAS HELD.

THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE COULD BE SUMMED UP THUSLY: REMEMBERING TH
THIRD ARMY IS READY TO PLAY BALL ANY TIME. WE ARE BOTH ON THE SAME TEAM.
BUT IT TAKES MORE THAN ONE TO PLAY.

WIANY 1209 APR RM 956A

BY TOM YARBROUGH (20.

DUESSELDORF, GERMANY, JUNE 5-(AP)-BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES ARE NOW TAKING OVER THAT PART OF GERMANY'S RUHR INDUSTRIAL AREA ORIGINALLY OCCUPIED BY AMERICANS AND ARE EXPECTED TO ASSUME FULL CONTROL THERE BY JUNE 15.

LT.GEN.LEONARD T.GEROW'S U.S. 15TH ARMY IS RELINQUISHING APPROXIMATELY THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE RHINELAND AREA TERRITORY SUPERVISED BY MAJ.GEN.ERNEST N.HARMON'S 22ND CORPS, WHICH CONSISTS OF ABOUT 5,000 SQUARE MILES AND INCLUDES THE CITIES OF DUESSELDORF, ESSEN, WUPPERTAL, COLOGNE AND BONN.

A GROUP OF CORRESPONDENTS, MOST OF WHOM HAD FLOWN FROM PARIS, HAVE COMPLETED A TWO-DAY INSPECTION OF THE RUHR BASIN, ONCE THE NUCLEUS OF GERMANY'S JUGGERNAUT WAR MACHINE BUT NOW JUST SPRAWLING ACRES OF

TWISTED GIRDERS, CRAGGY WALLS AND PILES OF RUBBLE.
THEY WENT THROUGH THE RUINS OF THE ONCE MIGHTY KRUPP WORKS AT ESSEN WHERE AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING GERMAN GUIDE SAID A SINGLE NIGHT RAID IN MARCH, 1943, DESTROYED THE GREATEST LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY IN EUROPE. IT HAD PRODUCED 760 LOCOMOTIVES SINCE 1939.
THE CORRESPONDENTS SPENT THE NIGHT IN THE KRUPP FAMILY MANSION OUTSIDE WUPPERTAL. THERE IS A SPACIOUS LIVING ROOM COVERED BY AN ITALIAN RUG SAID TO HAVE COST $82,000. ENTERTAINMENT WAS PROVIDED BY THE DUESSELDORF OPERA COMPANY.
THIRTY-SEVEN-YEAR-OLD ALFREID KRUPP VON HOLEN, CURRENT HEAD OF WHAT WERE THE KRUPP WORKS, WAS UNDER HOUSE ARREST IN THE SERVANTS QUARTERS NEARBY.

MOSOGPEW

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BREMEN, GERMANY, JUNE 5-(AP)-RESCUE PARTIES SEARCHED FOR ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES TODAY IN THE WRECKAGE OF THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN BREMEN WHICH WAS DESTROYED YESTERDAY BY TWO MYSTERIOUS BLASTS.
THE BODIES OF THREE AMERICANS AND 12 GERMANS HAD BEEN RECOVERED. TWO AMERICANS WERE MISSING. FOUR AMERICANS AND 18 GERMANS WERE HOSPITALIZED WITH SERIOUS INJURIES, AND AT LEAST 10 OTHER AMERICANS AND 46 GERMANS WERE SLIGHTLY INJURED.
MOST OF THE GERMAN CASUALTIES WERE POLICE AND POLICE AUXILIARIES. THE FOUR-STORY STRUCTURE IN DOWNTOWN BREMEN WAS A FORMER HEADQUARTERS FOR NAZI SS DETACHMENTS AND HAD BEEN INSPECTED BY ENGINEERS FOR POSSIBLE BOOBY TRAPS BEFORE IT WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE AMERICANS LAST APRIL 26.
AN AMERICAN PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER, MAJ.E.RUSSEL KENNEDY, JR., OF 4203 LELAND ST., WASHINGTON, D.C., EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE DISASTER WAS CAUSED BY A DELAYED ACTION BOMB. THE GERMANS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE DEVELOPED DEMOLITION CHARGED WITH FUSES DELAYED P TO 64 DAYS.
KENNEDY, WHO WAS ON THE THIRD FLOOR AT THE TIME OF THE EXPLOSIONS, ESCAPED WITH A CUT FORE

DEVELOPED DEMOLITION CHARGED WITH FUSES DELAYED UP TO 64 DAYS.
KENNEDY, WHO WAS ON THE THIRD FLOOR AT THE TIME OF THE EXPLOSIONS, ESCAPED WITH A CUT FOREHEAD. HE SAID:
"THE FIRST BLAST PANICKED A BIG LINE OF CIVILIANS OUTSIDE MY OFFICE AND I TRIED TO QUIET THEM. THE SECOND BLAST, A MINUTE OR TWO LATER, BLEW ME THROUGH A DOOR INTO ANOTHER ROOM CHOKED WITH DUST AND SCREAMING PEOPLE.
CONFISCATED GERMAN AMMUNITION STORED IN A GROUND FLOOR ROOM OF THE BUILDING WAS SET OFF AND CONTINUED TO EXPLODE FOR HALF AN HOUR.
WD947AEW
OSLO, MJUNE 5-(AP)-BJORN BUNKHOLT, PRESIDENT OF THE OSLO JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION, SAYS THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE QUEEN MAUD, WIFE OF KING HAAKON OF NORWAY AND GRANDDAUGHTER OF ENGLAND'S QUEEN VICTORIA, STILL IS A MYSTERY TO THE NORWEGIAN PUBLIC.
ON APRIL 8, 1940 THE BODY OF THE QUEEN WAS IN ITS RESTING PLACE AT AKERSHUS, AN AREA IN OSLO NEAR THE HARBOR. ON APRIL 9 THE BODY DISAPPEARED. WHETHER THE BODY WAS REMOVED ON ORDER OF KING HAAKON, BY HOMEFRONT PATRIOTS OR BY THE GERMANS IS NOT PUBLICLY KNOWN, BUNKHOLT SAID.
WD851AEW

ATHENS, JUNE 5-(AP)-VICE PREMIER KYRIACOS VARVARESSOS WAS GIVSN VIRTUALLY DICTATORIAL ECONOMIC POWERS TODAY TO CARRY OUT A SWEEPING ECONOMIC REFORM WHICH INCLUDES RESTABILIZING THE DRACHMA AT 500 TO THE DOLLAR AND 4,000 TO THE BRITISH GOLD SOVEREIGN.
AN EMERGENCY CABINET SESSION GAVE VARVARESSOS FULL POWERS TO IMPOSE AND READJUST TAXES AND TO CONTROL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.
VARVARESSOS ANNOUNCED HIS REFORM PROGRAM YESTERDAY. THE LAW WIPING OUT INTERNAL DEBTS AND BANK DEPOSITS IS TO BE CANCELED AND PARTIAL COMPENSATION IS TO BE MADE TO BONDHOLDERS AND BANK DEPOSITORS.
THE SCALE OF WAGES IS TO BE INCREASED BY FROM 60 TO 83 PER CENT. PRICES OF RATIONED FOODSTUFFS ARE TO BE REDUCED ANYWHERE FROM 10 TO 50 PER CENT. ALL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS WERE ORDERED TO FREEZE THEIR PRICES AT THE LEVEL IN FORCE DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF APRIL.
WD907AEW

BY EDWARD D. BALL

TERNBERG, AUSTRIA, JUNE 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE TELEPHONE IN THE ORDERLY TENT BUZZED AND A RUSSIAN VOICE ON THE OTHER END SAID, "MOSCOW CALLING WASHINGTON."

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"THIS IS WASHINGTON," ANSWERED PFC. CONRAD H. KAYE OF (144 E. 24 ST.) NEW YORK. "GO AHEAD, MOSCOW. WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND?"
"MOSCOW" IS A RUSSIAN COMMAND POST ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ENNS RIVER WHICH RUSHES THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF THIS TOWN AND FORMS A BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE RUSSIANS. "WASHINGTON" IS THE COMMAND POST OF THE 66TH INFANTRY REGIMENT'S FIRST BATTALION COMMANDED BY LT. COL. EVERET S. THOMAS, JR., (2135 E. 80TH ST.) CHICAGO, ILL.
"MOSCOW" WAS CALLING ABOUT A PRIEST WHO WANTED TO COME OVER ON OUR SIDE AND PERFORM A WEDDING.
"SEND HIM OVER," KAYE SAID. "BY THE WAY, WHAT ARE YOU HAVING FOR DINNER?" AFTER A PAUSE KAYE SAID: "NO, THANKS. I'LL EAT AT HOME TODAY. WE ARE HAVING CHICKEN." THE RUSSIANS WERE HAVING ROAST BEEF.
RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS ARE EASIER AND MORE INFORMAL IN THIS SECTOR THANANYPOHRE ALONG

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS ARE EASIER AND MORE INFORMAL IN THIS SECTOR THAN ANYWHERE ALONG THE BOUNDARY. BUE LARGELY

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TO THE COMRADESHIP WHICH HAS DEVELOPED BETWEEN KAYE AND LT. LEONIDE MIKHAILOVIC CHARCHANOVSKY, COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN UNIT.

BUT IT IS ONLY NATURAL FOR KAYE AND CHARCHANOVSKY BOTH WERE BORN IN ODESSA ON THE SAME STREET--THE LIEUTENANT AT NUMBER 19 TIRASPOLSKAYA AND KAYE AT NUMBER 9.

KAYE, WHO WENT TO THE UNITED STATES WHEN HE WAS EIGHT YEARS OLD, WAS PRESIDENT OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT MEAT PACKERS COUNCIL (AFL) AT THE TIME HE WENT INTO THE ARMY.

THE COMRADESHIP OF THESE TWO HAS SPREAD AMONG THE MEN AND OFFICERS. WHEN THEY ARE NOT THROWING A PARTY ON THIS SIDE, THERE IS ONE ON THE OTHER SIDE. EVERYBODY SWAPS GIFTS. RIGHT NOW CHARCHANOVSKY IS HAVING A PAIR OF FANCY BOOTS MADE FOR COLONEL THOMAS AND HIS BATTALION ADJUTANT, MAJ. FREDERICK TEICH OF NEWINGTON, CONN.

"THEY ARE ALWAYS SENDING SOMETHING OVER HERE," SAID CAPT. LLOYD S. COCHRAN, SULLIVAN, (STATE UNLISTED) BATTALION ADJUTANT. "AND WHEN THOSE GUYS PUT ON A PARTY IT IS SOME PARTY."

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"THIS HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANT EXPERIENCES I EVER HAVE HAD, WORKING WITH YOU AMERICANS," CHARCHANOVSKY SAID. "IF THEY COULD MAKE DECISIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO AS EASY AS WE DO HERE THEY'D HAVE TO SIT ONLY 30 MINUTES INSTEAD OF THREE MONTHS."

"YOU'D BETTER GET ALONG WITH US," SAID KAYE. "WE CONTROL THE ELECTRICITY AND WATERWORKS ON THIS SIDE AND IF YOU DON'T WE'LL CUT THEM OFF."

"OH, YOU CAN KEEP YOUR WATER AND ELECTRICITY," LAUGHED THE RUSSIAN. "WE HAVE BEEN WITHOUT BOTH FOR SO LONG IT WOULDN'T MATTER."

THE WIRY, SLIGHTLY BUILT RUSSIAN WITH BLACK WAVY HAIR HAS BEEN IN THE WAR SINCE IT STARTED AND W[illegible] FIVE TIMES. HE LEAD THE FIRST TANKS INTO MINSK WHEN THE [illegible] WAS RECAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS.

ADDED

TEN MILES NORTH AT THE RIVER TOWN OF GARSTEIN THE 66TH REGIMENT'S THIRD BATTALION UNDER LT. COL. BRYCE DENNO, (40-18 70TH ST.) WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, IS RUNNING THE FIRST BATTALION A CLOSE SECOND IN SWAPPING HOSPITALITY WITH THE RUSSIANS.

"AND WE ALL SEEM TO BE BEARING UP WELL UNDER THE STRAIN," LAUGHED LT. KENNETH F. GARDNER, STAMFORD, CONN., WHOSE BROTHER-IN-LAW IS GUY LOMBARDO.

COL. WILLIAM E. CARRAWAY, NEW BERN, N.C., COMMANDER OF THE 261ST INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE 66TH DIVISION, IS IN CHARGE OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY OF ENNS. HE SPENT SOME TIME IN THE ORIENT AND HAS BEEN IN RUSSIA.

"IT'S A LOT EASIER HERE THAN FIGHTING THE GERMANS," SAID MAJ. LEWIS N. STEWART, MARION, ALA.

M327AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 5--(AP)-- THE WARSAW POLISH REGIME ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WAS SENDING JAN KAROL WENDE, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF POLAND, TO BELGRADE AS AMBASSADOR TO MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT.

BOZ LUBOWIC WILL COME TO BELGRADE FROM WARSAW AS THE YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR.

MOSCOW, JUNE 5-(AP)-- THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ORDER OF VICTORY HAD BEEN AWARDED TO MARSHAL SEMEON TIMOSHENKO AND [redacted] GEN. ALEXEI ANTONOV, RED ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF.

THE DECORATIONS WERE FOR "COORDINATING ACTIVITY ON THE SECOND AND THIRD UKRAINE FRONTS IN OPERATIONS OF BIG PROPORATIONS.

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MADRID, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TODAY AGREED TO PERMIT UP TO 50 FLYING FORTRESSES TO FLY OVER SPAIN DAILY TO CASABLANCA IN THE REDEPLOYMENT OF UNITED STATES FORCES FROM EUROPE TO THE PACIFIC.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE PLANES WOULD NOT LAND IN SPAIN. THE SHOR WILL SAVE CONSIDERABLE TIME AND GASOLINE. U.S. AUTHORITIES REQUESTED PERMISSION SEVERAL DAYS AGO.-

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BRUSSELS, JUNE 5--(AP)--LT. COL. GORDON BROWNING, FORMER GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE AWARD CAME A COUPLE OF WEEKS AFTER HE WAS M PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

BROWNING, DEPUTY HEAD OF THE CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION OF THE SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' MISSION TO BELGIUM, RECEIVED THE AWARD FOR "EXCEPTIONAL MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES" DURING THE PERIOD FROM LAST SEPT. 15, THE APPROXIMATE DATE OF HIS ARRIVAL IN BELGIUM, TO MAY 7.

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SIMULTANEOUSLY THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS AWARDED ANOTHER TENNESSEAN, COL. DANIEL B. GRANT OF MEMPHIS.

[redacted] APR/MOORES0181 4/THD/15AP

BY A. I. GOLDBERG

ROSENHEIM, BAVARIA, JUNE 5-(AP)-- MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE ESTABLISHED FIVE INTERNMENT CAMPS IN THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY AREA AND ESTABLISHED A CONTROL ZONE NEARLY TWO MILES WIDE ALONG THE 1938 AUSTRIAN-GERMAN BORDER IN A WHOLESALE PURGE OF NAZI ELEMENTS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

TWENTY-THREE BURGOMASTERS IN THE PALATINATE AREA OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH ARMY HAVE BEEN REMOVED BECAUSE OF INEFFICIENCY OR NAZI AFFILIATIONS, AND NEARLY 2,000 PRISONERS HAVE ALREADY BEEN PLACED IN

INTERNMENT CAMPS.

A SIXTH ARMY GROUP ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ALL CIVILIANS WOULD BE EVACUATED FROM THE CONTROL ZONE, WHICH RUNS ABOUT 40 MILES EASTWARD FROM LAKE CONSTANCE, EXCEPT FOR BONA FIDE RESIDENTS.

TWO INTERNMENT CAMPS ARE AT STUTTGART, ANTOERH AT BOBLINGEN, ANOTHER AT ROTTWEL, AND THE FIFTH IS BEING COMPLETED OUTSIDE SIGMARINGEN.

AMONG THOSE INTERNED AT STUTTGART IS KARL WILHELM DREHER, WHO WAS MILITARY ADMINISTRATION PRESIDENT OF HOHENZOLLERN. THOSE DISMISSED

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INCLUDED

FOR PREVIOUS CONNECTIONS WITH THE NAZIS INCLUDE ALBERT HERMAN, TITULAR CHIEF BURGOMASTER OF CONSTANCE, AND DR. LEOPOLD MAGERS, ACTING CHIEF

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BURGOMASTER.

IN THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP AREA, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, "MANY IMPORTANT NAZI ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED AND A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE POLICE FORCES OF CITIES SUCH AS STUTTGART AND RAVENSBURG HAVE BEEN REMOVED AND REPLACED BY NEW PERSONNEL. DESPITE THE REORGANIZATION, PUBLIC ORDER CONTINUES TO BE UNDER CONTROL THROUGHOUT THE AREA."

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3024-27303

BERN, JUNE 5-(AP)-- FIFTY-EIGHT GERMANS INCLUDING CONSUL GENERAL GERRITT VON HAEFTEN WERE ORDERED EXPELLED FROM THE CANTON OF BASEL TO GERMANY TODAY AS UNDESIRABLE.

ELEVEN WERE CONSULAR EMPLOYES, AND ONE WAS A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, WILHELM MATTHIES-TER HORST. THE OTHERS WERE TRADESMEN, CRAFT AND BUSINESS MEN AND HOUSEWIVES, ALLEGED MANY NAZI FUNCTIONARIES WHO SWISS POLICE SAID HAD ACTED AGAINST SWITZERLANDS'S INTERESTS.

BERCHTESGADEN, JUNE 5 --(AP)-- U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES TODAY GRANTED FRAU EMMY GOERING PERMISSION TO MAKE A TRIP FROM ZELL-AM-SEE, AUSTRIA, TO NURNBERG, GERMANY, WHERE SHE APPARENTLY INTENDS TO MAKE HER HOME.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION SAID

HE WIFE OF THE NUMBER ONE NAZI WAR CRIMINAL IN ALLIED CUSTODY HAS A SMALL HOME OUTSIDE NURNBERG.

SINCE GOERING'S CAPTURE HE HAS LIVED IN SCHLOSS FUSCHHORN NEAR ZELL AM SEE.

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RC-COWANS02146-DM-718PEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE
CHUNGKING, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6-(AP)-GEN.YANG SEN, GOVERNOR OF KWEICHOW, TOLD A CHINESE ENGINEERS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT CHINESE TROOPS OCCUPIED THE FORMER AMERICAN AIR BASE OF LIUCHOW THIS MORNING.
LIUCHOW, A KWANGSI PROVINCE RAIL JUNCTION, IS 430 MILES SOUTH-SOUTHEAST OF CHUNGKING. CHINESE VANGUARDS YESTERDAY WERE REPORTED 21 MILES FROM THE CITY.
ARMY AUTHORITIES AT CHUNGKING SAID THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT THE CITY HAD FALLEN.
JAPANESE TROOPS, ETC X X X FIRST GRAF (ELIMINATING SECOND GRAF BEGINNING X X X THREE HUNDRED X X X AND ENDING X X X ANNOUNCEMENT DISCLOSED.)
DY125AEW

EDITORS:
CHUNGKING--INSERT AFTER ~~SECOND~~ SEVENTH GRAF CHINESE BEGINNING "SIAPU, ETC. X X X WENCHOW.
AN OFFICIAL CHINESE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID CHINESE FORCES IN KWANGSI PROVINCE HAD REACHED A POINT 21 MILES SOUTHWEST OF LIUCHOW, SITE OF A FORMER U.S. AIR BASE WHICH WAS CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE LAST NOVEMBER. THIS REPRESENTED A SEVEN-MILE ADVANCE ON 24-HOURS. BUT THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED STANDING FIRM NEAR ISHAN, 43 MILES WEST OF LIUCHOW.
AN AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT PLANES OF THE U.S.14TH AIR FORCE CONTINUED ATTACKS ON ENEMY POSITIONS IN THE LIUCHOW AREA.
OCCUPATION OF X X X 3RD GRAF.
JP820AEW

ANKARA, JUNE 5--(AP)--EDWIN C. WILSON, NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, ARRIVED HERE MONDAY NIGHT ~~ON~~ IN A SPECIAL CAR OF THE FAMOUS TAURUS EXPRESS. HE ARRIVED AT ISKENDERUN SUNDAY BY SHIP. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS FAMILY.

RASHOVSKY8 02035 JG240A

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NEW DELHI, JUNE 5 --(AP)-- FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT ARCHIBALD P. WAVELL, VICEROY OF INDIA, WHO RETURNED HERE ~~AFTER~~ AFTER CONSULTATIONS WITH THE BRITISH CABINET IN LONDON, TOLD HIS COUNCIL TODAY ~~THE~~ THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS FOR POLITICAL CHANGES IN INDIA. AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT IS EXPECTED NEXT WEEK.

APL-STIMSON02345-DM-718PEW

TEHRAN, JUNE 5. --(AP) -- THE ALLIES ONE IRAN ABOUT $32,000,000 FOR TRANSPORT CHARGES ~~HAVE~~ HAINLY FOR USE OF THE TRANS-IRANIAN RAILROAD, IT WAS REVEALED IN PARLIAMENT TODAY.
IRAN WILL USE THE MONEY TO COVER HER AMERICAN LEND-LEASE BILL, BUT CHIEFLY TO PURCHASE FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY ALL PERSIAN GULF COMMAND INSTALLATIONS WHICH IRAN HAS REQUESTED BE LEFT FOR THE COUNTRY'S USE.

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30.24-27305

MEANWHILE, POLITICAL OBSERVERS BELIEVED THAT IRAN'S THREE-MONTH [redacted] --OLD GOVERNMENT FELL YESTERDAY AS A RESULT OF AN END OF WAR-[redacted] INDUCED POLITICAL LETHARGY AND THE DETERMINATION OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE TO [redacted] LIVE AN INDEPENDENT LIFE.

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THE CABINET DOWNFALL CAME AFTER IRAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER VISITED ALLIED EMBASSIES REQUESTING THAT BRITISH, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS LEAVE THE COUNTRY -- A REQUEST BACKED IN COURT AND PRESS CIRCLES.

TEHRANS 1015 THRU SECOND DR 645PEW

CAIRO, JUNE 5 --(AP)-- SAAD ALLAH EL GABRY, SYRIAN DELEGATE TO THE PAN-ARAB LEAGUE CONFERENCE, CHARGED TODAY THAT THE FRENCH, PRIOR TO THE DISTURBANCES IN THE LEVANT, HAD DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS AMONG THE FRENCH NATIONALS TELLING THEM TO BE READY FOR ACTION.

THE LEAGUE DISCUSSED THE SYRIAN CRISIS FOUR HOURS DURING ITS SECOND SESSION BUT [redacted] TOOK NO ACTION. THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNED [redacted] UNTIL TOMORROW.

APL-KREIGS02230-DH-722PEW

DAMASCUS, JUNE 5 --(AP)-- JAMIL MARDAM BEY, ACTING PREMIER OF SYRIA, SAID TODAY IN A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT PRESIDENT QUWALTI HAD ADVISED GEN. SIR BERNARD PAGET, BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST, THAT SYRIA WANTS THE FRENCH GENERALS PAUL BEYNET AND OLIVA ROGET TRIED AS WAR CRIMINALS AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT OUTBREAK IN THE LEVANT.

MARDAM BEY SAID LEADING COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FIGURES IN DAMASCUS HAVE BEEN ASKED TO REOPEN THEIR BUSINESSES AND TO CONSTITUTE THEMSELVES A COMMITTEE TO ASSESS CIVILIAN DAMAGES AND LOSSES DUE TO THE FIGHTING BETWEEN FRENCH TROOPS AND SYRIANS. INDEMNITY WILL BE SOUGHT FROM THE FRENCH FOR THE DAMAGE.

THE ACTING PREMIER SAID ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL TASKS NOW IS TO COMBAT LOCUSTS WHICH HAVE BECOME A SERIOUS THREAT DUE TO THE WEEK'S NEGLECT OF THE COUNTRY'S CROPS NOW AT FULL HARVEST. SYRIA HAD ENOUGH WHEAT UNTIL THE END OF JUNE, HE ADDED.

AFR-ASSOCIATED01310-DH-449PEW

BY AL DOPKING

WITH U.S.TENTH ARMY ON OKINAWA, JUNE 6-(AP)-A SWANKY AND HURRIEDLY ABANDONED JAPANESE UNDERGROUND ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS WAS OVERRUN YESTERDAY BY U.S. SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION TROOPS AS THEY OVERRAN CHINEN PENINSULA AND SWEPT DOWN THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF OKINAWA ISLAND.

THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT BUT THAT THE NIPPONESE HAD TO FORSAKE THEIR GOOD LIVING QUICKLY. JAPANESE OFFICERS LEFT BEHIND THEIR FOOT LOCKERS AND MOST OF THEIR PERSONAL BELONGINGS, INCLUDING A NICE COLLECTION OF SABERS.

A CLOCK ON THE WALL WAS STILL RUNNING, INDICATING THAT THE JAPANESE HAD NOT BEEN GONE LONG WHEN THE 32ND REGIMENT OF COL.JOHN M.(MICKEY) FINN OF PORTLAND,ORE., SLOSHED THROUGH THE MUD INTO THE SWANKY UNDERGROUND HOTEL.

NEARBY THE DOUGHBOYS FOUND TWO ELABORATE CONCRETE GUN EMPLACEMENTS WHICH WERE ALMOST COMPLETED. THEY FOUND NO GUNS. SHELL CASES FOR FIVE INCHESTS WERE STORED THERE.

BY NIGHTFALL YESTERDAY FINN'S REGIMENT ALONE HAD CORRALLED AROUND 10,000 CIVILIANS, MOST OF WHOM WERE FOUND HIDING IN CAVES AROUND THE VILLAGE OF CHINA AT THE NORTHEASTERN TIP OF THE PENINSULA. THEY WERE COLD, WET AND HUNGRY. THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT WAS DOING ITS BEST TO FEED THEM BUT SUPPLY TRAINS WERE HAVING A TOUGH JOB FEEDING THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

SUPPLIES WERE BEING DELIVERED BY AIR, WATER AND OKINAWAN HORSE PACK TRAINS. MUD BLOCKED MOTOR TRAFFIC.

JW1125ACW

ADD GUAM Kobe xxxattacked Today

BIG FACTORIES, CONCENTRATING ON SHIPBUILDING, MARINE ENGINES, STEEL, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY, ARE CROWDED INTO INDUSTRIAL AREAS AGAINST WHICH THE B-29S LOOSED BOMBS.

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KOBE IS ABOUT 250 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO. THE FEBRUARY ATTACK STARTED 22 LARGE FIRES THERE. MORE THAN 300 SUPERFORTS DROPPED 2,500 TONS OF BOMBS IN THE MARCH ASSAULT. PILOTS ON THAT RAID REPORTED THAT FLAMES SWEPT THE BIG MITSUBISHI AIRCRAFT PLANT, THE KAWASAKE LOCOMOTIVE PLANT AND DOCK AND SHIPPING AREAS AS THEY RETIRED.

OBSERVING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE INITIAL B-29 COMBAT MISSION--A RAID ON BANGKOK, THAILAND--BRIG.GEN.ORVAL R. COOK ASSERTED 1,000-SUPERFORT RAIDS WOULD DUMP POSSIBLY 10,000 TONS OF BOMBS UPON JAPAN BEFORE THE YEAR'S END.

COOK, IN A BRIEF MESSAGE DIRECTED TO B-29 WORKERS AT DAYTON, OHIO, RECALLED THAT IN DECEMBER, 1943, AIRCRAFT PLANTS PRODUCED ONLY 50 B-29S.

"THIS MONTH, PLANTS WILL COMBINE TO PRODUCE SEVERAL TIMES THAT NUMBER AND THE RATE IS STILL INCREASING," SAID COOK, CHIEF OF THE AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND'S PROCUREMENT DIVISION.

B-29 RAID RECORDS INDICATE AN INCREASE OF ABOUT 100 PLANES A MONTH. TWO MONTHS AGO, MARIANAS-BASED SUPERFORTS BEGAN HITTING JAPAN WITH 300-PLANE RAIDS. A MONTH LATER, THE NUMBER GREW TO 400. THE PAST FEW WEEKS, 400 TO A MAXIMUM OF 550 OF THE 70-TON GIANTS HAVE BEEN SENT AGAINST JAPANESE CITIES IN A SINGLE STRIKE.

JR1205APW NM

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ADD GUAM (Ericksen being Red Cross)

HE ADDED THAT ONLY 10 PER CENT OF THE JAPANESE PLANES GOT THROUGH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE AND THAT "OF THAT TEN PER CENT, 90 PER CENT ARE SHOT DOWN, AND THE REMAINING 10 PER CENT, OR ONE PER CENT OF THE ORIGINAL TOTAL, ARE EFFECTIVE."

JW140PCW

ADD GUAM Coons xxxx

30.24-2730.7

MANILA-FIRST ADD PHILIPPINES XXX BRUNEI BAY.

(A MELBOURNE RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC SAID AUSTRALIAN TROOPS HAD CAPTURED HILL 102 ON TARAKAN, DESCRIBED AS A HEIGHT WHICH DOMINATES THE EASTERN SECTOR OF THE DWINDLING JAPANESE DEFENSES ON THE ISLAND OFF NORTHEASTERN BORNEO.

(POSSESSION OF THIS HILL, SAID THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PLACES THE AUSSIES IN POSITION TO MOVE AGAINST THE CENTER OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE.

(CAPTURE OF MARGY HILL ON THE SOUTHWEST OF THE ENEMY-HELD AREA, WHICH HELD UP THE "DIGERS" FOR MORE THAN TWO WEEKS, WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY BY MELBOURNE.)

NEITHER OF THESE SUCCESSES HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED AT MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS.

JW1140ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

NAHA, OINAWA, JUNE 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE LIVING GHOSTS OF OKINAWA'S CAPITAL ARE BEGINNING TO VENTURE FORTH INTO A STRANGE NEW WORLD.

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AMAZINGLY HARDY CIVILIANS, SURVIVORS OF TWO MONTHS OF BAILS BOMBING AND SHELLING, ARE CRAWLING OUT OF CAVES, RUBBLE-HIDDEN CELLARS, DRY WELLS AND OTHER HIDING PLACES IN INCREASING NUMBERS NOW THAT AMERICANS OWN THIS PLACE.

"IT DOESN'T LOOK LIKE THERE'S A PLACE WHERE A SINGLE PERSON COULD BE ALIVE BUT I BET THERE ARE HUNDREDS WHO WILL COME OUT EVENTUALLY," SAID ARMY LT.COL.WILLIAM ROSSING OF QUINCY, MASS., COMMANDER OF AMPHIBIOUS TANKS, ATTACHED TO THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION.

"THERE ARE STILL SOME JAP SNIPERS IN TOWN TOO. THERE'S ONE WHO OPENS UP WITH A MACHINEGUN EVERY AFTERNOON FROM SOME PILE OF RUBBLE."

THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN SHELLING NAHA FROM THE SOUTH OCCASIONALLY.

"THEY STARTED USING A NEW ONE TODAY -- AA ROCKET-TYPE BOMB WHICH HAS A DISTINCTIVE HIGH SHRIEK AND THEN A LONG MOMENT OF SILENCE BEFORE IT EXPLODES," SAID MARINE LT.PAUL D.SILBERSTEIN OF FITZGERLAND, GA.

TWO ARMY AMPHIBIOUS TANKMEN, S/SGT.RICHARD DEGRAFF OF (2504 OUTLOOK ST.) KALAMAZOO, MICH., AND SGT.RALPH BRANDOW OF (255 MANSION ST.) VOXSACKIE, (CABLE) N.Y., HAD A MYSTIFYING CONTACT WITH CIVILIANS.

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THEY FOUND A BOX FULL OF CARPENTER'S TOOLS IN A CAVE. THEY SORTED IT OUT TO LOOK AT IT NEXT DAY.

"WHEN WE CAME BACK THE NEXT MORNING IT HAD ALL BEEN NEATLY PACKED BACK IN THE BOX. WE UNPACKED IT AGAIN. NEXT MORNING THE BOX AND ALL WAS GONE BUT STILL THERE WAS NO SIGHT OF ANY OWNERS."

OTHER TANK SOLDIERS DESCRIBED THE DISCOVERY OF TWO OLD MEN AND ONE OLD WOMAN IN A NAHA CAVE.

"THEY WERE TOO OLD TO REMOVE SO WE GAVE THEM WATER AND SOAP AND WERE FEEDING THEM AND THEY ARE STILL THERE, SEEMINGLY CONTENT."

PFC.EDWARD J.PASUKINAS OF (300 NORTH VINE ST.) SHAMOKIN, PA., ADDED: "NEXT DAY WE FOUND A 20-YEAR OLD GIRL COMPLETELY NAKED IN A CAVE. SHE WAS FILTHY, FLEA-BITTEN AND EMACIATED. WHEN WE TOOK HER TO THE OLD PEOPLE THEY TRIED TO SCRATCH HER EYES OUT. SO WE MOVED HER OUT TO THE REFUGEE CAMP."

T/5 JOHN TOTH OF WHITING, IND., AND PFC.HARRY J.KATZ OF BLOOMFIELD, N.J., CONFIRMED THE FURIOUS ASSAULT UPON THE NAKED YOUNG WOMAN BY THE AGED CIVILIANS.

FOUR CHILDREN, ONE TO SIX YEARS, WERE FOUND LATE YESTERDAY AND TURNED OVER TO CAPT.DONALD J.MCCAFFERY OF (100 LAMOILLE AVE.) BRADFORD, MASS., OF THE 6TH MARINE DIVISION MILITARY POLICE.

"THEY HAD ONLY ONE THIN GARMENT EACH AND SMELLED VERY BAD. WE BATHED THEM AND MADE A BED FOR THEM IN THE TRUCK AND FED THEM

REGULAR RATIONS. THEY SEEMED IN GOOD CONDITION BUT HUNGRY AND SEEMED TO ENJOY OUR FOOD, ESPECIALLY A PIECE OF CANDY. THIS MORNING WE TOOK THEM TO THE REFUGEE CENTER."

IN ONE CAMP TOWARD THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND, THERE'S A 16-YEAR OLD WHITE BOY WHO HAS BEEN RAISED WITH THE OKINAWANS. THE YOUNGSTER WAS NAMED CAMILLO CHINEN. HE WAS BORN IN BRAZIL BUT TURNED OVER AT THE AGE OF TEN BY A WHITE MOTHER TO AN OKINAWAN SERVANT IN BRAZIL AND THEN BROUGHT TO OKINAWA AND REARED AS A NATIVE. HE SPEAKS ONLY JAPANESE AND IS ACCEPTED BY THE OKINAWANS WITHOUT QUESTION.

NJ12MIR CWT

BY VERN HAUGLAND

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NAHA, OKINAWA, JUNE 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WALKER'S RAIDERS TOOK ONOYAMA ISLAND, AT THE ENTRANCE TO NAHA HARBOR, BY STORM TODAY, KILLING 15 JAPANESE AND LIBERATING 14 DIRTY WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM A MISERABLE LIFE IN CAVES.

ONOYAMA'S CAPTORS WERE MEMBERS OF THE MARINE SIXTH RECONN-AISSANCE COMPANY COMMANDED BY MAJ.ANTHONY WALKER, WASHINGTON, D.C., UNOFFICIAL MAYOR OF NAHA.

THEY WERE TRANSPORTED ACROSS THE 100 YARDS OF WATER BY ARMY AMPHIBIOUS TANKS COMMANDED BY ARMY LT.COL.WILLIAM ROSSING, QUINCY, MASS.

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ARMY CAPT.QUINCY W.RAINES, 1925 OLIVER ST., MEMPHIS, TENN., WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT 1303 MAIN ST., PINE BLUFF, ARK., LED THE SMALL FLEET OF TANKS ACROSS THE WATER AT DAWN IN THE FACE OF LIGHT MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM NAHA PENINSULA.

AT THE SAME HOUR, MARINES WERE LANDING ON THE OROKU PENINSULA TWO MILES TO THE WEST.

"THE MARINES FINISHED TAKING THE ISLAND WITHIN AN HOUR," RAINES SAID.

"AGAINST 15 DEAD JAPS WE HAD NONE KILLED, AND TWO MARINES, ONE TANK SOLDIER AND ONE ENGINEER SLIGHTLY WOUNDED."

A SHORT TIME LATER, THE BRIDGE WHICH CONNECTS IT WITH BOTH THE OROKU AND NAHA SHORES HAD BEEN CLEARED OF MANY ENEMY MINES. BOTH SPANS HAD BEEN SMASHED BY BOMBS.

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"OUR ENGINEERING COMPANY UNDER CAPT.BURT LEWIS OF MICHIGAN (HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE) STARTED PUTTING IN A BAILEY BRIDGE WHILE TANKS COVERED US AND KEPT THE JAP GUNS ACROSS THE HARBOR QUIET," SAID ARMY SGT.RALPH SCHELL, 853 SOUTHWEST 2ND ST., MIAMI, FLA.

TANKMEN WHO HELPED CLEAR OUT ABOUT 75 JAPNESE FROM CAVES AND CONCEALED MACHINEGUN POSTS ALONG RIDGES COMMANDING TODAY'S LANDINGS ON OROKU REPORTED ENEMY RESISTANCE WAS NOTICEABLY WEAKER THAN IT WAS ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF OKINAWA'S CAPITAL.

IN A TANK CREW WERE CPLS.PERRY LEWIS, JR.., CLOVERDALE, IND., AND PFC.ALVIN J.HOLMES, 2812 EAST FIRST ST., SIOUX CITY, IA.

THEIR TANK, HALFWAY ACROSS THE PENINSULA TO NAHA AIR STRIP, WAS TEMPORARILY OUT OF COMMISSION, HAVING LOST A TRACK IN SLIDING OFF A MUD BANK. THEY WERE WAITING FOR A TANK RETRIEVER AND EXPECTED TO GET BACK INTO ACTION IN A COUPLE OF HOURS.

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ANOTHER TANK WAS KNOCKED OUT BY A MINE NEARBY.

"OUR TANK WAS SET AFIRE BY A JAP 47-MM ANTI-TANK GUN WHEN WE WERE 100 YARDS AHEAD OF OUR INFANTRY ON SUGAR LOAF HILL," SAID LEWIS, "AND WE ALL HAD TO BAIL OUT IN JAP TERRITMK);£&23 &, - $85:£ UNTIL WE GOT SMOKE SCR

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ANOTHER TANK WAS KNOCKED OUT BY A MINE NEARBY.

"OUR TANK WAS SET AFIRE BY A JAP 47-MM ANTI-TANK GUN WHEN WE WERE 100 YARDS AHEAD OF OUR INFANTRY ON SUGAR LOAF HILL," SAID LEWIS, "AND WE ALL HAD TO BAIL OUT IN JAP TERRITORY AND IDE IN A DITCH UNTIL WE GOT SMOKE SCREEN PROTECTION.

"WE GOT THIS NEW TANK AND HAD IT KNOCKED OUT AGAIN, THE SAME WAY. WE HAD TO LEAVE IT FOR THREE DAYS BEFORE SUGAR LOAF GOT SAFE ENOUGH FOR US TO RECOVER IT FOR REPAIRS. IT DOESN'T LOOK LIKE WE WILL HAVE THAT KIND OF FIGHTING HERE."

PVT.SAMUEL AVRIN, 855 EAST 178TH ST., THE BRONX,N.Y., A WIREMAN IN THE FOURTH REGIMENTAL COMPANY HEADED BY LT.LEO GOTTSPONER, MORRILTON, ARK., STOOD CALMLY IN AN OPEN FIELD WHILE MACHINEGUNS CHATTERED ALL AROUND.

INFANTRYMEN EITHER RAN ACROSS THE FIELD OR HUGGED THE GROUND, BUT AVRIN WAS MENDING A BROKEN TELEPHONE LINE.

"THESE TANKS," HE SAID. "WE NO SOONER GET THE LINES IN THAN THEY BREAK THEM. SOMETIMES I THINK THEY ARE MORE A NUISANCE THAN A HELP."

JQ812PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

NAHA, OKINAWA, JUNE 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A FEARLESS GROUP OF MARINES OF THE 6TH DIVISION STRUNG FIVE MILES OF WIRE DIRECTLY ACROSS NAHA HARBOR UNDER THE EYES OF THE JAPANESE TODAY TO LINK MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD'S HEADQUARTERS ON OKINAWA'S MAINLAND WITH BATTALIONS WHICH WERE ASSAULTING NAHA PENINSULA.

APPROPRIATELY, A MAN NAMED PFC.JASPER BRIDGEWATER, 21, OF HOLCOMB, WASH., (CABLE COPY, PERHAPS W.VA.) CLIMBED A 30-FOOT MAST OF A SUNKEN JAPANESE SHIP IN THE HARBOR ONLY 200 YARDS FROM THE JAPANESE-HELD SHORE TO STRING WIRE HIGH ABOVE THE WATER.

BRIDGEWATER AND EIGHT OTHER MEN CROSSED THE HARBOR IN THREE SMALL RUBBER BOATS UNDER MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE AND UNDER DIRECT ENEMY OBSERVATION FOR MORE THAN 600 YARDS--BUT WITH THE PROTECTIVE FIRE FROM ARMY AMPHIBIOUS TANKS ON THE NORTH SHORE.

THE MEN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNICATIONS UNIT COMMANDED BY MARINE LT.ELBY MARTIN OF (4432) POPLAR PIKE), MEMPHIS, TENN., STARTED FROM NAHA SIDE AT 6:30 A.M. WITHIN THREE HOURS THEY CLIMBED A SEVEN-FOOT SEAWALL ON THE FAR SIDE AND HAD REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS IN COMMUNICATION WITH GENERAL SHEPHERD.

IN CHARGE OF THE DETAILS ON THE OPPOSITE SHORES WERE CAPT. WILBUR MACDONALD OF HOPE MILLS, N.C., AND LT.EARL M.BROOKE OF (1002 1/2 SUMMIT AVE.) DETROIT LAKES, MINN., WHILE PFC. DONALD L.SHOOPMAN, 20, OF (210 WASHINGTON ST.) MT.STERLING, ILL., LED THE BOAT TEAM AND PFC.HENRY MUELLER, 24, OF (1123 SOUTH 34TH ST.) MILWAUKEE, WIS., REELED OUT THE WIRE FROM THE NAHA SIDE.

JQ820PCW NH

FRISCO, JUNE 5-(AP)-STILL WOOING RUSSIA OVER THE AIR LANES, TOKYO RADIO TODAY QUOTED A JAPANESE WAR CORRESPONDENT JUST RETURNED FROM BERLIN AS SAYING IF HITLER "COULD HAVE HAD EVEN ONE OPPORTUNITY TO TRAVEL THROUGH THE SOVIET UNION, THE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA WOULD NEVER HAVE TAKEN PLACE."

IN THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, A DOMEI WRITER IDENTIFIED ONLY AS TOMOEDA, SAID GERMANY LOST BECAUSE SHE UNDER-ESTIMATED THE "BELLIGERENT DETERMINATION" OF AMERICA AND BRITAIN AND FAILED TO INVADE ENGLAND AFTER FRANCE FELL.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID HE STAYED IN THE "GUNSMOKE-FILLED AND BULLET-RAINING CITY OF BERLIN TO THE LAST DAY." HE DESCRIBED BERLIN'S FATE AS "BEYOND GRUESOMENESS AND I ALMOST FELT LIKE GIVING A SILENT PRAYER."

JR729PPW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE DEATH LAST SATURDAY OF SULTAN SOLO, 61, OF JAVA, WAS REPORTED TODAY BY ANETA, THE OFFICIAL DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, IN A MELBOURNE DISPATCH. IT SAID THE DEATH WAS ANNOUNCED MONDAY BY THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED BATAVIA RADIO.

ANETA SAID JAPAN'S DOMEI NEWS AGENCY AT SINGAPORE IDENTIFIED THE RULER'S SUCCESSOR AS HIS ELDEST SON, WHO WILL ASSUME OFFICE UNDER THE TITLE OF PAKU BUWONO XII.

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DV719PCW

DENMARK

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 5-(AP)-ALGER HISS, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE, ANNOUNCED THIS AFTERNOON THAT 49 NATIONS HAD VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO INVITE DENMARK TO WORLD SECURITY DELIBERATIONS NOW PROCEEDING.

AFTER THE CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAD VOTED TO ADMIT DENMARK, A POLL OF THE 49 NATIONS WAS TAKEN AND ALL AGREED WITH THE DECISION.

HISS NOTIFIED DENMARK OF THE DECISION IN A CABLE TO DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER CHRISTMAS MOELLER IN COPENHAGEN. IT SAID:

"THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION HAS TODAY, JUNE 5, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF DENMARK, DETERMINED BY UNANIMOUS DECISION OF THE CHAIRMEN OF DELEGATIONS THAT AN INVITATION SHOULD BE SENT TO DENMARK TO TAKE HER SEAT AT THE CONFERENCE. I THEREFORE HAVE THE HONOR OF CONVEYING THAT INVITATION.

"INASMUCH AS MINISTER OF STATE (HENRIK) KAUFFMAN IS IN CALIFORNIA AT THE PRESENT TIME A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS BEING DELIVERED TO HIM."

KAUFFMAN, DANISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, WAS APPOINTED BY HIS GOVERNMENT TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE DANISH DELEGATION.

DV/JQ755PCW NM

UNDATED STALIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED GRAZ RADIO IN AUSTRIA SAID LAST NIGHT (TUES) THAT MARSHAL STALIN HAD "AGREED" TO ATTEND A BIG THREE CONFERENCE AND HAD EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT IT "SHOULD BE HELD SOON."

THE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY FCC, CREDITED THE VISIT OF HARRY HOPKINS TO MOSCOW AS PLAYING "A LARGE PART IN THIS DEVELOPMENT."

MQ829PEW

UNDATED STRIKES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) LABOR DISPUTES IN WIDELY-SCATTERED SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY KEPT AN ESTIMATED 17,000 WORKERS FROM THEIR JOBS YESTERDAY (MON), BUT SUCCESSFUL ARBITRATION RESULTED IN THE RETURN TO WORK OF 8,000 OTHER EMPLOYES, INCLUDING ABOUT 4,000 STEEL AND RUBBER WORKERS IN OHIO.

THE BIGGEST TIE-UP ON THE LABOR FRONT WAS AT NEW ORLEANS WHERE BETWEEN 7,000 AND 8,000 WORKERS WERE IDLE AT THREE PLANTS OF HIGGINS INDUSTRIES, INC., MAKERS OF LANDING BOATS AND OTHER WAR CRAFT. THE WORKERS, MEMBERS OF CRAFT UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE NEW ORLEANS METAL TRADES COUNCIL (AFL), WERE SAID BY A UNION SPOKESMAN TO BE PROTESTING A WAR LABOR BOARD DECISION WHICH TERMINATED A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND THE COUNCIL.

AT BIRMINGHAM, ALA., 5,000 STEEL WORKERS, MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) WERE IDLE AS THE RESULT OF A WALKOUT BY BLAST FURNACE MEN. ONE OF THEIR UNION LEADERS SAID THE STOPPAGE WAS UNAUTHORIZED AND INVOLVED A DEMAND FOR AN INCENTIVE PAY RATE PLAN.

TRANSIT STRIKES AT SALEM, MASS., AND SCRANTON, PA., CALLED OUT 550 BUS DRIVERS. ABOUT 150 STRUCK AT SALEM, APPARENTLY IN PROTEST TO A POSTPONEMENT OF A GENERAL STRIKE OF 1,800 TRANSIT EMPLOYES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE AFL CARMEN'S UNION.

FOUR HUNDRED STRIKING SCRANTON TRANSIT EMPLOYES (AFL) HAVE BEEN OUT FOR TWO WEEKS BECAUSE THEY ARE WITHOUT A CONTRACT. THE WAR LABOR BOARD HAS ORDERED THEM BACK TO WORK, SAYING NO ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN IN THEIR CASE UNTIL WORK WAS RESUMED.

A STRIKE OF 1,600 SAWMILL WORKERS EMPLOYED BY FOUR COMPANIES IN SIX MILLS AT ALAMOGORDO AND OVERGUARD, N.MEX., AND FLAGSTAFF AND MCNARY, ARIZ., WAS CERTIFIED TO THE WAR LABOR BOARD. ABOUT 1,100 MEMBERS OF THE AFL INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, UNIT 1, WERE OUT AT CHICAGO AFTER AN OPEN SHOP DISPUTE WITH R.R.DONNELLEY AND SONS CO.

THREE HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE CIO OIL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION WERE IDLE AT THE TOLEDO, OHIO, PURE OIL REFINERY BECAUSE THEY WOULD NOT CROSS A PI

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LINE ESTABLISHED BY WORKERS FROM THE DAWES, W.VA., OIL FIELDS.

OHIO'S LABOR FRONT BECAME MORE STABLE WHEN THREE STOPPAGES AFFECTING NEARLY 4,000 WORKERS ENDED AT AKRON AND YOUNGSTOWN. ABOUT 2,000 MEN, MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) WERE WORKING AGAIN AT THE YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE COMPANY'S BRIER HILL PLANT PENDING SETTLEMENT OF A DISCUSSION OVER A NEW WORKING SCHEDULE.

AT AKRON APPROXIMATELY 800 CIO-UNITED RUBBER WORKERS WERE BACK AFTER WALKING OUT OVER A GRIEVANCE CONCERNING 40 TIRE BUILDERS. ONE THOUSAND CIO-UNITED AUTO WORKERS ENDED A STOPPAGE AT GOODYEAR AIRCRAFT CORP. WHICH HAD BEGUN AFTER DISMISSAL OF AN INSPECTOR.

IN JERSEY CITY, N.J., 1,400 STRIKING EMPLOYES (AFL) OF THE AMERICAN CAN CO. RETURNED TO WORK PENDING SETTLEMENT OF A WAGE DISPUTE.

EJ735PEW

30-24-27311

U.S. DIVISIONS:
OKINAWA
SIXTH MARINE: BATTLED FOR FULL CONTROL OF NAHA AIRDROME.
SEVENTH INFANTRY: CLEANED OUT NEARLY ALL OF CHINEN PENINSULA.
FIRST MARINE, 96TH INFANTRY AND 77TH INFANTRY: PRESSED RELENTLESSLY SOUTHWARD TOWARD END OF ISLAND.
PHILIPPINES
37TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED SIX MILES TOWARD CAGAYAN VALLEY, CAPTURING ARITAO VILLAGE.
33RD INFANTRY: MOVED SWIFTLY ALONG SECOND HIGHWAY INTO CAGAYAN VALLEY.
38TH INFANTRY: SEIZED CREST OF MT.LAMITA.
24TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED TAGAKPAN VILLAGE ON MINDANAO.
31ST INFANTRY: CUT THROUGH HILLS TO ENTRAP SOUTHEAST MINDANAO JAPANESE.
JR727PPW

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BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 5-(AP)-GEN. EDELMIRO FARRELL DECLARED IN A NATION-WIDE RADIO ADDRESS LAST NIGHT THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT'S INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS "WILL BE FULFILLED LOYALLY, SINCE THIS IS THE DESIRE OF THE PEOPLE."

MARKING THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION, FARRELL SAID HE WAS DETERMINED TO CARRY OUT THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S PROMISE TO RESTORE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT THROUGH FREE ELECTIONS. HE DID NOT SAY, HOWEVER, WHEN HE WOULD STEP OUT.

(A DISPATCH FROM MONTEVIDEO QUOTED A REPORT FROM BUENOS AIRES AS SAYING THE GOVERNMENT HAD CLOSED THE PRO-ALLIED JUNTA DE LA VICTORIA WHICH HAD BEEN COLLECTING MONEY, CLOTHING AND FOOD TO AID WAR-STRIPPED MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.)
WD852AEW

WINNIPEG, JUNE 5-(AP)-PREMIER GEORGE A.DREW, VICTORIOUS IN YESTERDAY'S ONTARIO PROVINCIAL ELECTION, SAID TONIGHT BEFORE A PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL RALLY THAT "HONG KONG IS THE MOST SHAMEFUL AND SHAMELESS EPISODE IN CANADIAN HISTORY."

DISCUSSING FEDERAL ELECTION ISSUES FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE DOMINION GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN, DREW SAID PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING AND HIS LIBERAL GOVERNMENT" WERE WARNED IN OCTOBER, 1941, BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THAT WAR WAS TO BE EXPECTED IN THEPACIFIC, YET THEY DISPATCHED TWO REGIMENTS AND A HEADQUARTERS STAFF TO HONG KONG WITHOUT THE NECESSARY FIGHTING EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING."

DREW SAID 212 VEHICLES TO EQUIP THE HONGKING FORCE WERE WITHIN 12 HOURS OF VANCOUVER WHEN BOATS LOADED WITH THE TROOPS LEFT WITH TWO HOLDS NEARLY EMPTY. HE ASSERTED THE TWO REGIMENTS MAKING UP THE FORCE, THE WINNIPEG GRENADIERS AND THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF QUEBEC, HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN LABELLED UNFIT FOR SERVICE BY COMPETENT CANADIAN MILITARY MEN.
DY122AEW

OTTAWA, JUNE 5-(AP)-A LIST OF ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE PERSONNEL LIBERATED FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING NAMES WITH NEXT-OF-KIN LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES:

ETHERIDGE, FREDERICK GORDON, FO., MOTHER MRS. F.S. ETHERIDGE, 1020 MISSION ST., S., PASADENA, CALIF.

HALL, ROBERT SEYMOIR, FO., BROTHER, CHARLES HALL, 102 NORTH ST., NORMAL, ILL.

USHER, LELAND ELLIS, FLT. LT. FOSTER-MOTHER, MRS. SADIE OWEN, OSAGE, IOWA.

WAGNER, WILLIAM ARNOLD, WO., MOTHER, MRS. L.M. BELLMY, 6620 SOUTH FIGUEROA ST., LOS ANGELES.

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AYER, WINSLOW BARTLETT, FLT. LT., MOTHER, MRS. F.R. AYER, 1543 NORTH PROPSECT AVE., MILWAUKEE.

BEARNES, KENDELL LEEROY,)9., FATHER, B.L. BEARNES, 2900 NORWOOD ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ELLINGSTAD, SIDNEY ARNOLD, FLT. LT., WIFE, MRS. S.A. ELLINGSTAD, MIXTON, WIS.

GREENE, RICHARD ARTHUR, WO., MOTHER, MRS. IDA HEMMING, 357 GRANT ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

HARSH, GEORGE RUTHERFORD, PFLT. LT., MOTHER, MRS. G.R. HARSH, 2814 PEACHTREE ST., ALTA, GA.

LITTLEFIELD, EVERETT EMERSON, WO., WIFE, MRS. E.E. LITTLEFIELD, 712 EAST ST., WALPOLE, MASS.

PECK, JAMES LONNE, WO., AUNT, MRS. A.G. SMITH, 804 DOCK ST., WILMINGTON, N.C.

SMART, FRANK LEROY, FLT. LT., BROTHER, J. B. SMART, 1941 RIMPAU BLVD., LOS ANGELES.

THATCHER, RICHARD WILLIAM, FLT. LT., FATHER, FRANCIS THATCHER, NEW CASTLE, IND.

WETTER, ARLO HENRY, FLT. LT., WIFE, MRS. A.H. WETTER, SEBEKA,

MINN.

DE BOURBON, PHILIPPE LOUIS MARIE CHARLES, WO., FATHER, C.L. DE BOURBON, 233 WEST 21 ST., NEW YORK CITY.

MAKAREWICZ, JOSEPH JOHN, WO., FATHER, BRONISLAW MAKAREWICZ, 2200 PERKINS ST., SAGINAW, MICH.

RP1OOSPEW

TORONTO, JUNE 5-(AP)-PREMIER GEORGE DREW OF ONTARIO SAID TODAY HE HAD FILED A WRIT SEEKING $100,000 DAMAGES FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE TORONTO STAR AND JOSEPH E.ATKINSON, ITS PUBLISHER.

THE PREMIER SAID HE SOUGHT DAMAGES IN CONNECTION WITH AN EDITORIA DURING THE ONTARIO GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

THE PREMIER'S PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY WON THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

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MONTREAL, JUNE 5-(AP)-PUBLISHERS AND NEWSPRINT MANUFACTURERS OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES WILL MEET TOMORROW "TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS IN WHICH BOTH HAVE A COMMON INTEREST."

THE MEETING WAS CALLED BY THE U.S. WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AND THE CANADIAN PRICES BOARD AND IS EXPECTED TO LAST TWO DAYS.

NEWSPRINT OFFICIALS SAID THERE WOULD BE NO SET FORMULA OF DISCUSSION, AND IT WAS INDICATED THAT NEITHER THE QUESTION OF NEWSPRINT PRICES NOR THE QUANTITY OF CANADIAN NEWSPRINT TO BE EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES WOULD COME UP FOR DISCUSSION.

POSSIBILITY WAS SEEN, HOWEVER, THAT THERE WOULD BE CONSIDERATION OF THE PRODUCTION OF 30-POUND PAPER INSTEAD OF THE PRESENT 32-POUND PRODUCT AS A MEANS OF INCREASING EXPORT VOLUME WITHOUT CHANGE IN EXPORT TONNAGE.

JS517PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-FOUR RUSTY, SALT-ENCRUSTED FREIGHTERS BROUGHT HOME 1,431 LIBERATED AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS TODAY.

AMONG THOSE ABOARD WERE MANY AVIATORS AND MEMBERS OF THE 45TH, 30TH, SEVENTH AND THE FOURTH AND SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISIONS.

THE SHIPS WERE THE GEORGE MC CRACY, THE WILLIAM JACKSON, THE WILLIAM BLOUNT AND THE WILLIAM T.BARRY. THE WILLIAM BLOUNT CARRIED 46 NEGRO TROOPS, FIRST TO ARRIVE SINCE V-E DAY.

ON THE JACKSON WAS SGT. NEWTON FRANKEL, 25, OF 5917 DESEVERVILLE BOULEVARD, ST.LOUIS, WHO WAS TAKEN PRISONER IN ITALY OCT. 13, 1944 AND RELEASED LAST APRIL 29.

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FIVE DAYS BEFORE HE WAS LIBERATED, HE SAID, HE AND SEVEN OTHER MEN ESCAPED FROM PRISON WITH TWO CANS OF MILK, TWO CANS OF MEAT AND TWO LOAVES OF BREAD. THEY WERE CAUGHT IN A BARN NEAR THE CAMP, AND WERE LIBERATED BEFORE THEY COULD BE PUNISHED.

S/SGT. LEONARD ENGLEBY, 34, OF JEWELL, IOWA, WITH THE 91ST INFANTRY DIVISION, ALSO WAS ABOARD THE JACKSON. HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER IN ITALY LAST OCTOBER 10.

APRIL 28 WAS HIS LUCKY DAY, HE SAID, FOR AT 7:30 A.M. HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM HIS WIFE, EMMA, THE FIRST HE HAD SINCE HE WAS IN PRISON, AND FIVE HOURS LATER HE WAS LIBERATED.

"I DON'T KNOW IF SHE KNOWS I'M FREE YET," HE SAID, "BUT I'M GOING TO GET IN TOUCH WITH HER THE FIRST MINUTE I CAN."

SGT. DICK LEFFLER, 26, OF ZANESVILLE, OHIO, ARRIVED WITH A LUXURIOUS GROWTH OF BEARD AND MOUSTACHE.

PFC. HARRY VEIOCH, 20, OF 421 THIRD AVE., NEW BRIGHTON, PA., A RADIO OPERATOR WITH THE 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION, SAID HE WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS WHEN SHELLS DESTROYED A BUILDING IN WHICH HE WAS HIDING NEAR BOLOGNA, ITALY, LAST NOVEMBER 25.

VEIOCH SAID THE GERMANS DID NOT TREAT HIM TOO BADLY BUT THAT THE PRISONERS "ALWAYS WERE COLD AND HUNGRY."

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GENERALS (150)
DETROIT, JUNE 5-(AP)-GEN. CARL SPAATZ, COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE, AND FOUR OTHER TOP-RANKING ARMY AIR FORCES GENERALS MADE A SWIFT TOUR TODAY OF FOUR MAJOR WAR FACTORIES.

PARADING ALONG WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT'S MAIN THOROUGHFARE, THE FIVE GENERALS RECEIVED A ROARING WELCOME FROM THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE L
INING THE STREET.

WITH GEN. SPAATZ WERE MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK L.ANDERSON, JR., SPAATZ' DEPUTY CHIEF OF OPERATIONS; MAJ. GEN. ELWOOD R.QUESADA, COMMANDER OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE TACTICAL AIR COMMAND; MAJ. GEN. PAUL L.WILLIAMS, COMMANDER OF THE NINTH TROOP CARRIER COMMAND, AND BRIG. GEN. JOHN P.DOYLE, COMMANDER OF THE 42ND BOMB WING, FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE.

AT A LUNCHEON AT THE CHRYSLER TANK ARSENAL, GEN. SPAATZ SAID HIS AIRCRAFT INSTITUTED A NEW KIND OF WARFARE IN EUROPE.

"BY MEANS OF RADIO, PLANES COULD SPOT A POINT OF RESISTANCE, SOFTEN IT UP AND THEN NOTIFY THE TANKS TO CONTINUE," HE SAID.

"THE INFANTRY FOLLOWED IN ONE OF THE BEST DISPLAYS OF TEAMWORK EVER SEEN IN WARFARE."

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GEN.SPAATZ LATER DESCRIBED JAPAN'S BOMB-CARRYING BALLOONS AS "AT WORST A PETTY ANNOYANCE."

HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THINGS LIKE THAT DON'T WIN WARS. "IT TOOK A LONG TIME TO KNOCK OUT GERMANY EVEN THOUGH 2,000,000 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED UPON STRATEGIC CENTERS."

THE ALLIES SHOULD NOT BE SATISFIED WITH THE MERE DEFEAT OF JAPAN, THE GENERAL ASSERTED.

"IF THE NIPPONESE SURRENDERED BEFORE ACTUAL INVASION," HE SAID, "WE WOULD HAVE NO WAY OF KNOWING WHAT THEY MIGHT HAVE UP THEIR SLEEVE FOR ANOTHER WAR."

HD1144PEW

(150) WASHINGTON,JUNE 5-(AP)-JAMES E.MARKHAM, ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN, SAID TODAY THAT EVERY ATTEMPT WOULD BE MADE TO PREVENT GERMAN-CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS AND PATENTS, SEIZED DURING THE WAR, FROM RETURNING TO GERMAN HANDS.

MARKHAM TOLD A REPORTER THAT APC WILL SELL VESTED SHARES AS [illegible] POSSIBLE," BUT WOULD RETAI
ON CERTAIN WELL-DEFINED ISSUES,

MARKHAM TOLD A REPORTER THAT APC WILL SELL VESTED SHARES AS "EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE," BUT WOULD RETAIN A UNIQUE VETO VOTE ON CERTAIN WELL-DEFINED ISSUES, SUCH AS TRANSFER OF ASSETS AND STOCKS TO NON-CITIZEN INTERESTS, FOR A TEN YEAR PERIOD. A DIFFICULTY, HE SAID, WAS THE QUESTION OF LEGALITY OF THIS ARRANGEMENT IN SOME STATES.

WHETHER GERMAN CAPITAL CAN BE REINVESTED LATER IN SEIZED CORPORATIONS OR INDIRECTLY USED TO START NEW CONCERNS HERE, MARKHAM SAID, IS "A MATTER FOR CONGRESS." HE STRESSED WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF STOCKS AMONG AMERICAN INVESTORS AS A GOOD METHOD OF PREVENTING GERMAN STOCK CONTROL.

HE SAID THE APC WOULD ATTEMPT TO PREVENT DUPLICATION OF THE SITUATION FOLLOWING THE LAST WAR WHEN THE APC DISPOSED OF ALIEN PROPERTY, WITH 80 PER CENT OF THE PROCEEDS RETURNING IMMEDIATELY TO GERMANY. "NO MONEY WILL BE PAID OVER TODAY," HE EMPHASIZED, ADDING THAT RETURNS FROM SALE OF THIS PROPERTY WOULD BE REGARDED AS A FORM OF REPARATIONS.

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Naha Airfield Captured, Penned Foe Stiffens for Last Stand on Okinawa

Last 15,000 Japanese Cornered in 25-Mile Pocket on South Tip

Chinen Peninsula Wrested From Foe

Hundreds of Superforts Return to Osaka for New Fire-Bomb Raid

By The Associated Press

GUAM, June 7 (Thursday).—Advancing swiftly in spite of miserable weather, United States 10th Army troops completed the capture of Okinawa's excellent Naha Airfield and Chinen Peninsula, the latter an arm of the island's best fleet anchorage, yesterday.

The Japanese, compressed in an area of about twenty-five square miles in the southern end of Okinawa, were offering stiffening resistance in the closing phase of the bitter sixty-eight-day campaign.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communique, which broke a 48-hour silence on ground operations, said today that advances were scored in all sectors Tuesday and Wednesday.

Major General Lemuel C. Shepherd jr.'s 6th Marine Division reduced Japanese caves and strong points around the Naha Airfield Tuesday and won all of the base yesterday. The marines then started driving southeastward toward a junction with Major General Pedro A. del Valle's 1st Marine Division, moving down the center of the island.

Bombers Get New Base

The Japanese opposed the 6th Division marines with spigot mortars and other guns from positions west of Naha Airfield. The big field, in American hands a potent base for bomber operations against Japan, was doomed Monday when the marines crossed Naha Harbor onto the Oroku Peninsula in an amphibious operation.

The 6th also captured a small island off the coast due west of the Naha airstrip, field dispatches reported.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland, with the Sixth division, wrote that the Leathernecks captured a considerable section of the south shoreline of Naha Bay, "enabling the start of some harbor operations, even though artillery still could, and did reach the harbor area occasionally."

First Division marines met considerable resistance in an advance to the outskirts of Yunagusuku town, in the exact center of the Yaeju-Dake escarpment.

In the 24th Army Corps sector, the 7th and 96th Divisions turned their main weight southwestward. The 7th Division's 32d Regiment, which cleared the Chinen Peninsula on the southeast coast, reached the eastern end of the Yaeju-Dake escarpment, which arcs considerably north in a crescent line across the island to the west.

This escarpment, which rises more than 300 feet, provides the last rough terrain for a defensive stand by the estimated 15,000 to 20,000 Japanese left of a garrison which once numbered 85,000.

Mud, Rain Handicap

The mud and rain were such a handicap that planes had to parachute supplies to the sloshing ground forces. Guns of the United States Pacific fleet poured shells in support.

Spearheads of the five divisions were driving toward junctures, cutting up the enemy remnants. On the east coast, the Seventh Infantry Division completed the occupation of all the Chinen peninsula Tuesday on the arm of a fleet anchorage already in use by American warships.

On the west coast, the Sixth Marine Division spread out over Oroku peninsula, where an amphibious landing was made Monday and which includes the fallen Naha airfield.

Today's communique disclosed that airfields built on Okinawa and adjacent Ie Shima already are sending ground-based planes against other enemy islands in the Ryukus and the Japanese homeland. Previously the Japanese homeland had been under attacks of B-29s in the Marianas, ground-based fighters on Iwo, carrier-based planes and search planes on an air wing at Okinawa.

The latest gains as viewed from west to east across the southern tip of the island were:

On the west coast, the 6th Marine Division captured the Naha airfield, spread out on Oroku peninsula and drove southeast toward a juncture with the First Marine Division.

The First Marine Division, meeting considerable Japanese resistance, bypassed Tomusu town which is three miles south of fallen Shuri. The town is being reduced. Other Devildogs of the division drove even deeper southward to Shimkawaku, more than a mile southwest of Tomusu.

Capture Iwa Hills

Elements of the 96th Infantry Division captured hills south of Iwa which is more than a mile almost due south of Tomusu and parallel with Shimkawaku Tuesday. Wednesday Yanks of the 96th pushed a mile below Iwo to the edge of Tomui town. Tomui is a mile and a quarter from Okinawa's south coast.

Nearer that coast to the southeast of Fomui, troops of the Seventh Infantry Division battled hard Wednesday in the area of Gushichan town. The Seventh had seized Aragusuku, northeast of Tomui, Tuesday. Other Seventh elements completed occupation of Chinen peninsula Tuesday.

A few Japanese planes raided the Okinawa area Tuesday night and succeeded in damaging two American surface units at a cost of five planes.

Limited American air attacks were made on bypassed Truk in the Carolines Tuesday and against a naval base and installations in the Kuriles the day before.

Underground Defense System Is Ready, Enemy Claims

Guam, June 6 (AP)—The Japanese admitted today that American invaders have reduced Okinawa to an "isolated island" and warned that an invasion of Japan was "imminent."

The virtual admission that Okinawa was lost came as an unexplained American silence indicated a possible end of the campaign and the semi-official Domei news agency claimed "fierce fighting" raged between the United States 10th Army and Japanese "firmly entrenched in new positions."

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in his daily communiqué, failed even to mention ground action on the island, reporting only United States air blows in Japanese home waters.

Silence Often Significant

Such news blackouts in the past have often preceded announcement of developments of major importance, such as conclusions of campaigns or the launching of new invasions.

Japan's invasion consciousness was sharpened further by a plea for its citizens to emulate the children of Aka Jima, who died in hand-grenade *banzai* charges against American troops and by Radio Tokyo's claim that the Japanese mainland has been converted into "an impregnable fortress."

A "new kind of underground warfare now being prepared by the Japanese is so different from anything used in Europe it will mark a new epoch in military history," Tokyo said.

The Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri Hochi saw developments on Okinawa and the recently intensified air raids on Jap cities, as unquestionably significant of a direct invasion attempt against the Japanese homeland.

"It is high time the entire nation burned its bridges and made the fullest preparations for this imminent development, whose outcome will decide the rise or fall of our country for centuries to come," said a broadcast version of Yomiuri's editorial.

Domei acknowledged the Japs were meeting numerically superior forces on Okinawa and reported the landing of Marines on Croku Peninsula, below Naha, which Admiral Nimitz disclosed yesterday. The landing force was reported by the Jap to include 100 tanks and 400 to 500 infantry reinforcements.

Domei also claimed that at least one transport was sunk and another warship of unidentified category severely crippled with direct torpedo hits, as Nipponese torpedo bombers attacked American warships near the islands of Miyako, Kume, and Tonaki. Miyako is south of Okinawa, while Kume and Tonaki are due west in the Ryukyu group.

Okinawa Weather Still Bad.

"Our airmen in the course of this operation are believed to have scored many other results that remained unconfirmed due to extremely poor visibility," Domei said.

Only mention of Okinawa in the Nimitz communique was that adverse weather prevented enemy air activity Monday, the day Domei said the torpedo bomber attack was carried out. The attack was pressed home, Domei said, by pilots braving inclement weather. The Jap report mentioned activity among "enemy transports in Okinawa waters, apparently in an attempt to land badly needed supplies for the enemy ground forces."

Nimitz told of American bomber attacks, part of the tightening blockade on Japanese shipping. Privateers of Fleet Air Wing 1 exploded a large oiler, sank three cargo ships and damaged a small freighter in vital waters between Asia and Japan.

Longer Supply Route

Aerial harassment of shipping in these lanes has forced the Japanese to use a longer route north through Manchuria to supply forces on the mainland. Only in darkness and poor weather do the Japanese now send traffic between Korea and Japan.

Nimitz reported that planes of Fleet Air Wing 1 had sunk 94,405 tons of shipping and damaged 91,208 tons since beginning operations in the Okinawa area two months ago.

In other attacks, Fleet Air Wing 18 sank three small cargo ships and damaged three others south of Honshu, the main Japanese island, yesterday.

On rain-swept Okinawa, the last reports of American progress put the Yanks on half of Naha airdrome, biggest in the Ryukyu chain. To the east, they were pushing relentlessly toward the southern tip of the island. Only one thirteenth of Okinawa remained in enemy hands.

RUSSIA TO OCCUPY HALF OF GERMANY, MOSCOW REVEALS

Soviet Newspapers Publish Maps of Territory to Be Supervised.

DETAILS UNSETTLED

Steps Being Taken to Move Allied Troops to Own Areas.

LONDON, June 6—(AP) Moscow newspapers published maps today indicating that Russia would occupy approximately half of Germany on a line running well west of Berlin and including large areas now in American and British hands, the Soviet radio announced.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said the American, British and French occupation zones were "under discussion" by the European Advisory council, but there was no indication when their boundaries would be decided upon.

Takes in Leipzig

The zone of Russian occupation, as outlined by the Moscow maps, would take in the cities of Leipzig, Gotha and Erfurt and all of Thuringia province in central Germany now held by American forces, east of a line running from a point on the shore of the Gulf of Luebeck where the borders of Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg meet, along the western border of Mecklenburg to the border of Hannover, then along the eastern border of Hannover to the frontier of Brunswick, along the eastern frontier of the Prussian province of Saxony (northern section) to the western border of Anhalt, then along the western border of Anhalt, along the western frontier of the Prussian province of Saxony (southern section) and along the western border of Thuringia to its crossing with the Bavarian border. From there it runs east along the northern frontier of Bavaria as far as the Czechoslovak frontier of 1937."

The line thus set down runs generally north and south down approximately the center of Germany, except at its southern extremity, where it bulges abruptly westward for a considerable distance to take in Thuringia province, which U. S. First and Third Army troops overran in the final weeks of the war.

"So far," Tass said, "The European advisory commission in London has only defined in detail the zone which is to be occupied by Soviet troops."

Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Anderson told Commons there was "no chance" that the next Big Three meeting would be held in London. He did not elaborate, but left the suggestion the site might have been chosen outside this capital.

At its farthest western bulge in Thuringia the Russia zone would reach within 60 miles northwest of Gen. Eisenhower's present headquarters at Frankfurt-On-The-Main.

The Russian zone delineation, which was not authenticated by any Allied source, came after the first meeting of the four-power Allied Control council in Berlin yesterday, which issued a declaration reducing Germany to the status of a beaten, prisoner nation.

Session "Ended Abruptly"

There was some anxiety in London over the report by a pool correspondent that the session "ended abruptly" when the American, British and French representatives learned that the Russian delegate, Marshal Zhukov, was not empowered to do any more than sign the declaration of Supreme Allied authority.

Gen. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery, the British representative, flew back to their headquarters immediately after the meeting, and The London Star reported without confirmation that Montgomery was flying to London "for important consultations on the future of Germany."

Many Details Unsettled

At any rate, the first brief meet-

ing in Berlin left unsettled many details concerning the organization of the Allied Control council and how it will govern the Germans.

It was announced in Commons that Allied military missions had taken up posts in Russian-held Vienna, and there were indications the Big Four was running into some snags on the question of administering Austria. A spokesman for the British Foreign Office admitted it would be "some time" before a control commission could be set up in Austria, which the Allies stripped from Germany in yesterday's rigid declaration.

The Russian News Agency Tass, reporting on the maps published in Moscow, said Greater Berlin was to be divided into four occupation zones. Yesterday's Allied declaration, on the other hand, spoke only of one "Greater Berlin area," which would be commanded in rotation by the four representatives on the control council.

In its description of the entire Russian zone of occupation, Tass said it was "obvious" that parts of it still were held by British and American troops.

To Move Allied Troops

A correspondent of the British press association said that "steps are now being taken to move Allied troops to their own areas." He said the British zone would include the Kiel naval base and that British headquarters would be in or near Hamburg.

The Tass broadcast, as recorded by the Soviet monitor, said Russian troops would occupy:

"German territory (including the province of East Prussia) situated

ANXIETY GROWS AT ABRUPT END OF BERLIN TALK

Meanwhile, Hint Is Dropped That Site of Big Three Parley Is Chosen.

REICH CONTROL NOT SETTLED

Soviet Worry Over Japan Delayed Signing of Declaration—Red Zone Is Outlined.

London, June 6 (A. P.).—A hint that the site of the next Big Three parley already had been set was given Commons today, as one report that the first meeting of the delegates to the Allied Control Council in Berlin had ended abruptly created new anxiety here.

Without elaboration, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Anderson told Commons there was "no chance" that the Big Three would meet in London, leaving the suggestion that a site had been selected.

Meanwhile, fresh concern arose also over the situation in Austria.

Gen. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery left soon after the Berlin meeting without attending a Russian banquet, saying they had to return to their headquarters yesterday evening.

The first brief Berlin meeting of United States, British, Russian and French delegates left unsettled details concerning the organization of the Allied Control Council and how it will govern Germany.

Austrian Control Not Set Up.

Richard K. Law, speaking for the Foreign Office, told Commons that although Allied military missions arrived in Vienna last Sunday for preliminary discussions, "it might be some time before a control commission for Austria is set up."

Many Problems For Chiefs

With the increasing number of diplomatic problems — including Poland, Syria and war-criminal trials besides the others—there are many reasons for an early Big Three meeting. President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill have announced that they would like to meet with Marshal Stalin soon. An unconfirmed broadcast over the Russian-controlled Graz (Austria) radio said Stalin also favored an early parley.

Expressing a desire that the meeting be held in London, Laborite Ivor Thomas said in Commons that Stalin was no longer tied down with the direction of military operations.

Delay In Austria Seen

Sir John replied only that "while the Prime Minister is sorry, there is no chance of the meeting being in London."

[There was no comment on this at the White House today. President Truman said last week that he expected to meet with Churchill and Stalin in the not too far distant future.]

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Prime Minister Churchill apparently made a last-minute change in plans to speak on Austria in the House of Commons today. Early in the day an authoritative report said the Prime Minister might speak on the Austrian question. He failed to do so, however. There was no explanation.

With the increasing number of diplomatic problems — including Poland, Syria and war criminal trials—there are many reasons for an early Big Three meeting. President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill have announced that they would like to meet with Marshal Stalin as soon as possible. An unconfirmed broadcast over the Russian-controlled Graz (Austria) radio said that Premier Stalin favored a parley soon.

Expressing a desire in Commons for a Big Three meeting in London, Laborite Ivor Thomas said that Stalin was no longer tied down with the direction of military operations.

Sir John replied only that "while the Prime Minister is sorry, there is no chance of the meeting being in London." The London Star said that Field Marshal Montgomery was flying back to London from the Berlin meeting yesterday "for important consultations on the future of Germany."

Dispatches from Berlin disclosed that Gen. Eisenhower had left Berlin last night to return to his headquarters at Frankfurt after signing a joint declaration announcing the assumption of supreme authority in the Reich by the four victorious Powers.

While it was agreed that further meetings of the council should be held at an early date, the dispatches said, no specific time or place was set.

Correspondents representing the combined American press, who accompanied Gen. Eisenhower and his party to Berlin, said it had been expected that the council would get down to business at once after the signing of the declaration and decide upon its permanent headquarters and other matters.

Meeting Cut Short.

The meeting was cut short, however, they said, when the American, British and French representatives learned that Marshal Gregory Zhukov, Soviet member of the council, had no instructions from his Government to carry on further discussions until the withdrawal of American and British troops from the zone to be occupied by Russian forces is completed.

The correspondents disclosed that the signing of the four-Power declaration—a ceremony which required only twenty-five minutes—was held up approximately six hours when the Russians unexpectedly interposed last-minute objections to Article 10 of the 2,500-word document, which Soviet representatives previously had read and approved in London.

This article, which the Russians apparently believed might be construed by the Japanese as a breach of neutrality, reads:

"The forces, nationals, ships, aircraft, military equipment and other property in Germany, or in German control or service or at German disposal, of any other country at war with any of the Allies, will be subject to the provisions of the declaration and of any proclamations, orders, ordinances or instructions issued thereunder."

If the Russians agreed to this article, it was pointed out, a strict interpretation would require them to seize Japanese persons and property in the Soviet Union, although Russia is not at war with Japan.

Eisenhower's Suggestion.

The American correspondents said that Gen. Eisenhower at once proposed that the word "nationals" be stricken from the text, but this did not suit the Russians. After a discussion between Soviet representatives, Ambassador William Murphy, chief of the political division of the United States control group, and Sir William Strang of the British Foreign Office, it was decided to omit the article from the declaration.

Berlin May Be Headquarters.

One of the American pool correspondents, Drew Middleton of the New York Times, wrote from Berlin last evening that while the meeting yesterday had "broken the ice" it still left unsolved the major occupation problems confronting the Allies in Germany.

"Even if the delimitation of the zones of occupation is announced tomorrow and the dispersal of the Anglo-American units is completed in the next twenty-four hours, the site of the control meetings and the machinery by which the council will work will not yet have been decided upon," Middleton wrote.

"It seems probable," he added, "that Berlin eventually will be selected by the four Powers (as the headquarters site), for although Berlin is so heavily damaged by bomb and shell that it is difficult to find a large building intact and suitable for offices the same conditions prevail in other large cities of central Germany."

The final signing of the declaration was delayed until 5:55 P. M. by the discussion over Article 10.

After a brief chat with the other council members over some vodka, Gen. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery drove to Tempelhof airdrome shortly before 7 P. M. to board a plane.

No Comment at White House.

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—There was no comment at the White House today on London reports that a site other than the British capital had been selected for the Big Three meeting.

President Truman told his news conference last week that he expected to meet with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin in the not too far distant future.

Members of the American and British parties who did not leave Berlin immediately attended a Russian state banquet last night.

Outline Soviet Zone.

The Moscow radio broadcast a Tass agency report today disclosing that the Russian zone of occupation in Germany would include a large area now in American or British hands.

The broadcast, describing maps published in Moscow newspapers, was recorded by the Soviet monitor.

The text accompanying the map said Russia "will occupy German territory (including East Prussia) situated east of a line running from a point on the shore of the Gulf of Luebeck where the borders of Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg meet, along the western border of Mecklenburg to the border of Hannover, then along the eastern border of the province of Hannover to the frontier of Brunswick, along the western border of the Prussian province of Saxony to the western border of Anhalt, then along the western border of Anhalt, along the western border of the Prussian province of Saxony and along the western border of Thuringia to its crossing with the Bavarian border, and from there it runs to the east along the northern border of Bavaria as far as the Czecho-slovak frontier of 1937."

The boundary as outlined would leave Hamburg in the zones of the western Allies but would follow the Elbe from a point above Hamburg to a point just about west of Berlin, where it would swing west across the river and take in Leipzig, Gotha, Erfurt and all the Thuringian cities now occupied by the Americans.

The text further stated that a special occupation arrangement had been established for the Berlin area, that the particular zones still were being considered by the European advisory commission and that only Soviet troops now occupy "Greater Berlin."

The Tass report did not state whether the maps showed areas by the principal commissioners allocated to the United States, Britain and France.

Deputies to Meet Today.

Following the signing of the declaration on Germany's future yesterday, there will be another meeting today in Berlin by the deputies of the commission, BBC, heard by NBC, said this morning.

Yesterday's conference took place at a round table so big that Gen. Eisenhower said to Field Marshal Montgomery: "We almost need a telephone to speak to each other," the broadcast added.

Reds Reported Claiming Part Of U.S. Zone

London, June 6 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast a Tass agency report today disclosing that the Russian zone of occupation in Germany would include a large area now in American or British hands.

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Hamburg Not Affected

The boundary as outlined would leave Hamburg in the Allied zones but would follow the Elbe from a point above Hamburg to a point just about west of Berlin where it would swing west across the river and take in Leipzig, Gotha, Erfurt and all the Thuringian cities now occupied by the Americans.

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HITLER'S BODY THOUGHT FOUND

Russians Identify His Corpse 'Almost Certainly'

London, June 6 (AP)—The Russians have found a charred and twisted body that they believe to be the remains of Adolf Hitler, it was reported from Berlin today.

The body was one of four found by Soviet troops in an underground fortress of the flame-swept ruins of the Reichschancellery, and it "almost certainly" was that of Hitler, said a dispatch filed by Joseph Grigg for the combined American press.

A Reuters account filed to British papers said "the element of doubt in identification of the corpse was very small."

Almost Certainly Poisoned

Grigg, who obtained his information while attending Tuesday's meeting in Berlin of the Allied Control Commission, said Russian Army physicians had singled out the body believed to be Hitler's "after careful examination of the teeth and other characteristics" and added that the man "almost certainly had died of poisoning."

Grigg said the Russians also found in another room of the same fortress the body of the Propaganda Minister Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, his wife and children and that they apparently also had died of poisoning.

"The Russians gave no hint as to how the bodies of Hitler and Goebbels had been disposed of," Grigg said. "This probably will remain a secret for all time to guard against the possibility of Nazi fanatics try-

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ing to recover the bodies."

No Broadcast Made

The correspondent said that his Russian source, when asked why no official announcement had been made, explained that as long as any element of uncertainty existed the Russians did not wish to state definitely that Hitler's body had been found.

Moscow has broadcast no report of the discovery. Shortly after they entered the center of Berlin the Rusians said in a communiqué that they had been informed that Hitler had committed suicide in the Reichschancellery fortress. A later report said he may have died from a hypodermic injection administered by his personal physician.

GERMANS HELD KILLING REDS

Soviets Cite Incidents In Allied-Controlled Areas

London, June 6 (AP)—Soviet representatives renewed today a charge that Russians are being mistreated and in some cases killed by Germans in European areas occupied by Allied troops.

Col. Gen. F. I. Golikov, Soviet commissioner for repatriation, in a statement published by the Soviet Embassy in London, declared Russia was not satisfied with the recent British assurance that the Yalta agreement for treatment of released Russians was being carried out.

He said three camps had been found in England where Soviet citizens were "confined under intolerable conditions," that 74,000 Russian slave laborers in Norway still were under German guards, and that German soldiers were permitted by the British to return to their homes in Germany and "are killing Soviet citizens."

Cites Yank Apology

A British Foreign Office commentator said a reply to Golikov's charges would be issued tomorrow.

Golikov made his original protest on April 30.

Richard Law, Minister without Portfolio, replied on May 2 that not only was Britain observing the Yalta agreement regarding such liberated persons, but was "making special efforts to provide the best possible treatment for Soviet citizens liberated by British forces."

At the same time, he said Britain was not satisfied with the treatment of British prisoners at the hands of the Russians.

Golikov today said the facts cited in his original statement "have not been refuted" by Law's statement.

Golikov said "the existence in England of three camps discovered by our representatives in which 1,712 Soviet citizens were confined under intolerable conditions was confirmed on April 3 by a representative of the American command, General Kennig, who apologized for maintaining Soviet citizens in these camps under conditions not in accordance with the (Yalta) agreement."

Reference To Koenig

Golikov apparently referred to Maj. Gen. E. F. Koenig, commander of the American base in the United Kingdom, who was not available immediately for comment.

Golikov also said that "a colonel of American police, Lefforty, assured our representative that all violations of provisions concerning the maintenance of people in these camps would be eliminated at once, and admitted that information about the existence of these camps indeed had not been given to the Soviet representative."

Laval No War Criminal Yet

London, June 6 (AP)—Richard Law, spokesman for the Foreign Office, told Commons today that Pierre Laval, who was chief of the Vichy Government, had not been classified as a war criminal by the Allies.

"To be that, he would have to be nominated by the French Government," Law said, "and so far he has not been so nominated."

Laval was one of the most notorious French collaborators during the German occupation. The de Gaulle Government accused him of treason and a Marseille court has condemned him to death *in absentia*. Laval fled to Spain by plane when Germany was falling and is now in custody in Barcelona.

Law told Commons that the British Charge d'Affaires in Madrid had been instructed to support French demands that Generalissimo Franco hand Laval over to France but that "this matter was primarily between the French and Spanish governments."

London, June 6 (A. P.).—The Prague radio has announced that Karl Herman Frank, former Nazi Governor of the German protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, will be tried in Prague as a war criminal for the deaths of "many thousand Czech men and women."

Dr. Bohumil Ecer, Czech representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission, said in a Prague broadcast that Frank had admitted signing an order for the execution of a number of Czechs in retaliation for the death of Reinhard Heydrick, Gestapo chief in the Czech provinces.

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LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Responsible sources said today that the United Nations War Crimes Commission would weigh the question whether Japanese responsible for sending balloon bombs over the United States should be classified as war criminals.

POLISH UNDERGROUND CONTINUES ACTIVITY

LONDON, June 6—(AP) The Polish Telegraph Agency said today that an underground "shadow government" loyal to the Polish government in London "continuing its activity in Poland as the spearhead of the Polish Independence and Democratic movement."

Despite the arrest by the Russians of the 16 Polish resistance leaders who headed the resistance movement during the Nazi occupation, new leaders have been found and are "performing their duties," the Agency declared.

The Agency said attempts by the Russians and by authorities of the Warsaw government to draft Poles into the Russian-led Polish army had created "serious unrest" and the Polish government's delegate inside Poland and his council had appealed to Poles to "avoid desperate acts" which might give rise to "repressive actions."

ASKS COALITION PARLEY GROUP

Lord Samuel Wants Every Party's Aid in Peace.

London, June 6 (A. P.).—Lord Samuel proposed tonight that Great Britain be represented at the peace conference by a delegation representing all its political parties. The war with Germany was fought on a coalition basis and the making of the peace also should be done on an all-party basis, the 75-year-old Liberal who has served as Home Secretary and in other posts in former Governments declared in a broadcast speech.

"It is expected that the United States will take that course, as it has done at the San Francisco conference, although they have no coalition Government in power," he said. "The American people realize that in 1918 President Wilson made a tragic error in doing otherwise."

Athens Police Head Retained

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—A government spokesman told the House of Lords today that the present police chief in Athens is the same one who served during the German occupation of the Greek capital. He explained that during the occupation the police chief "worked closely with a British secret organization and rendered us outstanding service."

Visit to Paris News to Mayor

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—The French radio said today that Mayor La Guardia of New York was scheduled to visit Paris on July 14, Bastille Day, along with the Lord Mayor of London and the Mayors of Moscow and Prague. [In New York City Mayor La Guardia said, "I don't know anything about it."]

'Almost Foolproof' Plane Is Planned

LONDON—(AP) A new light airplane, termed "almost foolproof" by its manufacturer, will be turned out in large numbers after the war to bring private flying within the scope of the businessman.

Used for special purposes during the war, the "Miles Messenger" is a three or four-seater low-wing monoplane with a 140-horsepower engine. It can take off and land in 60 yards in a five-mile wind and can clear a 50-foot obstruction 138 feet from takeoff.

Its top speed is 120 miles an hour and it stalls at 28 miles an hour. The plane has all-around view for the pilot.

ALLIED SOLDIERS RECALL D-DAY

PARIS, June 6—(AP) Victorious Allied soldiers honored the memory of their fallen comrades today in simple ceremonies observing the first anniversary of D-day and the storming of the beaches of Normandy.

On famous Omoha and Utah beaches, where a year ago Allied troops fought and died in their successful invasion of Hitler's European fortress, Allied soldiers who survived that day and the 11 months of warfare that ended in the final defeat of Germany paid tribute to the fallen.

No Parades or Speeches

In response to Gen. Eisenhower's orders that June be observed as a soldier's holiday there were no big parades, no blaring bands and no long speeches.

Many who fought through Germany's powerful beach defenses were already back in the United States. Others were enroute. But those who were still in the continent or in the United Kingdom, from which the greatest military accomplishment in history was started, observed the day quietly.

The French press used the day to plead for continued Allied unity and to praise the British and American forces which liberated France.

On famous Omaha beach, where the First and 29th U. S. Infantry divisions secured a toe-hold on D-day, simple ceremonies included a reenactment of the initial H-hour landings by men of the First and Sixth Engineer special brigades—two of the first units to land a year ago.

U. S. ambassador to France Jefferson Caffery, along with the British and Canadian envoys, witnessed the demonstration.

Few Veterans on Hand

Only a few of those who a year ago were fighting for the beachhead were there. Many are with other units and many got no farther than the beach. They are buried in Saint Laurent cemetery where a wreath was placed in their memory.

At noon the Stars and Stripes was raised over a former German pillbox which was dedicated as a monument to those who fell on D-day.

On Utah beach where the Fourth division stormed ashore and was joined by members of the 82nd and 101st Airborne divisions which had been dropped behind the German lines farther inland there were brief ceremonies. High dignitaries of the French government were present.

In observance of the day all Allied military establishments in the European theater of operations were on Sunday schedules with skeleton staffs carrying out only necessary activities.

Allies Observe D-Day Date

Paris, June 6 (AP)—The first anniversary of the Allied landings on the Normandy beaches found the Allies enjoying a holiday today in simple observance of the date.

Just a year ago in the early-morning darkness some 5,000 ships poured thousands of men on the beaches of France as thousands of Allied planes, some carrying troops, droned overhead.

Today, on these same beaches, veterans of the invasion, the greatest military achievement in history, honored the memory of those who died as they battled for a hold in Hitler's European fortress.

Formal Ceremonies Avoided

In accord with General Eisenhower's wishes in designating June 6 as a holiday for Allied soldiers, formal ceremonies generally were avoided.

Many Americans who participated in the eleven-month battle of Europe were preparing to leave for home and discharge or the Pacific and the war with Japan. Others were already home or in transit.

But for those still on the Continent and in the United Kingdom this was a day of quiet celebration which the supreme commander said should "strengthen us spiritually and physically for the coming months."

Joint Service

At famous Omaha Beach, where the 1st and 29th American Infantry divisions stormed ashore, a joint ceremony was held by the 5th and 6th Engineer Special brigades, two of the first units to land.

Only a comparatively few of their members were on hand. Many had scattered to other outfits. Many got no farther than Omaha beach. The dead are buried at the brigade cemetery at St. Laurent, where a wreath was placed in their memory.

The American flag was raised at noon over what is believed to be the first pillbox captured by the Allies. The pillbox, which later served as an American command post, was dedicated as a monument to those who fell on D-day.

On Sunday Schedules

At Utah beach, which was stormed by the 4th Division as the 82d and 101st Airborne divisions battled for a linkup after dropping inland, there were other ceremonies.

All military establishments throughout the European theater were on Sunday schedules. But there were no parades, no bands and no long speeches.

Back Union, Press Urges

It was only a quiet pause in the twofold task of winning the peace in Europe and the war in the Pacific.

The French press urged continued Allied union and praised the British and American armies.

Louis Marin, writing in the newspaper *Nation*, said "we shall never forget the immense merit of this effort which decided our liberation and victory."

"Slight Contradiction"

France Libre urged all Frenchmen to guard the Allied union. *Figaro* suggested that France and Britain settle the Syrian dispute "in frank conversation like gentlemen."

Combat said there was a slight contradiction between Prime Minister Churchill's statements that British agents never had interfered in the Levant and that Syrian gendarmerie were armed by Britain to "assure order."

"It is a year since English, American and French soldiers landed in Normandy," the paper added. "If we contributed sufficiently to this victory over Germany for our independence to be respected, then we have the right to speak frankly and even say 'no' to the pretentions of our Allies."

France Honors D-Day Dead

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6 (AP).—In tribute to the Allied troops who stormed the beaches of Normandy a year ago, Joseph Paul-Boncour of France placed a wreath today at the base of the war memorial in the national cemetery at San Francisco Presidio.

RULES ARE EASED ON FRATERNIZING

Paris, June 6 (A. P.).—American troops now are permitted to buy certain non-rationed articles in German stores, send out laundry and "mingle with displaced persons and other Allied nationals inside Germany" at their own risk, Stars and Stripes said today.

The Army newspaper said these were results of new interpretations of Gen. Eisenhower's non-fraternization policy.

However, the establishment of prophylactic stations in Germany is not regarded "as any relaxation of the non-fraternization rules," Peter Lisagor, Stars and Stripes reporter, wrote from Twelfth Army Group headquarters.

The writer said that, following the law of averages, there were some soldiers who engaged in clandestine relations with women. He quoted a spokesman:

"For that reason and for the health of other soldiers innocently exposed to disease, prophylactic stations have been set up."

A Twelfth Army Group official was quoted as saying that American troops fraternizing with displaced persons should heed the rule of "buy at your own risk," since many displaced persons had come to Germany of their own free will and, according to a recent ruling, were German either by race or sympathy.

Some Allied nationals have been cleared as anti-Germans and others have been brought into Germany as employees of the American Army.

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Experts Said to Discover Poison In Corpse Established as Fuehrer's

High Russian Official Says Identity Is Fairly Certain—Body Is One of Four Found in Underground Fort.

By JOSEPH W. GRIGG JR.
Representing the Combined American Press.

Berlin, June 6 (A. P.).—A high Russian military source said today a body found in Berlin had been identified with fair certainty as that of Adolf Hitler.

The body, smoke-blackened and charred, was one of four discovered in the ruins of the great underground fortress beneath the new Reichschancellery after the fall of Berlin. These four bodies, any one of which answered pretty well to Hitler's description, were removed and carefully examined by Russian Army physicians.

All were badly burned from the flamethrowers with which the Red Army soldiers finally cleared out the underground command post where Hitler and his leading Nazis made their last ditch stand.

Body Contained Poison.

After careful examination of teeth and other characteristics, the Russians singled out one body which they believe almost certainly is that of the Nazi Fuehrer.

Asked why no official announcement of the discovery has been made yet by Moscow, this Russian source said that as long as any element of uncertainty exists the Russians do not wish to state definitely that Hitler's body has been found. The source added, however, that there seemed little doubt that this actually is the corpse of Hitler.

Examination of the body showed that the man almost certainly died of poisoning. Whether this was self-administered there is no sure means of knowing. It will be recalled, however, that Russian sources recently reported that Hitler died of an injection given him by his physician, Dr. Morel, after he had been insane and half-paralyzed for several days. According to a telegram sent by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels to Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Hitler died at 3:30 P. M. on May 1. Goebbels himself apparently committed suicide shortly afterward, just before the last stronghold of Nazidom in Berlin fell to the Russians.

Goebbels Family in Suicide Pact.

Goebbels's own body was discovered by the Russians in the same underground shelter, together with those of his wife and children. All had died by poisoning. Goebbels apparently had administered poison to the members of his family and then committed suicide himself. His body was found practically decapitated by a shell splinter or explosive charge which had caught him full in the neck, almost tearing his head from his body. The bodies of Goebbels and his family also were badly burned, but were identified by the Russians without too much difficulty.

The Russians have given no hint as to how the bodies of Hitler, Goebbels and other Nazis found in Berlin have been disposed of. This probably will remain a secret for all time to guard against the possibility of Nazi fanatics trying to recover the bodies.

U.S. PREPARES TO USE EUROPA

German Vessel Expected To Be In Service In 3 Months

Aboard the S.S. Europa at Bremerhaven, Germany, June 6 (AP)—The 49,700-ton Europa, once slated to carry German invasion troops to England, is being overhauled and soon will be sailing the Atlantic again—but this time in the service of the United States.

It is presently estimated that this $16,000,000 piece of booty, now rusty, camouflaged and stripped of her once costly furnishings, will be ready for service within three months.

[Bremerhaven and Bremen are American ports of entry for supplies for United States occupation forces in Germany, and the Europa presumably was taken over by the Americans under terms of the agreement signed yesterday in Berlin by which all German vessels were placed at the disposal of the Allies.

[However, no details of the acquisition were available at supreme headquarters.]

Prize Crew Aboard

Capt. Oskar Scharf, who brought the once blue-ribbon German liner circuitously to Bremen on the day Britain declared war on Germany in 1939, and 79 other former members of the vessel's crew have volunteered for sea duty under American naval supervision and are expected to be aboard when the Europa puts to sea.

A 24-man American prize crew headed by Lieut. Richard O. Read, of Oakland, Cal., and Lieut. Robert M. Bliss, of Clear Lake, Iowa, currently are aboard the huge vessel.

Gustav Pfueger, chief steward of the Europa for nine years, said that in 1940 after Dunkerque German military officials came aboard the vessel and "started doing things."

Destination England?

"They noted down the capacity of all accommodations for troops," he related. "They had the bulkheads removed so the ballroom could be used for storing *Panzer* vehicles. They cut away the kindergarten room to widen the promenade deck. They began installing steel mounts for artillery. They didn't tell us officially where we would be sailing the Europa, but we gathered very well we could have only one destination at that time—England."

The former chief steward said the remodeling stopped after a while without explanation and was never resumed.

The only war damage the vessel suffered, he said, was in 1940 when an RAF night raider dropped a small bomb between the funnels. Two steel beams were bent and other minor damage caused.

Reich Liner Europa Overhauled By Yanks

By Daniel De Luce

Aboard the S.S. Europa, Bremerhaven, Germany, June 6 (AP)—Deep within the shabby steel hull of the S.S. Europa, once assigned to carry a German invasion army to England in 1940, mighty steam turbines are being overhauled today to power the United States on the seven seas.

If present estimates are correct, the 49,700-ton liner which won and lost the Atlantic blue ribbon for speed a little more than a decade ago will be ready for service under the Stars and Stripes within three months.

Captain Still Aboard

Capt. Askar Scharf, who brought the Europa into Bremenhaven after a wide detour around the Royal Navy in the North Sea on the day Great Britain declared war in 1939, is expected to stay aboard when she makes her first voyage in six years.

Seventy-nine other members of the German crew are with Scharf on the Europa. All have volunteered for sea duty under American supervision.

Two piers distant, only the scaley bow of a sister liner, the S.S. Bremen, protrudes above the surface of the harbor where in March, 1941, she caught fire and sank in what reports said was the result of the mishap of a 15-year-old German boy.

Rusty—But Proud

The Europa still is a proud, if rusty, ocean queen, gloomily camouflaged and bare of nearly all her regal furnishings.

A 24-man naval prize crew under Lieut. Richard O. Read, Oakland, Cal., and Lieut. (jg) Robert M. Bliss, Cedar Lake, Iowa, currently commands this $16,000,000 bit of booty.

It is about the first time Read and Bliss ever have been in charge of anything afloat. Their two chief motor machinist mates, Theodore Haas, Maspeth, N.Y., and George L. McCassey, San Diego, Cal., have been on American warships for many years.

Markings Explained

The prize crew chiefly is concerned with providing gangway guards and fire patrols.

"Just the idea of a fire gives me the cold chills," Read said.

Rotund and jovial Gustav Pflueger, chief steward of the Europa for nine years, grinned with embarrassment when a curious visitor inquired about black crayon scrawls on doors of the suites on A deck, where one-way passage once cost $3,000. One scrawl says "16 mann." Another says "8 mann."

"You'll find such markings on every stateroom," said Pfleuger. "You see, back in 1940 after Dunkerque, the military came aboard and started doing things to our ship.

"They noted down the capacity of all accommodations for troops. They had bulkheads removed so the ballroom could be used for storing *Panzer* vehicles. They cut away the kindergarten room to widen the promenade deck. They began installing steel mounts for artillery.

Only Slightly Damaged

"They didn't tell us officially where we would be sailing the Europa. But we gathered we could only have one destination at that time—England.

"After a while, the preparations stopped. There was no explanation. The remodeling of the Europa never was resumed. Later on in 1940, an RAF night raider dropped a small bomb between the funnels which bent two steel beams and did other minor damage. But that is all the taste of war the Europa got, thank God."

Pflueger still pores over his records at his desk in the main passageway and brightens when he recalls the famous, near-famous and notorious to whom he bowed in the lush days of peace.

Passengers Recalled

"Mrs. James Roosevelt, your President's mother, was one of our passengers," he recalled. "Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., made his honeymoon voyage on the Europa. We had Ambassador Joseph E. Davies several times. Barbara Hutton was a real sensation. There were lots of German diplomats, but 90 per cent of our first-class passengers were Anglo-Americans."

Even in disuse, the Europa has a glint of her former brilliance.

Golden mosaics decorate the otherwise empty grand lounge. Two paintings of polo and hunting scenes hang in the dark smoking room, whose mahogany bar now supports six mere bags of sand. A grand piano rests out of place in the big library, from which all books were removed early in the war to a dockside storage which later burned in an air attack.

Pool Filled With Sand

American sailors play ping-pong in the palatial dining hall which seated 600 society guests. The swimming pool is filled with ballast sand.

All Americans sleep in the renovated first-class staterooms. Relations with the German crew are firm but considerate. Captain Scharf, who was captured aboard a cargo boat and imprisoned in Canada for four years before being repatriated, speaks excellent English, as do most of his men.

"But you can't exactly call this fraternization," said a sailor guard at the gangway, "the only woman aboard is that statue of Europa on C deck. And she is cold bronze."

U. S. GROUND LOSSES TO V-E DAY TOTALED

Casualties, at 1,527 a Day, Reached 514,534—Allies' Toll Is Put at 252,433

By CHARLES F. KILEY
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
For the Combined American Press.

FRANKFORT ON MAIN, Germany, June 6—American ground forces lost men at the rate of 1,527 a day, killed, wounded and missing, in the war against Germany on the European Continent from the time they invaded Normandy a year ago today until the order to cease firing on all fronts was given at one minute past midnight on May 9, it was revealed today at Supreme Allied Headquarters.

The total will be reduced, however, when unreported prisoners of war who have been listed as "missing" are accounted for.

The United States casualties for the 337 days of fighting totaled 514,534, of whom 89,477 were killed, 367,180 wounded and 57,877 missing in action. Combined losses for the other Allies in the west totaled 252,433.

The list does not include killed or wounded since V-E Day.

The casualty list includes ground forces directly under Supreme Allied Headquarters in the Sixth, Twelfth and Twenty-first Army Groups, communications zone and advance section of communications zone. It does not include any Air Force casualties.

The combined British and Canadian casualties during the same period totaled 184,512, including 39,599 killed, 126,545 wounded and 18,368 missing.

The French casualties were 11,080 killed, 45,966 wounded and 4,201 missing for a total of 61,247. The Poles had 1,189 killed, 4,029 wounded and 375 missing for a total of 5,593; the Czechs, 170 killed, 405 wounded and 14 missing for a 590 total; the Belgians, 55 killed, 274 wounded, 35 missing for a 364 total, and the Dutch, 20 killed, 104 wounded, 3 missing for a total of 127.

Sixty Divisions in Action

It also was disclosed that the sixty United States combat divisions engaged in Western Europe when the war against Germany ended included forty-two infantry divisions, fifteen armored divisions and three airborne divisions. Some of the divisions had not been identified previously. There were fourteen British divisions, five Canadian divisions, eleven French divisions and one Polish division.

The total Allied ground strength in the West by armies, corps and divisions at the end of the war:

	U. S.	Brit.	Can.	Fr.	Pol.
Armies	5	1	1	1	0
Corps	18	4	2	1	0
Infantry Divs.	42	8	3	8	0
Armored Divs.	15	4	2	3	1
Airborne Divs.	3	2	0	0	0

The forty-two United States infantry divisions were: The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, 100th, One Hundredth, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Third, One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Sixth.

The fifteen United States armored divisions were the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Twentieth.

The United States airborne divisions were the Seventeenth, Eighty-second and One Hundred and First.

Leopold Leaves For Home, Report

By A. I. GOLDBERG

Salzburg, June 6 (AP)—United States Army officers responsible for guarding King Leopold of the Belgians refused to confirm or deny late today reports that the King had left for Brussels.

Col. Vennard Wilson, command-

3024-27319

ing the 106th Cavalry Group which has posted road patrols and a tight guard for miles around Strobl, the refuge of the Royal Family, halted an attempt by this correspondent to see the King.

Asked whether the King still was at Strobl, Wilson said:

"I refuse to make any statement." Col. James Welch, of the 15th Corps headquarters, under whose orders Wilson said he was acting, declined to comment on Brussels reports that the King was expected there momentarily.

To insure that this correspondent and a photographer left Strobl without trying to see the King, Wilson's headquarters officers ordered a battle-patrol jeep with a machine-gun mount to escort the correspondents' car out of town.

U.S. Army Officer Finds Hidden Radium

Salzburg, Germany, June 6 (AP)—One and seven tenths grams of radium, said to be one third of Europe's total supply, has been removed from a hiding place in an old magnesium mine near Hallein by Major John Darrah, of Cody, Wyo., a surgeon in the United States 3d Division.

The radium was discovered by troops under Capt. John Back, of Hampton, Va., were removing a cache of looted art treasures and rare coins and some of Heinrich Himmler's personal effects from the Alpine cave. The radium was contained in lead-inclosed glass vials hidden behind barricades.

Lindemann Arrested By Danish Patriots

Copenhagen, June 6 (AP)—Danes clenched their fists and uttered bitter cries Tuesday when the former German commander in chief in Denmark, Col. Gen. Lindemann, was transferred from Jutland to Copenhagen. Patriots arrested the General at Aarhus and turned him over to Allied authorities.

He now is held in the same prison with Dr. Werner Best, German plenipotentiary to Denmark during the occupation.

German In British Area Is Ordered Beheaded

Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters, June 6 (AP)—A British military policeman may draw the task of wielding an ax in the Allied Government's first execution by beheading unless a German is found who will volunteer to decapitate a fellow countryman.

A German farmer named Pfolzgraff, of Syke, south of Bremen, was disclosed today as the first to have been sentenced to beheading in the British area. He was convicted of concealing a cache of firearms.

A new policy of beheading—the German custom — instead of the firing squad for execution of persons convicted by military courts was adopted recently.

SEND NAZIS TO FARMS

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, June 6.—(AP) German prisoners of war are being sent to work on farms in the British occupation area at the rate of 12,000 daily to help relieve a critical food shortage, a military spokesman said today. Within the next four weeks 300,000 of them, will be preparing for the harvest, he said.

NIEMOELLER TRIED TO JOIN REICH NAVY

Naples, June 6 (A. P.).—The Rev. Martin Niemoeller, Protestant clergyman who was imprisoned by Hitler because of his anti-Nazi attacks, says that despite his prosecution by the Nazis he vainly attempted to enlist in the German navy at the outbreak of the war.

Niemoeller, who served as a German U-boat commander in the first world war, said in an interview yesterday concerning his reason for attempting to reenter the submarine service:

"You must take me for what I am. My sons were out fighting and dying for me and I think a father should die for his sons."

One of the Lutheran pastor's sons was killed on the Eastern front, another was wounded and a third is reported missing.

Taylor Honored By Rome University

Rome, June 6 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, presidential envoy to the Vatican, was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of commercial and economic sciences today by the University of Rome for achievements in American industry and Italian relief work.

"Axis Sally" Captured

Genoa, Italy, June 6 (AP)—A cross-eyed woman identified as Rita Gucca and known to thousands of American troops as "Axis Sally," propaganda broadcaster, was captured in the Milan area yesterday and was brought to military authorities here today.

M'INTYRE SEES POPE

Vatican City, June 6 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII in a forty-five-minute audience today received Mgr. J. Francis A. McIntyre, auxiliary bishop of New York, who is visiting Rome briefly.

Greeks Offer To Help In War Against Japs

Athens, June 6 (AP)—Representatives of the Pan-Hellenic Union of Reserve Officers offered today to form an independent Greek fighting unit to participate in the war against Japan.

The delegation, represening several thousand members, made the offer to United States Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh, who thanked them and promised to transmit their proposal to Washington.

PEACE REIGNS IN THE LEVANT

But It Is Uneasy, Depends On What Happens Next

By FRANK O'BRIEN

Beyrouth, Lebanon, June 6 (AP)—An uneasy and tentative peace reigns today in Syria and Lebanon after last week's fighting between French troops and natives.

I have just completed a 600-mile swing through such sore spots as Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aleppo, and found them all quiet. However, it was plain that continued peace depends upon what happens next.

The Syrians want the French out of their country lock, stock and barrel before they begin any new talks.

No Concessions Intended

The French want a favored-nation treaty with Syria. The Syrians say they will make no concessions to France whatever—that the French must have exactly the same standing in Syria as any other nation.

The Lebanese Government is insisting on practically the same terms.

[A dispatch from Cairo said that delegates to the Pan-Arab conference were unable to agree finally on what action to take in the Syrian-Lebanon crisis. An official communiqué said "some decisions" had been made, but that final decisions must await the next meeting tomorrow night.

Damage 'Insignificant'

[Gen. Oliva Roget, French commander in southern Syria, arrived in Paris today with a message to Gen. Charles de Gaulle from the French delegate in Syria, Gen. Paul-Etienne Beynet.

[The Paris radio denied published reports that Roget had been recalled and said the general "keeps the complete confidence and has gained the gratitude of French authorities" for his actions in Syria.]

MIDDLE EAST UNITES AGAINST LOCUST PLAGUE

JERUSALEM, June 6. — (AP) Middle East nations have united in a battle against a plague of locusts threatening to destroy crops, including one swarm 135 miles long which flew into Saudi Arabia.

Modern anti-locust war, an example of international cooperation, has ended the battle against the insects in Saudi Arabia, but the struggle still is underway in Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Transjordan, and Palestine.

Anti-locust steps were drawn up by Cairo conferences of Middle East authorities, directed by the Anti-Locust Bureau in London headed by the Russian expert, Prof. Uvarov.

In Transjordan, soldiers of the Arab legion spread a poisoned bait mixture of bran and arsenic. In Palestine, unlike Saudia Arabia, the locusts split up into many groups and are now hovering over Galilee and the upper Jordan Valley. Many fields and gardens already have been destroyed.

Use Of U.S. Planes In Algeria Denied

Cairo, June 6 (AP)—Maj. Gen. B. F. Giles, commanding United States air forces in the Middle East theater, today denied an assertion in the Rome edition of *Stars and Stripes* on May 31 that American planes had been used to transport Moroccan troops to suppress an Algerian revolt between May 8 and 16.

"The quoted statement is without foundation in fact," Giles said. "At no time have planes under control of the military or naval forces of the United States in Africa been used for such a purpose."

[The *Stars and Stripes* story, dated Casablanca and written by the army newspaper's correspondent, Jack Foisie, said American planes helped transport Moroccan troops from Casablanca to put down the Arab disturbances, and that French airmen in medium and heavy bombers obtained from the United States "made more than 300 sorties over the brown, sunburned hinterland, leveling entire communities" in Algeria.]

Envoy Presents Credentials.

Tehran, June 6 (A. P.).—Wallace Murray presented his credentials today as the United States Ambassador to Iran.

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LIUCHOW FALL IS REPORTED

Americans Say Chinese Took City, Former U.S. Airbase

Chungking, June 6 (AP)—American and Chinese reports said tonight that Chinese troops today recapture Liuchow, former American bomber base city in South China. There was no confirmation from the Chinese high command.

The reports, if true, meant that one of the most important Japanese bases in China had been reoccupied after seven months of Japanese occupation.

Silent On Troops' Position

The Chinese high command reported that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies were advancing on Liuchow on a 180-mile arc from the north, west and south, but was silent on the exact position of Chinese troops moving toward the Kwangsi province rail hub.

Chinese forces Tuesday were reported within 21 miles southwest of the city, and the same day low-flying Mustang fighter-bombers of the United States 14th Air Force blasted enemy defense installations in the town for the third time in 72 hours. Chinese planes also hammered the city area.

American quarters reported the fall of the city after Gen. Yang Sen, governor of Kweiyang (Kweichow) told a Chinese engineers' conference that the town had been seized. Chinese army headquarters said it had received no direct report from the front, and that the report should be accepted with reserve.

Main Rail Center

Liuchow, 400 miles southeast of Chungking, is the biggest rail and road center in South China. It lies astride the Japanese overland corridor from Korea to Indo-China, already shattered by a 170-mile wide breach torn in enemy lines by Chinese forces.

Junction of the highway from Indo-China and the escape railroad northeast to Kweilin and Hengyang, Liuchow is the control point for Japanese forces withdrawing from Southeast China. The big airbase was abandoned by the 14th Air Force and Chinese troops to the Japanese last November 11 during an enemy offensive which rolled up the central line of American airfields.

The Japanese had been denied the use of the Liuchow airfield, however, as a result of repeated United States air raids which disrupted all Japanese efforts to rebuild the field, destroyed before Liuchow's evacuation.

Bypassed Pocket Cleared

Forty miles south of Liuchow, a Chinese communiqué said that an enemy pocket at Laipin, bypassed in a swift Chinese surge toward Liuchow, had been cleared after a severe mopping-up.

Meanwhile, 150 miles southeast of Liuchow, Chinese reports alleged that the Japanese were preparing to abandon the important Si (west) River port of Tsangwu (Wuchow), 113 miles west of Canton.

A report said that a Chinese spearhead had thrust to Tungchu, only 9 miles southwest of the inland port, through which the invaders funneled troops into Kwangsi province from Kwangtung last year.

Reports said that the Japanese already had destroyed four fifths of Tsangwu, a former busy treaty port where American and British oil companies had offices.

Other Moves Reported

The Chinese command reported that other Chinese forces were thrusting toward Tsangwu from the west, striking along the north bank of the Si River toward Kweiping, 70 miles southeast of Liuchow.

In the Canton area, the Chinese communiqué reported a Japanese attack southeastward from Kukong, on the Canton-Hankow railroad 120 miles north of Canton. The drive appeared designed to disperse Chinese forces likely to threaten the overland corridor northward from Canton and Hong Kong. The communiqué also acknowledged the loss of the important road and river junction of Hoyun, 100 miles northeast of Canton.

Jap Attack Repulsed

In the far north, Chinese troops in Honan province hurled back a Japanese counterattack launched against Chinese forces attacking the enemy stronghold of Hsihsiatow, 400 miles northeast of Chungking. The Japanese suffered more than 200 casualties.

In southwestern Honan, bombers and fighters of the Chinese-American composite wing attacked the big Japanese supply center of Nanyang, starting huge fires.

LIUCHOW BASE REPORTED WON

Chinese Troops Continue Pursuit of Japs.

Chungking, June 6 (A. P.).—Reports from American sources said Chinese troops today occupied Liuchow, Kwangsi province rail junction and site of a former United States air base. Earlier, Gen. Yang Sen, Governor of Kweichow province, announced the rewinning of the city, but there still was no official confirmation.

The Chinese High Command said an enemy pocket at Laipin, forty miles south of Liuchow, was cleared Monday after severe fighting, but made no mention of Chinese occupation of Liuchow.

In Honan province, the High Command said, more than 200 Japs were killed in an unsuccessful enemy counter-attack along a highway west of Hsihsiakow.

The High Command said the Japs had counter-attacked from Kukong, on the Canton-Hankow railroad 125 miles north of Canton, presumably in an attempt to break up a Chinese threat to their escape route out of Canton and Hongkong.

Loss of the highway and river town of Hoyun, 100 miles north of Hongkong, was reported by the High Command. Possession of Hoyun places the Japs in a better position to counter any invasion of the China coast east of Hongkong.

In Kwangsi province, the High Command said, the Chinese continued their advance down the West River.

Chinese Reds Reported On Move Near Changsha

May Seek to Occupy Cities if Japanese Withdraw

CHUNGKING, June 6 (AP).—Reports from several sources indicated today that Chinese Communists from the north are infiltrating toward such cities as Shanghai and Changsha in central China, apparently in hope of occupying them if the Japanese should withdraw.

Some quarters expressed fear of clashes between government and Communist troops should the government regulars, following the Japanese, come into areas in which the Communists had established themselves.

Two Communist divisions were said to be established in the area northwest of Changsha after marching from Shensi Province through penetrated Japanese lines.

General Chen Cheng, War Minister, said today he wants to "assure our allies emphatically" that every lend-lease gun and bullet received by the Chungking government has been—and will be—used only by those forces assigned to fight against Japan. (The Soviet government newspaper "Izvestia" asserted Sunday that the Chungking government was using some of its troops to "blockade Chinese Communist forces.)

Asked about reports of clashes

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between government and Communist troops in different provinces. Chen said there have been "isolated cases" of attack on government troops during the last few months but he hopes "such regretable incidents won't recur." He declared government troops have been given strict orders not to attack any Communist forces until they are attacked first.

Malay Railroads Bombed

British Hurl Back Japanese Attack in South Burma

CALCUTTA, June 6 (AP).—Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command, winging over the Malay States yesterday, attacked rail installations in the narrow Malay Peninsula, disrupting Japanese communications between Bangkok and Singapore.

The bombers concentrated on Surat Thani, 100 miles south of Chumphon on the Bangkok-Singapore railroad, set fires and explosions amid station buildings and jetties and strafed rolling stock and parked Japanese planes.

On the southeast Asia ground front British 14th Army troops in South Burma hurled back a strong Japanese night attack fourteen miles northwest of Pegu. The Japanese broke into British perimeter defenses, but were thrown out, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said.

450 SUPERFORTS RIP OSAKA WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES

Fire Bombs Also Showered on Industrial Areas of City.

ARSENAL HAMMERED

Two Incendiary Attacks Concentrated on Osaka Castle.

GUAM, Thursday, June 7—(AP) Upwards of 450 Superfortresses attacked Osaka's concrete and steel arsenal with high explosives and spilled fire bombs on the eastern industrial areas of Japan's second largest city today.

The high explosives, which have not been carried on recent incendiary attacks, were aimed at a sector where the enemy's production of medium artillery and small arms is centered.

Third Attack on City

It was the third B-29 assault on Osaka, a city of more than 3,000,000, where previous strikes have burned out 11.5 square miles of its industrial area.

The B-29s, striking from medium altitude, laid the heaviest concentrations of fire bombs in the factory belt south of the Yodo river, a sector untouched in previous raids March 14 and June 1.

Two other incendiary attacks were concentrated in the area of Osaka castle, directed principally at war industries which include the important Kwoyo Precision Works company plant south of the castle area.

There was a strong possibility that the city castle may have been struck in the new attack. The raid on the arsenal necessitated dropping high explosives just across the moat from the castle, an outstanding land mark of Osaka.

The city is the leading industrial metropolis of the Orient, producing machinery, machine tools, chemicals, aluminum, munitions, cotton yarn and ships.

Major Rail Center

Located in central Honshu, it also is a major railroad center and a transshipment point.

Today's raid was the sixth by B-29s in great force on the island of Honshu in a little over two weeks. In the previous ones, more than 18,000 tons of fire bombs were dropped.

Japs Fire Baka Bombs at B-29s

Rockets Miss Superforts—Enemy Fighters Strafe Yanks in Parachutes.

Guam, June 6 (A. P.).—Jap defenders of Kobe, hit by about 450 fire-bombing Superfortresses yesterday, even threw Baka bombs—piloted rockets—against the B-29s in a frantic effort at interception.

Lieut. John G. Hover of Missoula, Mont., co-pilot of one Superfort, told today of seeing a Baka bomb attack his formation. It missed, he reported, and crashed to the ground, adding its explosive damage to that of the 3,000 tons of incendiaries dropped.

Returning pilots agree that opposition was heavier than usual. Anti-aircraft fire was termed "hot" and fighter planes attacked viciously. Eight Superfortresses were lost. At least one of these was rammed over Kobe.

Japs Strafe Parachutes.

Pilots reported that Jap flyers strafed crewmen parachuting from one crippled Superfort.

Lieut. J. T. Garvin of 1705 77th street, North Bergen, N. J., saw a Jap fighter explode and the pilot bail out.

Dense concentrations of fire bombs set raging fires throughout Kobe's industrial areas. A lack of ground winds at the target, however, apparently prevented fires from spreading as it did in other raided leading Nipponese cities. Kobe is Japan's sixth largest city and its most important seaport.

Anticipating greater B-29 destruction of Jap cities, the Tokyo Government created a new reconstruction agency today even as Kobe smoldered. Domei News Agency broadcasts announced the creation of the "division for the reconstruction of the war-ravaged areas." Its task will be to rebuild wrecked cities underground where they will be safe from incendiary raids, evacuate Superfortress target areas, and feed the hundreds of thousands of Japs left homeless by B-29 attacks.

Big Cities of Immediate Concern.

The immediate concern of the division, Domei said, will be centered principally in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe "where raids have been heavy of late and damages have been considerable."

But, the news agency said looking forward to more extensive incendiary sweeps, "it is also urgent to carry out the program throughout the nation."

Yoji Minobe, named as head of the division, will be assisted by fifteen advisers and twenty-six engineers. Tokyo Radio described this set up as merely the "nucleus organ" of the Government plan for "promoting extensive and speedy efficiency in the clearing of war damages."

NEW U. S. LANDINGS SEAL DAVAO GULF

Yanks, Ashore at Balut Island and Cape San Agustin, Flank Foe's Former Stronghold

MANILA, Thursday, June 7 (AP)—Eighth Army troops, completely sealing off Davao Gulf, one-time Japanese stronghold in the Philippines, landed with warship and air support Tuesday at Cape San Agustin, southeasternmost tip of Mindanao, and on Balut Island.

Opposition was termed negligible.

Cape San Agustin is the tip of the Davao province peninsula. Balut Island is at the entrance to Sarangani Bay, immediately west of Davao Gulf.

The landings were supported by destroyer guns and aircraft of the Thirteenth and Marine Air Forces.

At the top of Davao Gulf, meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff's Twenty-fourth Division infantrymen, fighting north and west of captured Davao City, straightened its lines and started a crusher attack against stubborn resistance north of Ula on the key Talomo-Kibawe trail.

A headquarters spokesman said the Twenty-fourth reached Wangan village, north of captured Tagakpan. In no sector was resistance heavy.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué today said the Yanks who landed on Balut Island destroyed enemy radio stations and supply dumps with naval support.

Opposition Negligible

Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz said the landing was made against negligible opposition.

The landings, closely following one at Luaron, 75 miles south of Davao city, last Friday, served further to sever the remaining Nipponese in the southeastern corner of Mindanao, second largest island in the archipelago.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler 37th infantry division, destroying a number of Japanese tanks, meanwhile smashed two and one-half miles beyond captured Aritao Tuesday in their drive toward northern Luzon's extensive Cagayan valley.

MacArthur's communique reported "decreasing resistance" on the mountainous No. 5 highway approach to the valley, last major enemy holding in the Philippines.

Attack bombers supporting ground operations dropped 354 tons of explosives.

American P-T boats shelled Japanese beach positions on the northern coast.

In the air war, heavy bombers dropped 137 tons of explosives on Formosa, concentrating on railway yards at Takao. Fighters strafed Formosan coastal targets with destructive effect.

Patrol bombers, ranging the China Sea, sank a large cargo ship at night at the mouth of the Yangtze River, China, and bombed the Shanghai and Canton areas. An armament plant near Canton was pounded.

Bombers of all sizes dropped 180 tons on airdromes and coastal towns on Borneo. Three oil tanks were blown up at Balik Papan. Direct hits on warehouses and oil storage facilities at Samarinda caused numerous large fires.

A large Japanese escort vessel took a direct hit off western Java.

Heavy bombers extended the radius of attacks to take in Batavia on western Java. The Batavia seaplane base was hit.

General MacArthur reported that Australian troops had killed an additional 1,184 Japanese in operations on New Guinea, Bougainville and New Britain.

Foe Holds Tarakan Hill

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6 (AP)—Eighty Mitchells and thirty-one Lightnings pounded a Japanese hill position on Tarakan Island, north of Borneo today but failed to drive the enemy from deep fortifications, Australian Army headquarters reported.

The announcement said 250-pound demolition bombs and incendiaries were dropped on the Japanese south of Momi Hill, which is one of the heights ringing the Japanese-held area on Tarakan and guarding the approach from the northwest.

Japs May Make Stand In Hills West Of Davao

Manila, June 7 (AP)—Japanese forces on Mindanao, thrown back from all useful areas of the island, may have to make their last stand in the mountains east of the Sayre highway and west of Davao.

The choice of battleground essentially is not theirs, reported Richard Bergholz, of the Associated Press, from 8th Army headquarters.

The harassed Japanese have been hurled from their prepared positions and are being given the "squeeze play" by two veteran divisions—the 24th, commanded by Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff, and the 31st, commanded by Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin.

37th Moves Toward Bayombong

In northeastern Luzon, another hot Philippines battleground, Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's Buckeye (37th) Division is crowding on toward Bayombong on Highway No. 5 after capturing the key road-junction town of Aritao in the Cagayan Valley.

Spearheading the 31st's central Mindanao advance, Lieut. Col. George Williams, of Birmingham, Ala., led his crack Dixie unit through narrow Silae Creek canyon.

The Dixie unit is known throughout the Southwest Pacific as "Pappy's Boys." Their advance was in keeping with their reputation—they won their first fame on the Driniumor River of New Guinea with a jungle-flanking action that trapped several thousand Japanese.

The 31st's fight to annihilate the central Mindanao Japanese garrison may take place at Silae village, reported Bergholz.

Meanwhile, the 24th Division is pushing the Japanese west from the Gulf of Davao toward the east and Martin's fighters.

Aritao Captured

The Buckeyes on north Luzon captured Aritao without a fight—but the Japanese may decide to make a stand at Bayombong, which is a few miles north of the junction of Highways Nos. 4 and 5.

Highway No. 4 is a lateral road linking north and south Highway No. 5 with Highway No. 11, a more westerly artery leading north from Baguio.

Maj. Gen. Percy W. Clarkson's 33d Division is fighting up Highway No. 11 and at last report was about 20 miles north of Baguio.

TOKYO CALLS JAPAN FORTRESS OF CAVES

Radio Describes Underground Defenses Against Invasion—Munitions Office Shaken Up

MANILA, June 6 (AP)—Tokyo broadcast an elaborate description today of vast underground fortifications and supply areas in the Japanese homeland, which, it boasted, would introduce "a new kind of underground warfare."

The broadcast, heard by The Associated Press monitor in Manila, claimed that the Japanese mainland has been built into an "impregnable fortress" during time gained by actions fought on Pacific islands to delay the American advance toward Japan.

Underground fortifications, the broadcast said, are linked by a network of communications and supplied by subterranean ammunition, foodstuff and supply dumps. Even stables have been built beneath the surface.

Japan's homeland fortifications were reported to be carefully planned by expert engineers and built to permit interlocking fire covering all maneuverable landing areas.

"A new kind of underground warfare is now being prepared by the Japanese, so different from anything used in Europe that it will mark a new epoch in military history," the radio said. And it boasted that bombs could not knock out the underground positions.

Most American soldiers here believe Japan's fortifications will prove to be an elaboration of the extensive networks of caves, tunnels and gun positions encountered repeatedly in the central Pacific and the Philippines.

The doughboys are becoming expert at reducing them afoot. This type of warfare minimizes Japanese offensive opportunities but creates a nasty job for United States infantrymen. Americans have long expected that the enemy would adopt the same tactics in the homeland with greater skill.

THREE NEW ACES

Okinawa, June 6 (A. P.).—A squadron of the Second Marine Air Wing, commanded by Major George Axtell Jr., of Laguna, Cal., has set a new record for producing aces. It added three more on Sunday to boost their number to twelve in little more than seven weeks. New aces, with five planes each, are Lieut. Albert P. Wells of Garden City, L. I., and Second Lieuts. Charles Drake, Short Hills, N. J., and Dewey Durnford Jr., Columbus, Ohio.

The new aces all had plane credits before Sunday's fight. Durnford and Wells each bagged two Sunday, and Drake got four.

Filipino Tells How His Teacher Was Beheaded

She Was First of 16 Americans Executed by Japs at Baptist Mission on Panay.

Iloilo, Panay, June 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Mrs. Charma Covell, her hands tied behind her, pleaded with the Jap captain, Kunoyi Watanabe, as he prepared to behead her with his Samurai sword.

"Why will you kill us all?" she asked. "We are Christian missionaries."

The imperturbable officer, surrounded by Jap soldiers, smiled but said nothing. Mrs. Covell was forced to kneel with her head down. Watanabe drew his sword as the Jap guards stood by with bayonets fixed. Mrs. Covell screamed. That was all.

Eleven times that day at that spot Watanabe's sword fell. Eleven Americans were beheaded. In another house, the same fate befell five others. Three small American boys were killed by Jap bayonets. Then fires were set in an effort to blot out the crime.

Six of the victims were women. Eleven of those killed were Baptist missionaries.

Eyewitness Tells of Executions.

The story of the tragedy, which occurred at Hopevale—"The Valley of Hope"—on December 20, 1943, has just been released. It was pieced together from accounts, including that of Paterno H. Enano, 23, who witnessed the executions and later became a Filipino guerrilla. At the time of the atrocity the Japs had used him as an interpreter.

[The executions of the eleven missionaries and the Rounds boy were announced June 1 in New York by the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. A spokesman said at that time that news of the executions had reached the society some months previous but was withheld for security reasons at the request of the War and State departments.]

Enano, a former student of the Central Pilippine College, heard Mrs. Covell make her fruitless plea. Then he turned his head and walked away as Watanabe's sword fell. Enano could not bear to look upon the death of Mrs. Covell, who was his teacher at the college.

Enano said Watanabe, known on Panay as "the terror of China," was solely responsible for the slaughter.

Valley of Hope Betrayed.

A Jap force of 500 left the township of Libacao in Capiz province on December 18, 1943. On the way to Iloilo, Lieut. Robert King of the United States Army and two unidentified engineers, later to be numbered among those beheaded, were seized.

A Filipino, threatened with death, disclosed the location of an American mission hideout in the "Valley of Hope." During Sunday services, 250 Jap soldiers surrounded the camp. Watanabe and a picked group of his men seized the sixteen Americans.

They were Dr. Francis H. Rose, field representative of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society and professor of zoology at Central Philippine College; Mrs. Rose, a professor of mathematics and foreign languages; James H. Covell, English professor; Mrs. Covell; Miss Dorothy Dowell, principal of the Baptist Missionary Training School at the college.

Also Miss Signe Erickson, professor of religious education at the Missionary Training School; Dr. Frederick Meyers, director of Immaneul Hospital at Capiz; Mrs. Meyers; Jane Addams, head nurse; the Rev. Erle Rounds, director of rural education for the Convention of Baptist Churches on Panay; Mrs. Rounds and their 8-year-old son, Douglas; Mark W. Clardy, United States Army engineer of Arizona; Mrs. Clardy and their two sons, Johnny and Terry.

Bones Buried at Pulpit.

The following afternoon the sixteen were led forth one at a time from the detention house to the execution room to die. Mrs. Covell was first. The heads of the three children still were attached to the bodies when Enano probed the ruins of the burned execution house after the Japs departed.

Engracio C. Alora, general secretary of the Convention of Philippine Baptist Churches, buried the bones in a common grave at the foot of the pulpit in the Mission three weeks later, but fortunately did not mark the grave. Later the Japs came back to the Mission, chopped the communion table into firewood and cooked a meal over the grave, unaware of it.

Alora and a Mr. and Mrs. Urbano Noquin, who lived near the scene, verified Enano's story.

Kyushu Airfields Are Bombed

San Francisco, June 6 (AP)—About 30 small-type United States planes attacked airfields on Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands, for an hour today, the Japanese Domei news agency reported.

The broadcast, recorded here, said the attack was "apparently intended to forestall the activities of our special attack (suicide) corps, which is wreaking havoc with enemy warcraft in Okinawa waters."

No mention was made of damage.

JAPS SHUFFLE MUNITION JOBS

Department Shakeup Comes With Invasion Warning

San Francisco, June 6 (AP)—A wholesale shakeup in the Japanese Munitions Ministry involving 67 persons was reported by the Toyko radio today amid expressed fears that "the moment of decision on our own soil is rapidly approaching."

The shakeup followed an attack against the efficiency of the Munitions Ministry yesterday by the influential Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi*, which admitted that munitions production had not come up to expectations since late last year.

Department Chiefs Moved

Dismissal, "voluntary retirement" and transfer of 67 persons holding posts as department chiefs and deputy chiefs, were designed to strengthen "local production management," said the broadcast, picked up by the Federal Communications Commission.

A Japanese dispatch, meantime, wrote off Okinawa as an "isolated island."

Quoting an editorial in the *Yomiuri Hochi*, a Domei agency broadcast in English to Europe, heard by the FCC, declared:

"The present course of military developments on the main Okinawa island, coupled with the recently intensified enemy air raids on Japanese cities, is considered unquestionably significant of a direct invasion attempt against the Japanese mainland . . . in the near future."

Jap Plane Massing On Timor Is Foiled

San Francisco, June 6 (AP)—A recent attempt of the Japanese to concentrate aircraft on Timor, within 400 miles of Australia, was "shattered," the Melbourne radio said today in a broadcast quoting an Australian Department of Air announcement. The broadcast was recorded here.

Timor is the southeasternmost of the Dutch East Indies. It has been in Japanese hands since early in 1942.

Kenny Sees Jap Isles 'Reduced To Nothing'

San Francisco, June 6—Gen. George C. Kenny, commander of the Far East Air Force, declared in a special NBC broadcast from Manila today that "if Japan persists in fighting this war to a finish she is liable to find the Japanese islands reduced to nothing but a menace to navigation."

Broadcasting on the first anniversary of D-day, the Air Force chief told of the effectiveness of the American air blockade of Nippon despite fantastic distances. He said his planes are ranging over an area that on the other side of the world would reach from New Orleans to Ireland in width and from Seattle to Panama in length.

The general, stressing that the blockade of Singapore is around the clock daily, said he did not believe the Japanese air force could put up 100 planes south of Formosa.

Aerial blockade work, Kenny said, covers these four objectives:

First to gain control of the air as far as his planes can reach; second, to blockade battle areas and keep out reinforcements; third, to wreck every military objective in battle regions and, fourth, to cover and support landing forces.

Jap Peace Step Rumor Persists

New York, June 6—American Broadcasting Company monitors said today they heard the Bern radio broadcast that "reports continue to persist in Moscow that the U.S.S.R. has been asked to transmit "peace offers" from Japan.

"These reports are given special significance by the anouncement that the Russian Ambassador to Japan is back in Moscow on business," said the broadcast.

No source was given for the unconfirmed report.

DESTROYER'S LAST FIGHT DESCRIBED

San Francisco, June 6 (A. P.).—Four officers of the destroyer Morrison, first survivors of the action to reach San Francisco, told how the ship fought off swarms of Japanese planes for an hour before finally sinking.

The Morrison, aided by American combat aircraft and small warships near by, repelled all enemy attacks during the early morning slugfast until a group of persistent Nipponese flyers finally broke through and scored several hits on the destroyer, sending her to the bottom.

Survivors floated in the water for approximately two hours until picked up by a landing craft support vessel.

The four officers who were given air priorities on eastbound planes after reporting to Twelfth Naval District Headquarters, are: Lieut. (J. G.) James M. Pennebaker, USNR, of Fort Worth, Tex.; Ensign John L. Ryan, USNR, of Lincoln, Ill.; Ensign Charles R. Calkins, U. S. N. R., of Racine, Wis., and Ensign George H. Finger, USNR, of Richmond Hights, Mo. Each is en route to his home on 30-day rest leave.

Lieut. Pennebaker and Ensign Calkins received shrapnel cuts during the battle. The other two escaped injury.

First Cargo Ship Enters Wewak

San Francisco, June 6 (A. P.).—The first Australian cargo vessel to enter Wewak harbor in northern New Guinea since 1942 was reported today by the Melbourne radio. The use of Wewak harbor will obviate much handling and transshipping at Aitape where Liberty ships formerly were unloaded. Supplies formerly had to be barged from there down the coast in a twelve-hour journey.

The harbor was last used when its residents were evacuated ahead of the Japanese invaders. The Wewak airstrip is being reconditioned and roads pushed into the hills inland.

A harbor official acted as pilot, guiding the ship through the coral reefs from twelve miles offshore, said the broadcast, which was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

BIG FIVE CONFERS ON VETO PROBLEM

Soviet Delegation Rules Out Break; Stand by Yalta Pact.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6—(AP) The Big Five met on Russia's call today, but Soviet sources ruled out any break here, so far as they are concerned, on the veto power issue which has the United Nations conference tightly deadlocked.

Despite American hopefulness that Moscow would modify the stand which has sharply divided Russia on one side and the United States, Britain, France and China on the other, it was learned from officials in a position to know that:

1. Russia considers that the Yalta agreement gives any of the Big Five the right to veto even discussion of an international dispute in a world security council. Despite urgings of the other Big Four, she is standing on her interpretation as the only correct one.

Consequently, Russia ruled out any talk of the veto issue at today's suddenly called meeting and brought up, instead, lesser matters.

3. The Soviet delegation expects no reply here to the request sent Moscow for reconsideration of the Russian interpretation of the Yalta formula.

4. This no-retreat attitude presents, in effect, a decision against any modification of the Russian stand which, by conflict with the view of her Big Five colleagues, has stalemated the conference. Unless the four give way, it apparently passes the issue to President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin for settlement.

The immediate effect of this situation on the outcome of the United Nations conference was not clear. Mr. Truman's envoy, Harry Hopkins, still is in Moscow conferring with top flight Soviet officials. A Big Three meeting is scheduled. Some delegates have been talking of an incomplete charter, leaving unsettled points to be filled out by the Big Three chiefs.

Change Wording of Plan

The Big Five did agree unanimously at their session on a proposal by the French to change one word in the regional arrangements section of the proposed charter.

Under this change defense treaties made against enemy states in this war would continue operative until the proposed security council, by request of the governments concerned, would be charged with responsibility for preventing further aggression by an enemy state.

The French proposed, with the consent of the other major powers, to make their views clear in a statement to be filed with a conference committee. Their fear has been that the language of the charter might be misinterpreted to indicate that the treaties they now have would be outmoded by the new league.

Swedes Armed Danish Patriots By Agreement With Allies

San Francisco, June 6 (AP)—Sweden, with the approval of the Allies, secretly armed the Danish underground army in defiance of possible German reprisal, a Danish delegate to the United Nations conference disclosed today.

The story of Sweden's contribution to the fight against the Nazis was told by 43-year-old Erik Husfeldt, one of Denmark's most prominent underground leaders.

The tall professor of surgery at Copenhagen University gave a detailed account of how Swedish ships met plucky little Danish fishing boats in the dark hours before dawn off the Swedish coast with cases of automatic pistols and ammunition.

Over 3,000 Pistols Sent

He said Sweden manufactured the arms and ammunition under an agreement with the United States and Great Britain. Husfeldt personally made arrangements for the shipments during a fourteen-day visit to Stockholm last summer.

This was the first disclosure that Sweden, which kept an outward pose of strict neutrality carefully turned to overwhelming German force, had secretly helped the Allies in the only way she could without declaring war on the Nazis and being invaded.

More than 3,000 automatic pistols and ammunition, and thousands of hand grenades, were shipped by the Swedes to help the Allies in arming Denmark's underground army of 43,000 patriots, said Husfeldt.

"Going To Switzerland"

Husfeldt explained that Sweden, being a neutral country, had to have permission from the Allies to manufacture arms and ammunition for export. An agreement was worked out between the Allies and Sweden for her to manufacture arms with the explicit understanding that they go to Denmark.

The Swedes explained to the Germans and anybody else who

asked where the arms were being shipped that they were going to Switzerland, another neutral country.

"But the Allies and Sweden," Husfeldt said, "knew they were going straight to Denmark as fast as they could be turned out."

This disclosure wrote a new page in behind-the-scenes war on the Continent. As Husfeldt told it, it made clear that Sweden, while proclaiming neutrality to both the Allies and Germany, was actually helping the United Nations to fight the Nazis.

The professor, who barely escaped capture by the Germans, told his story at a news conference.

He made a trip to Sweden during the summer of 1944 to negotiate with the Swedish Government for arms and ammunition. He spent fourteen days in Stockholm working out an agreement and arrangements for getting the arms and ammunition to Denmark.

"Our fishing ships would put out from one Danish port and would swing in close to the Swedish coast," he explained. "We had prearranged signals. We would let the Swedish ships know where we would be at such and such a time. They would meet us and would transfer cases of pistols and ammunition.

Under Germans' Eyes

"These cases were marked with such lettering as 'butter' and 'bacon.'"

Long before dawn, he said, the cases would be placed aboard the Danish ships which would move on to their destination.

"We would unload the cases right under the eyes of the German armed guards and inspectors," Husfeldt explained. "They never got wise. They never did know that we were bringing in guns and ammunition and dumping them right under their noses. Once they were on the docks they were carted off into the country where they were hidden until such time as we needed them.

"You see we had been informed by the Allies that they planned to invade Denmark. They had asked our army to prepare. We were given instructions as to our tasks.

"In addition to the armaments we received from Sweden, Allied planes dropped enough supplies of guns and ammunition for 30,000 men."

Doctors And Clergymen

Husfeldt said that despite the country being occupied by the Germans in great force, only twenty per cent of armaments dropped by Allied planes was lost.

The Danish underground army made it possible, he explained, to rescue Allied pilots shot down over Denmark and get them out of the country and back to England.

"Every doctor and clergyman in the country co-operated in this," he said. "We had told our Allies that if their pilots were shot down in Denmark they were to make their way to the nearest doctor or clergyman for assistance. The doctors and clergymen hid them until we were able to send them out by boat."

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Disputed Issues Cut Down To 11 At Parley

San Francisco, June 6 (AP)—Delegation differences in the United Nations conference appeared today to have been reduced to eleven, topped by the Big Five dispute over interpretation of the Yalta veto formula.

While a final decision is awaited on that, work is going ahead on some of the other matters. The conference executive committee scheduled consideration of three of these today. They were:

NOMINATION OF SECRETARY GENERAL—Russia is demanding that Big Five veto powers apply. The Big Five want five deputies elected under veto procedure. A technical committee decided to leave the method of choosing deputies out of the charter.

Expulsion Rule Wanted

EXPULSION—The Big Five, and particularly Russia, may move to upset a committee decision to drop a provision by which a nation may be expelled from the world league for charter violations.

SECURITY COUNCIL REPORTS—The Big Five are objecting to a committee decision that the general assembly should have authority to approve or disapprove council reports. They say this subordinates the council to the assembly.

Other Unsettled Matters

Other questions remaining to be settled before the charter can be drafted in final form:

PREAMBLE — The co-ordinating committee may be asked to rewrite a technical committee's version.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS — Small powers want to fix specific times for calling conferences to revise the charter. They also want to permit a two thirds assembly vote to call an amending conference; the Big Five advocate a three fourths majority requirement.

Trusteeship Aims

TRUSTEESHIPS—The Philippines are demanding that independence be the stated objective of treatment of all colonial peoples. Russia wants to make self-determination the principle of trusteeships, with the British and French objecting. The Soviets and Arabs are attacking a provision which they say may freeze old League mandates permanently. The United States contends it does not.

ASSEMBLY AUTHORITY — Russia may try to reopen a committee decision permitting the assembly to discuss any situation within the sphere of international relations. She wants to limit discussions to situations affecting the maintenance of peace and security. There is no Big Five agreement on the course to be followed.

Regional Arrangements

REGIONAL ARRAGEMENTS — Subject to the usual Russian reference to Moscow, the major powers agree on a French amendment to keep regional arrangements in force after the security council takes over enforcement procedure.

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS—The steering committee is to work out the wording of a provision by which the Big Five will keep the peace until the new league grows its military teeth.

COURT JURISDICTION — The Big Five are opposed to giving an international court jurisdiction over disputes between league agencies.

Unendurable 'Duration'

San Francisco, June 6 (AP)—A United Nations conference committee grinding through charter details was about to recess for dinner.

A rugged Russian from the Ukraine, Chairman Dmitry Manuilsky, suggested:

"Let's not leave this room until we get through—no matter when that is."

"Oh, no," protested a weary British delegate. "I am physically unable to make such a promise."

They recessed.

Action Also Urged On Common Crime

RIO DE JANEIRO—(AP) A recommendation that the United Nations, now preparing for the judgment of war criminals in Europe, also prepare to curb post-war common criminals has been made from Brazil by a veteran police technician of more than 20 years' international experience.

J. A. Adler, Vienna-born director of the International Bureau of Vienna until the Nazis took Austria in 1938, and at present a resident of Brazil, has addressed this recommendation to the embassies and legations of all the United Nations in Rio de Janeiro, pointing out that World War I was followed by a wave of crime in disorganized Europe.

Action to forestall the activities of international forgers, confidence men and racketeers particularly is urged. Adler says such activities may quickly spread from Europe to the Americas unless promptly curbed.

Adler's interest in crime detection, prevention and suppression was aroused when, as a junior officer of the Austrian army returning home after the last war, he noted crime thriving on post-war confusion.

Celebration Plans Dropped

Buenos Aires, June 6 (AP)—The Argentine Federation of Journalists said today it had abandoned plans for celebrate the annual "Journalists' Day" tomorrow because Government restrictions on the press make such a celebration inappropriate.

Hoover Styles Self Advisor, Will Take No Active Post

Chicago, June 6 (AP) — Herbert Hoover, who recently conferred with President Truman on world food problems, said today "my position in the world today as a 71-year-old man is in an advisory capacity."

The former Republican President, whose conference with Mr. Truman was Mr. Hoover's first visit to the White House since his tenancy ended in 1933, said he was taking no active part in the Truman Administration as a result of the meeting.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Hoover mentioned his present age and reminded reporters that after the last war when he administered the food program in Belgium he was 47 and able to work sixteen hours a day.

"Terrible Muddle"

He called the present food situation a "terrible muddle" and said the Truman Administration was "moving in the right direction" toward untangling it.

The "muddle," he said, consisted of maldistribution which gave New York, for example, only twenty per cent of its required animal products for several months; "all the black markets," and a 30 per cent drop in the hog population when it should be rising.

Feeding 90,000,000 persons in liberated western Europe, Mr. Hoover asserted, will be difficult because these peoples have eaten deeply into their last harvest and have not had large imports.

No Experience Last Time

They face an emergency between now and the next harvest about September 1, he said. Fortunately North America has a wheat surplus well above what the Europeans will require but, he added, there is "a very small supply of meats and fats" for those countries.

Mr. Hoover said the European food problem was not as great as after the first World War "once we get over this emergency." He declared "we had no experience" in the last war and in this one "every country was alive to the problem as a matter of military strategy."

The former President came to Chicago to address a banquet marking the forty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc.

Concern With Youth

Mr. Hoover, chairman of the Boys Clubs of America, told the meeting government undoubtedly would concern itself more and more with the affairs of youth, and added:

"But it will be a sign of degeneration when we as private citizens shall surrender character building to the state. That is not the place where morals, personality and character can ever be built."

JAPANESE BALLOON DROPPED IN MICHIGAN

DETROIT, June 6 (AP) — The Army disclosed today that a Japanese balloon had fallen in Michigan within the past few months.

The information, released by the Sixth Service Command, was restricted to that statement only.

Neither the date nor the place where the balloon referred to or any other balloons might have fallen was disclosed.

The announcement was the first official disclosure that a Japanese balloon had fallen so far east on the Continent of North America.

Army officials previously had reported that the balloon fell in the western part of the continent.

Capt. Donald S. Leonard, State Civilian Defense Director, said no bombs were attached to the balloon which came into Michigan.

He said he was prevented by censorship from disclosing the exact location where the balloon fell or when it was found. He said the information was released only because it had been announced in New York earlier today [by Mayor La Guardia] and the censor had approved publication of the information.

Captain Leonard said all OCD personnel had been informed to notify police and cautioned all Michigan residents not to touch anything strange or suspicious but to report the facts to police at once.

Witness Tells Of Fatal Attack On Heydrich

Camp Lee, Va., June 6 (AP)—An eyewitness to the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, "The Hangman," Nazi Reich's protector for Bohemia and Moravia, is an officer-candidate at the quartermaster school here.

He is Harold Kirkpatrick, of Pomona, Cal., who was repatriated in February of last year after surviving the terrors unleashed by the enraged Nazis in reprisal for the slaying of Heydrich, and living through seventeen months of imprisonment in a Bavarian prison camp.

Waiting For Trolley

Only by sheerest luck, says Kirkpatrick, was he a witness to the slaying on the outskirts of Prague, May 27, 1942.

Working as an English tutor at the time, Kirkpatrick was on his way home at the time.

"I was standing at a streetcar stop," he related here. "While waiting I couldn't help noticing two men leaning against a fence in front of a factory at the intersection. Both wore trenchcoats and one carried a brief case. . . . I wondered what they were doing there."

He soon found out.

Grenade Thrown

A big black Mercedes automobile, its top down and with SS flags flying in front, suddenly came around a sharp turn. As it did the two men, who had been idling at the corner, went into action. One dashed in front of the car, forcing it to stop. The other pulled a grenade out his brief case and threw it. There was a great explosion which, as Kirkpatrick phrased it, "lifted the car from the ground."

The ensuing scene, Kirkpatrick said, "was like a gangster movie."

Turns And Runs

"The man in front fired a pistol at one of the two men in the front seat of the car. He then threw the gun away and whipped another revolver from his trenchcoat. He leaned far over the side of the auto and fired two more shots, after which he turned and ran. But he had only taken a few steps when a uniformed figure in the front seat popped up, revolver in hand, and began firing at him."

Both the attackers escaped, Kirkpatrick said.

MAKES A PLEA FOR BIG NAVY

Forrestal Asks Annapolis Graduates to Help.

Annapolis, Md., June 6 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Forrestal declared today that availability of armed force to prevent aggression is fundamental in any plan for peace, and urged Naval Academy graduates to help—by informing the public—to keep the United States Navy the greatest in the world.

Speaking to a graduating class of 1,040 Midshipmen, Secretary Forrestal said in a prepared address:

". . .The most dangerous thing for the United States to do, next to a decision to abstain from. . . a world organization, would be to assume that simply because a document has been written or a plan drawn for international organization the evolution of the plan into a living and viable instrument will be automatic. . . .

"One of the bricks in the international structure will be the realization by this country as well as by the world that availability of armed force to prevent aggression is fundamental in any plan for peace. We must constantly remind ourselves that there is no hope of peace unless the nations desiring a world built upon law, not upon force, are willing to fight for that choice. . . ."

1,040 Graduate.

Mr. Forrestal said that the graduates had the obligations "to return to the Navy in terms of honorable service" what the Navy had given and will give them, and "to constitute in yourselves one means of keeping the American public informed of what the Navy is and what its needs are, that it is founded in democracy and belief in our republican institutions. . . ."

His address and the presentation of diplomas to the 1,040 Midshipmen ended the Naval Academy's fourth wartime June week. Two middies from other American republics received diplomas

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but will not get commissions. Of those to become officers, thirty-six will enter the Marine Corps and twenty-two the United States Naval Reserve, the others becoming Naval Ensigns.

Secretary Forrestal also reviewed figures on the Navy's man power, saying that 3,900,000 now constitute its strength, including 400,000 officers — 11,350 from the Naval Academy.

Alexandria, Va., Honors Spaatz In Ceremony

Alexandria, Va., June 6 (AP)—Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, comanding general of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, who returned to his adopted home town here today, was presented tonight a chromium key to the city in an official "welcome-home" ceremony attended by thousands of Alexandrians and members of the armed forces.

Accompanied by his wife and daughter, Carla, and his aide, Col. Thomas Hayes, of the AAF, the General was driven from his home to the municipal stadium at the head of a motorcade.

11,049 Flyers, 688 Bombers Return To U.S.

New York, June 6 (AP) — Brig. Gen. Lawrence Fritz, commandant of the North Atlantic division of the Army Transport Command, announced today that 11,049 crew members and 688 combat bombers of the 8th Air Force had returned from Europe over the ATC's North Atlantic route in the past two weeks.

He said the average flow of traffic had been 32 men per hour and one plane every 29 minutes, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

There were no injuries to personnel, and only one plane was damaged, he said. The flights terminated at Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Soviet Paper Changes Name

New York, June 6 (AP)—*War and the Working Class*, 2-year-old Soviet trade-union newspaper devoted to international affairs, has changed its name to *New Times*, the Moscow radio reported today.

FBI ARRESTS SIX IN THEFT OF WAR DATA

Navy Lieutenant, 2 State Department Employes, Editor Seized

Washington, June 6 (AP)—The FBI announced today the arrest of six persons, including a United States Navy Reserve lieutenant, two State Department employés and a New York editor on charges of conspiring to violate espionage statutes through the theft of highly confidential documents.

The FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, said the investigation was undertaken at request of Departments of State and Navy and that the arrests were made in Washington and New York today.

Those Arrested Listed

The announcement said in custody in Washington are Lieut. Andrew Roth, of Arlington, Va., formerly assigned to the Office of Naval Intelligence; Emmanuel Sigurd Larsen, of Washington, a specialist in the China division of the State Department Office of Far Eastern Affairs, and John Stewart Service, of Washington, foreign service officer of the State Department who until recently was stationed in China.

Under arrest in New York, the announcement said, are Philip Jacob Jaffe and Kate Louise Mitchell, coeditors of *Amerasia*, which allegedly printed information from the documents, and Mark Julius Gayn, a writer who, the FBI said, used some of the material in articles written by him.

Some Top Secrets

The three are residents of New York city.

The announcement said documents recovered by FBI agents include originals and copies of papers from the State, War and Navy departments, the Office of Strategic Services, the Office of War Information and the Federal Communications Commission.

The security classifications of the documents, the announcement said, ranged from restricted to top secret.

In a simultaneous statement the State Department said the six will be taken before United States Commissioners in Washington and New York on charges of conspiring to violate a section covering unauthorized possession or transmittal of national defense data.

Met In New York

The FBI said the arrests were the result of two and one half months of intensive investigation which disclosed that data removed from Government confidential files usually were turned over to Jaffe at meetings in Washington and New York.

The FBI said *Amerasia's* offices are at 225 Fifth avenue, New York, and that the magazine was established in 1937 for the announced purpose of promoting the study of Pacific affairs.

Maximum penalty upon conviction of the charges is two years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

Studied Chinese

The FBI released the following as information regarding the arrested persons:

Lieutenant Roth was born in New York city April 23, 1919. He received degrees from the City College of New York and Columbia University. He was an honor student at Columbia. In the Summer of 1939 Roth studied Chinese at the University of Michigan. He worked as a research associate for *Amerasia* in 1941, and in September of the same year joined the United States Navy.

Following a course of study in Japanese at Harvard University, Roth was commissioned an ensign on August 28, 1942, and was transferred to Washington for duty with the Office of Naval Intelligence. Since January of this year he has been a full lieutenant but is not on active duty at present.

Adviser To Teh-Ching-Mu

Larsen was born August 27, 1897, in San Rafael, Cal. He was educated in China and Denmark and received a doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Copenhagen in 1916.

From then until 1927 he worked for the Chinese coastal administration in Peiping, after which he served for a year as adviser to Teh-Ching-Mu, chief of the Mongol clans in Kokenmiao, Inner Mongolia.

His next six years were spent as traffic manager for a British-American tobacco company in China. From October, 1934, to February, 1935, he was with the Chinese secret service in Peiping handling investigations of the illegal arms traffic and intelligence operations in Manchuria.

China Division Specialist

Larsen returned to the United States and was employed until March, 1943, by the Office of Naval Intelligence as a civilian senior analyst on affairs in China, Indo-China, Thailand and India. On August 31, 1944, he became a specialist in the China division of the State Department's Office of Far Eastern Affairs.

Service was born in Chengtu, Szechwan, China, on August 3, 1909. His father, an American citizen, was engaged in social welfare work in Shanghai. He is a graduate of Oberlin College in Ohio.

He worked a while for a bank in Shanghai but since 1933 he has been associated with the State Department's foreign service. His posts have included service in Yunnanfu, Peiping and Chungking, China, and until recently he was assigned with the American military forces in China.

Bryn Mawr Graduate

Jaffe was born in 1897 in Mogilev, Ukraine, Russia, and naturalized as a United States citizen in New York May 4, 1923. In addition to being editor of *Amerasia*, he is president of a printing firm specializing in stationery and greeting cards. For several years he had been active in organizations prominent in Far Eastern affairs. His address was listed as 49 East Ninth street, New York.

Kate Louise Mitchell was born September 1, 1908, in Buffalo, N.Y. She was graduated from Bryn Mawr College near Philadelphia in 1932. During the 1930's Miss Mitchell traveled extensively in Europe and the Far East and has written several books, among them being "Industrialization of the Western Pacific," "Japan's Industrial Strength," and "India Without Fable." Her address was given as 127 East Fifty-fourth street, New York.

Gayn, whose name originally was Mark Julius Ginsbourg, was born April 29, 1908, in Barim, Manchuria. He entered the United States in October, 1941, and was naturalized in New York on November 8, 1943. He is a free-lance writer whose articles have appeared in a number of widely circulated magazines.

At the time of his arrest, the announcement added, he was planning to go to Russia, India and China as a newspaper correspondent. The announcement did not name the paper and the FBI did not comment further on it. His address was listed as 302 West Twelfth street, New York.

Peacetime Draft Proposals Assailed at House Session

WASHINGTON, June 6—(AP) Peacetime draft proposals were assailed on moral, racial and educational grounds today as opponents opened their fight before the House Postwar Military Policy committee.

In the first of three days allotted to the opposition after two days of proponents' testimony, spokesmen for a large segment of the nation's educators urged defeat or postponement of consideration of universal training legislation until after the war.

Threat of "Regimentation"

The American Council on Education, through A. J. Brumbaugh, vice-president, saw in the plan to build up a large reserve army through peacetime inductions a threat of "regimentation of the mind."

"It is impossible," he told the Woodrum committee, "to give only military training—the body cannot be regimented without comparable regimentation of the mind."

Enactment of draft legislation, he contended, would be an admission "that we have no faith in collective security and international action."

A similar view was taken by the Rev. Dr. William J. Miller, president of the University of Detroit, who contended the legislation would "create suspicion, mistrust and fear among our Allies" and would "stimulate a universal armaments race."

As an alternative, he called for "universal health and character education." Father Miller spoke for the Michigan Council To Oppose Peacetime Military Conscription.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through William H. Hastie of Washington, assailed the proposal on the ground it would "permit the continuation of present racial segregation and discrimination in the armed forces."

Postponement of action until the end of the war was recommended by Dr. Gould Wickey of Washington, executive secretary of the National Commission on Christian Higher Education of the Association of American Colleges.

In the meantime, Dr. Wickey urged, Congress should set up a commission representing the armed forces, education, religion and industry "to study the best ways in which national security can be achieved without injury to democratic ideals."

Dr. John L. Davis of Indianapolis, executive secretary of the Board of Higher Education of the Disciples of Christ, told the committee that only military necessity "should compel us to embark on such a course."

"Where is that necessity in the immediate postwar years?" he asked. "Are we getting ready to throw the Russians out of China? Do we fear Britain's postwar plans?"

Can't Scare Anybody

Speaking for the people's lobby of which he is executive secretary, Benjamin C. Marsh of Washington declared peacetime conscription "won't help America because we can't scare anybody by it."

"Russia doesn't and won't want to fight us even when much stronger," Marsh claimed, "because she knows that within five to ten years we will adopt a socialized economy or have chaos and probably civil war."

The proposed legislation would "tend to imperil the mutual trust of the members of the United Nations," the committee was told by Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick of New York, representing the Liberal party of New York state.

NEWS SPEEDED OF NAVY LOSSES

Next of Kin to Get Quicker Reports of Casualties.

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—The Navy today announced a new system for reporting casualties, designed to provide quicker and more detailed reports to next of kin.

Revised instructions have been issued to all ships, stations and other commands, including the Marine Corps and Coast Guard, outside the continental United States.

Each command outside the continental limits has been directed to designate an officer responsible for preparing all casualty reports concerning dead, missing, wounded and injured personnel under that command, as well as reports on personnel from other commands, who may be rescued or picked up.

Initial casualty reports of dead and missing will continue to be transmitted to Washington by radio when conditions permit. Where this is impossible because of the need for maintaining radio silence or because of heavy operational traffic, reports will be transmitted by air mail. When lists are long and conditions do not permit radio transmission, the lists will, in some instances, be sent by air courier direct to Washington.

The casualty report officers will be required to provide amplifying reports on dead and missing personnel within one week after their original reports, to be forwarded to Washington by air mail. Details so provided which do not violate security regulations will be promptly relayed to next of kin.

Wounded Personnel.

In cases of wounded or injured personnel requiring more than a week of medical care, air mail letters detailing progress will be sent on the first and fifteenth of each month direct to the next of kin by commanding officers having medical custody of such personnel. These semi-monthly reports will detail whether the person concerned was wounded or injured; the date of his wound or injury; whether progress is poor, fair, good or excellent; the nature of his wound or injury and present condition; and if appropriate whether it is expected that he will be returned to duty in the near future.

As in the past, next of kin will be notified from Washington on the basis of information contained in initial reports. It is probable, however, the Navy explained, that there will be occasions when, because of unpredictable circumstances, next of kin will receive progress report air mail letters direct from the field concerning wounded or injured personnel before they have received initial notification from Washington. In such circumstances, the progress report will be the initial notification, and will give greater detail sooner than can be provided on the basis of information contained in the initial report to Washington.

JAP SUICIDE BOAT SINKS NAVY LCT

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—The Navy today described the loss of a small rocket firing gunboat, the LCI (G) 82, by an enemy suicide boat while it was on night picket duty at the entrance to Nakagusuku Wan Bay on the east coast of Okinawa.

The skipper of the vessel was Lieut. (j. g.) Theodore Arnow of 2610 University avenue, the Bronx, New York city.

Lieut. Arnow's report, made public by the Navy, said just before the vessel was attacked by a Jap suicide boat, it had spotted an enemy plane in the water.

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Seeing lights in the cockpit, the gunboat fired on it and sank the plane. Three crewmen of the plan were on a rubber life raft, but when Lieut. Arnow attempted to capture them, one of them reached for a hand grenade. The three Japanese were killed, and their life raft pulled aboard.

Shortly thereafter the Japanese suicide boat approached at high speed from the sea side and hit the gunboat just forward of the conning tower. Holes were torn in her side and deck, and two fuel tanks were set afire. Ten men and one officer were wounded, and eight men and one officer were killed.

The attack occurred early in the morning, and the gunboat remained afloat until late that afternoon. The sea remained calm and attempts were made to tow the hulk around Okinawa to beach her, but just as the tow line was secured, a light breeze came up, a wave hit the gunboat, and it split in two and sank.

60,000 FACING LOSS OF THEIR DEFERMENTS

Munitions Cutbacks May Force Key Workers Into the Army.

SURVEY IS NOW BEING MADE

Move to Reclassify Those in 26 Through 29 Group Is in Line With New Draft Policy.

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—Sixty thousand currently "key" industrial workers 26 through 29 stand to lose their draft deferments by fall, Government officials estimated today.

Munitions cutbacks and diminished urgency of other war-supporting activities will reduce by at least 17 per cent the total of 350,000 key men of that age now occupationally deferred, said these officials.

The survey is being made by the Government's inter-agency deferment committee in line with Selective Service's new policy of meeting calls from the ranks of men under 30.

This committee, headed by War Man Power Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, was set up early this year to protect what was described as a hard core of irreplaceable industrial workers 26 through 29.

Many Get Deferments.

Most registrants who qualified got six-month deferments beginning in March or April. But Selective Service plans to cancel any of these before their September or October expiration dates in cases where deferred men are laid off or no longer can be classified indispensable.

This does not necessarily mean that all such registrants will be drafted. Some of the 60,000 will not meet physical standards, it was pointed out.

In announcing its new policy two weeks ago, Selective Service said the program of certifying key workers 26 through 29 for deferment would be continued pending receipt of more accurate information concerning the urgency of certain war production programs and services.

The deferment committee expects to announce soon new measuring sticks for determing which of these men will retain deferments.

Steel Situation Easier.

The new criteria will take into consideration, among other things, heavy cutbacks in the aircraft industry and those expected in other munitions fields. Another factor, for example, is the easing of the steel situation, permitting release of that metal for civilian goods production, effective July 1.

While many workers in such industries are expected to be shorn of their deferments, men in ship repair and transportation, for instance, probably will be continued in 2-A or 2-B.

Another factor building the tightening of restrictions for men 26 through 29 is the planned release of 2,000,000 veterans from the Army. The return of these men will provide replacements for industrial workers who heretofore could not be spared.

ADMIT VETERANS' HOSPITAL DOCTORS BELOW STANDARD

WASHINGTON, June 6—(AP) John H. Baird, assistant medical director of the Veterans Administration, told a House committee today he is "not completely satisfied" with the standard of doctors in veterans hospitals.

Col. Baird was a day-long witness before the House Veterans committee, investigating published criticisms that veterans hospitals offer sub-standard medical treatment.

Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass) asked him whether he would concede that much of the criticisim written by Albert Deutsch, reporter for the New York newspaper PM, was correct.

"Yes," said Col. Baird, "but these published articles struck us at our weakest time and didn't mention our better points."

Baird said some of the hospital attendents are "not the type we'd like to have some day" and conceded, under Mrs. Rogers' questioning, that veterans doctors complain they have too much paper work to do.

"But don't you feel," put in Rep. Vursell (R-Ill) "that these articles calling attention to the defects (in Veterans Administration) have greatly overplayed the real conditions that exist in veterans hospitals?"

"That's very much so," Baird said.

"The Veterans Administration is doing the best job it can under the circumstances it finds itself surrounded with? Vursell continued.

"I think so," Baird replied.

Earlier the doctor said all veterans hospitals are classified "standard" by the American College of Surgeons and that all accepted modern treatments are used. His testimony was in reply to criticism that some hospitals do not use modern therapy for mental patients.

CALLS VETERAN CLINICS MODERN

Baird Tells Committee Need Is for Psychiatrists.

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—An official of the Veterans Administration testified today that all VA hospitals are classified standard by the American College of Surgeons and that all accepted modern treatment is used for mental patients.

Col. John H. Baird, assistant medical director of the Veterans Administration, appeared before the House Veterans Committee investigating published charges that veterans receive inadequate medical attention and treatment in Government hospitals.

Before he took the stand, Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.), the chairman, read into the record a statement attributing communist affiliations to Albert Deutsch, reporter for the New York newspaper PM, who wrote a series of critical articles on the Veterans Administration.

Deutsch appeared before the committee yesterday after it rescinded a contempt citation voted against him earlier for refusing to give the sources of his Veterans Administration information.

Rankin Lists Magazines.

Mr. Rankin said Deutsch admitted membership in the "Writers' Front to Win the War . . . known to be a Communist Front organization, . . . admitted that he was on the Editorial Council of . . . 'Equality' . . . known to be a Communist Line publication, . . . and stated that he was a sponsor for the 'American-Russian Institute," which is also known as a Communist Front organization."

When Mr. Rankin tried to bring out the information by questioning yesterday, committee members stopped him by voting to shut off the questions.

Col. Baird said that the Veterans Administration is unable to "carry on any satisfactory outpatient work" now because of the war shortage of personnel. Treatment of mental patients, both in private and public institutions, is complicated, he said, by a shortage of psychiatrists. He estimated there are 4,000 trained psychiatrists in the nation, about 500 of them with the Veterans Administration.

Shortage of Clinics.

"Charges have been made," asked Representative Kearney (R.-N. Y.) "that Veterans Administration treatments are not up to date in handling mental patients. Are they?"

"I think they are," Col. Baird replied. "There is only one defect and that is universal—a dearth of mental hygiene clinics throughout the country."

"And charges have been made," Mr. Kearney continued, "that patients have been handcuffed and strapped to their beds, and that these methods are out of date."

Col. Baird said that restraints were placed on some violent patients but said the treatment is used by all modern mental hospitals—private and public—where it is administered "under medical supervision."

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Lack of Preparedness Cost Lives, Wounded Vets Claim

WASHINGTON, June 6 — (AP) Four wounded veterans told a luncheon group today they believed lack of preparedness caused the death of many American soldiers, sailors and marines.

Staff Sgt. Victor L. Mapes, Orlando, Fla., member of a Flying Fortress crew who was a Japanese prisoner for more than two years, asserted:

"Only those men who had had ample training were able to come back."

He was guest of the Women's Board of the National Citizens' Committee for Military Training.

Mapes said he was on a Japanese prison ship, not properly identified, which was sunk by an American sub. He said the ship went down in eight minutes, but he reached a "friendly shore" after 17 hours in the water.

Was at Pearl Harbor

He was at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck, so "I saw what lack of preparedness was when they hit us."

Chief Yeoman William L. Tyree, Jr., Richwood, W. Va., a survivor of the Aircraft Carrier Franklin which reached port under its own power after Japanese planes had turned it into a blazing hulk, stated:

"The wars of today move too swiftly to get any quick preparations. If the men of the Franklin had not been well trained, she would have been lost."

Sgt. William J. McSherry of New York, a Marine who saw action at Guadalcanal and New Britain, said, "We were the suicide squads of American unpreparedness.

"Let the survivors of Guadalcanal, Guam, the Philippines, etc., tell us if we should have universal military training."

Pvt. Don J. Adder, Washington, D. C., infantryman, a patient at Walter Reed hospital, said he was one of those "who held" at Bastogne during the Ardennes breakthrough.

Green Replacements

"We had to show many green replacements who hadn't had ample training even how to dig a foxhole," he stated. "Many of those didn't come back."

Mrs. Ernesta Barlow of New York, chairman of the Women's Board, said the organization was formed last fall and now had chapters in 33 states.

Surrender Papers Shown

Washington, June 6 (AP)—The original German unconditional surrender document signed May 7 at Reims was placed on display in the National Archives Building today—the first anniversary of D-day.

The exhibit, which also includes other German surrender papers, was unveiled by Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, whose "nuts" reply to a German surrender demand at Bastogne last winter has become a military classic.

Augury For Japan

"A prologue from the past, these documents are an augury," General McAuliffe declared, "of the unhappy future that lies ahead for that bitter enemy, Japan."

The American flag that was raised over Rome when that city fell to the Allies hung behind the general as he spoke.

President Truman, in a statement read by Dr. Solon J. Buck, United States archivist, said the first anniversary of the Normandy invasion was a fitting occasion for opening the exhibit, which will continue until September 1.

President's Statement

"The people of the nation—the peoples of the United Nations—are profoundly thankful that this anniversary sees the hostilities on that front at an end," the President's statement said. "These documents are a symbol of that victory, an eloquent tribute to those courageous men living and dead who made it possible.

"In our satisfaction over one goal won, we cannot forget that the world is not yet rid of the scourge of oppression and brutality. The triumph of Allied arms in Europe is being matched in the Pacific, but it is not for victory on the battle fields alone that we fight until liberty, justice and an enduring peace are won, complete

Bill Exempts Veterans

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—Legislation to prohibit war veterans from being required to join labor unions as a condition of employment had a high position today on the docket of the House veterans committee. Introduced yesterday by the committee chairman, Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, it was expected to receive early committee consideration. An amendment to the G. I. bill of rights, it provides that no honorably discharged veteran shall be required, as a condition of employment, to join or return to membership in a union, club, association or other organization.

REQUEST EXTRA CREDIT FOR COMBAT SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, June 6 — (AP) Rep. Geelan (D.-Conn.) today asked Secretary of War Stimson to consider giving combat troops more discharge credit for combat action than the five points a battle allowed presently.

"It does seem unfair," Geelan said in a letter, "That thousands of non-combat men with long overseas service will have acquired as a result of such service, sufficient number of points to make them eligible for discharge while boys with much shorter period of service all of which probably, however, may have been spent in actual combat should be continued in combat while these other men would be eligible for discharge."

Geelan suggested that either 10 points be given for each battle or one additional point be given for each month of combat seervice.

"I think," he said, "either of the two plans would no doubt come much nearer being fair to the men who have actually done the fighting and to whom we are so heavily indebted."

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Bill Would Force Maimed Players On Ball Teams

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Legislation requiring at least ten per cent of the players of each major league baseball team be persons who have lost "one or more" legs, arms or hands was introduced today by Senator Langer (R., N.D.).

The regulation would become effective at the beginning of the 1946 baseball season.

Anyone violating the provisions of the act, Langer's bill provides, would be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000 or to imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

"I'm serious about this," Langer told a reporter after introducing the bill and reading it to the Senate.

Many Vets "Barred," He Says

Although the bill does not specifically mention war veterans, Langer, in a statement placed in the record, said that many veterans who played baseball in the sandlots or in high school and college are "to all practical purposes" barred from professional baseball because they have lost a leg or an arm while serving their country.

"As Senator A. B. Chandler, the baseball czar, has announced, he is in favor of some baseball clubs hiring some of these men as coaches, but manifestly that does not solve the situation because of its entire inadequacy," the Senator said.

He said that Lieut. Bert Shepard with the Washington club, Pete Gray with the St. Louis Browns and others had shown what could be done.

Right To Regulate Contended

Baseball, Langer contends is subject to Federal law as interstate commerce "and as such we have a right to regulate it."

"The reason Lieutenant Shepard is not playing likely is because the management of the Washington group must feel that his temporary opponent has an advantage," said Langer. "But, if the opposing team also had a one-legged pitcher, there would be no advantage.

"Disabled war veterans are not discriminated against in business and should not be barred from taking a place in the great American game," Langer asserted.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Eigthy Wave officers, designated as naval air navigators, are the first women in American history who have been eligible to serve in military flight crews.

Subjected to the same rigorous training given men selected for similar assignments, the Waves will wear regulation Navy navigator wings.

While trained primarily to take the place of male navigators assigned to sea duty, the women officers have already proved their versatility in every phase of air navigation, the Navy said, and were functioning now as navigational instructors.

In addition, they will serve as trans-ocean navigators in theaters where Waves may be assigned to duty. This will permit them to join crews flying to such points as Hawaii and the Aleutians.

The Wave navigators were trained at schools in Hollywood, Fla., and Shawnee, Okla. Three of the graduates are on duty with the Naval Air Transport Service's tarining unit, squadron VR-6, operating out of Miami.

The first four to receive their wings were Lieutenant Florence T. Judge, Washington; Lieutenant (jg) Sue C. King, of New Iberia, La.; Lieutenant (jg) Lois Brown, of Milton, Mass., and Ensign Elizabeth Crawford, of Salina, Kan.

Among the Wave officers thus far qualified to wear the wings of naval air navigators are:

Lieutenant (jg) Mildred L. Briden, of Garden City, N. Y.; Lieutenant Margaret M. Clancey, of Staten Island, N. Y.; Lieutenant (jg) Claribel A. Deihsler, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Lieutenant (jg) Claire W. Evans, Ozone Park, N. Y.; Lieutenant (jg) Kathleen M. Fahey, of New York City; Lieutenant (jg) Josephine R. Garrison, of Riverdale, N. Y.; Lieutenant (jg) Cecelia Heimlich, of New York City; Lieutenant (jg) Dorothy M. Parman, of Lynbrook, N. Y.; Lieutenant (jg) Edith S. Scholl, of Whitesboro, N. Y.; and Lieutenant (jg) Frances M. Wolf, of New York City.

Fifteen From Third District

Numbered among the eighty Wave officers designated as air navigators are fifteen in all from the Third Naval District—ten from New York State, two from Connecticut and three from northern New Jersey. Four Wave navigators are now on duty at the Naval Air Station, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn.

Stationed at the Brooklyn field are Lieut. Margaret M. Clancey of Stapleton, S. I., and Lieuts. (jg) Rowena M. Eyer of Parsons, Kan.; Florence M. Steele of Madison, S. D., and Zora Cernich of St. Louis.

Lieuts. (jg) Isabel Ferguson of Paterson, Jean Rotherham of Lincoln Park and Blanche S. Kahil of Ridgefield are the New Jersey Wave navigators, and Elizabeth A. Whitten of Manchester and Virginia Withington of New Haven are those from Connecticut.

18 WACs, 3 U.S. Airmen Missing On Africa Hop

Washington, June 6 (AP)—An army transport plane carrying eighteen WACs and a crew of three has been missing for a week on a 766-mile flight in Africa, the War Department announced today.

The plane left Accra, British West Africa, for Roberts Field in Liberia on May 30 and was last reported over Takoradi, British West Africa, about 150 miles west of Accra.

The WACs, members of a group assigned to the Army Transport Command base at Accra since last October, were being transferred to a new assignment.

Airplanes and surface craft are making a widespread search for the missing plane along the French Ivory Coast, between British West Africa and Liberia.

Although some WACs were wounded by bombing in England and at least one lost her life in an air crash in this country, these are the first to be reported lost overseas during the war.

The Missing Women

The WAC's and their next of kin who have been notified, follow:

SERGT. DORIS F. COOPER; Mrs. Mary F. Ferguson, mother, Champaign, Ill.

CORPORAL VELMA H. HOLDEN; Mrs. Mamie G. Holden, mother, Asheville, N.C.

PFC. EVELYN L. McBRIDE; Mrs. Gladys M. Bell, mother, Inglewood, California.

PFC. MILDRED E. RICE; Mrs. Mary E. Higgins, mother, Kansas City, Kan.

PFC. HELEN F. ROZZELLE; Mrs. Elsie G. Rozzelle, mother, Washington, District of Columbia.

PFC. FLOSSIE D. FLANNERY; Mrs. Leona E. Flannery, mother, Springport, Ind.

PRIVATE PEARL ROOMSBURG; Mrs. Callie Roomsburg, mother, Route 1, Lomita, Cal.

PFC. ROSE F. PUCHALLA; Mrs. Agnes K. Puchalla, mother, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

PFC. RUTH E. WARLICK; John A. Warlick, brother, Goldthwaite, Texas.

PFC. ALICE P. McKINNEY; Mrs. Nellie R. McKinney, mother, Big Bay, Mich.

PFC. ROSE BROHINSKY; Mrs. Lee Rosetti, sister, San Francisco.

PFC. FRIEDA C. FRIEND; Mrs. Anna F. Blanck, mother, New York, N.Y.

PFC. MARY M. GOLLINGER; Helmut W. Gollinger, brother, Tacoma, Washington.

PFC. ODESSA L. HOLLINGSWORTH; Mrs. Nora E. Hollingsworth, mother, Oklahoma City, Okla.

PFC. WILMA E. LILES; Mrs. Clotilde L. Fryman, sister, Dallas, Texas.

PFC. LEONA M. SEYFERT; Miss Maxine L. Seyfert, sister, Chicago.

PFC. BONNIE L. WILLIAMS; Mrs. Nellie W. Mulkey, mother, Glenda Springs, Kan.

PFC. ALICE KING; Mrs. Emma King, mother, Oswego, Ore.

The Crew Members

The three crew members were:

FIRST LIEUTENANT ALFRED R. ELLIS, pilot; Mrs. Catherine R. O. Ellis, mother; Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FLIGHT OFFICER ROBERT E. MULHERN, copilot; Joseph Mulhern, father, Boston.

CORPORAL GEORGE A. SHIFFMAN, radio operator; Mrs. Ester Shiffman, mother, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

SAME CIVILIAN MEAT ALLOTTED

Lend-Lease Shipments to Be Halted Next Quarter.

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—Civilians will be allotted about the same amount of meat for the July-September period as for the current quarter, although total supplies are expected to be 9 per cent smaller. This was announced today by the War Food Administration in a statement showing how the next quarter's supply will be divided.

Carrying out earlier official forecasts, the statement said that, due to the prospective reduced level of summer slaughter and to a lack of reserves, no meat will be allotted for lend-lease or foreign relief during the coming quarter.

If actually met, the civilian allocation would be equivalent, officials said, to an annual per capita rate of about 115 pounds, dressed weight basis (including bones, &c.). The civilian allocation for the current quarter was designed to provide this same rate of supply, but the amount moving into civilian channels has not been meeting the allocation. The second quarter deficit may reduce the per capita supply to a rate of between 110 and 112 pounds.

No Lend-Lease Shipments.

The slack resulting from the prospective reduction in the third quarter supply will be taken up by reducing allotments for the military and war services as well as by suspending lend-lease and foreign relief shipments.

The WFA said that on the basis of present prospects of increased livestock marketings in the fall, it may be possible to allot lend-lease and foreign claimants about 700,000,000 pounds in the last quarter of the year. This possibility will depend largely, it said, upon the success of a new distribution control program set up by the Office of Price Administration recently in an effort to obtain more equitable distribution among civilians.

Second quarter foreign allocations included about 300,000,000 pounds for Russia and about 25,000,000 pounds for Great Britain.

The WFA said that foreign shipments during the first half of the year will amount to about 800,000,000 pounds. It said, however, that these shipments will largely be offset by 770,000,000 pounds being supplied American armed forces by Australia, New Zealand and Argentina.

Canadian Aid to Britain.

Foreign demands upon this country's short meat supply would be much more severe, the food agency said, if it were not for supplies Canada is furnishing Great Britain. Canada was said to have contracted to supply Britain with 500,000,000 pounds of beef and bacon this year. It is possible, the WFA said, that Canadian shipments may substantially exceed this amount.

The WFA estimated the third quarter supply at 5,088,000,000 pounds, carcass weight, compared with 5,545,000,000 this quarter. Civilians were allotted 3,740,000,000 pounds compared with the current quarter allocation of 3,786,000,000 pounds. The proportion of beef, veal, lamb, mutton and pork is expected to run about the same as in this quarter.

The military and war services were allotted 1,212,600,000 pounds compared with 1,381,000,000 pounds for the current quarter. The remaining 35,400,000 pounds will go to United States territories and for other small commercial exports to Western Hemisphere countries.

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Anderson Asks More Farm Profit Guaranty

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson, food boss-designate, may call upon the Army and foreign food claimants to join in guaranteeing farm profits.

A departure from the present program, the objective would be to remove future price fears as a barrier to all-out food production.

The New Mexico congressman who becomes Secretary of Agriculture and war food administrator July 1, strongly indicated at a House food investigating committee hearing yesterday that he has such a plan in mind.

Has Guarantee Burden

At present, WFA is the only agency with funds directly available to carry out farm-price guarantees. And its funds now are not sufficient to prevent a severe break in farm prices should demands drop abruptly.

Anderson's hint came during the committee's inquiry into ways of encouraging greater production of eggs and poultry. Chairman of the group, he observed that it would help to have the Army offer a contract for its 1946 requirements at the same time it submitted estimates of needs.

Under such an arrangement the Army would be under written obligation to buy the food at promised minimum prices even though military needs turned out to be smaller than estimated.

Also Other Agencies

The same rule would apply to the Foreign Economic Administration or any other agency handling estimates of lend-lease and foreign relief requirements.

Anderson likened wartime food production to that of munitions. In the case of the latter, he said, no cost was spared in getting all the production military authorities thought necessary, even if it meant the construction of huge plants that might be virtually valueless after the war.

This same attitude should be taken, Anderson indicated, in getting food produced for war and foreign relief needs.

Heretofore, WFA officials have hesitated to build up reserves beyond requirements for which specific cash-on-the-line commitments have been made.

WFA Policies Reflected

This year's lower levels of pork, egg, poultry and lard production largely reflect WFA policies based on earlier expectations of victory in Europe last winter and a possible slackening food demand this year. WFA officials obviously were concerned with the prospect of having to deal alone with surpluses accumulated for war needs.

Undoubtedly, Anderson wants nothing like that to stand in the way of next year's production.

Change in Food Authority Urged

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—Transfer of OPA functions to the Department of Agriculture and removal of food authority from the Office of Economic Stabilization were recommended today by the House Republican Food Study Committee.

Representative Jenkins (R.-Ohio), the chairman, declared in a statement: "One of the principal bottlenecks in the Food Administration is the Office of Economic Stabilization headed by William H. Davis. This is strongly evidenced by the fact that disputes which arose many months ago between the War Food Administration and the OPA have not been decided and are still pending in the OES."

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SENATE EXPECTS VOTE BY FRIDAY ON PRICE CONTROL

WASHINGTON, June 6 — (AP) The Senate cleared one hurdle on the price control extension bill today by approving the June 30, 1946 expiration date recommended by the Banking committee. Three highly controversial amendments remain to be acted upon.

Although today's opening debate was acrimonious, Majority Leader Barkley expressed the hope that the bill can be brought to a vote by Friday.

The administration still held hope that liberalized controls promised Administrator Chester Bowles might cause opposition to collapse. Nevertheless Senators Taft (R.-Ohio) and Thomas (D.-Okla.) prepared to press their amendments.

One by Taft would provide that after next Oct. 1, no price ceiling could be established that did not

return to processors and manufacturers at least the same dollar margin over costs they received in 1941.

Thomas' amendment, applying to livestock and farm products, would bar price ceilings which do not allow all costs "plus a reasonable profit."

Would Stop Rent Maximum

The third amendment, offered by Taft, would prevent the establishment of maximum rents on housing accommodations the construction of which begins after July 1 this year. The amendment also would prohibit the fixing of rent ceilings which fail to return the owner all operating costs, plus a reasonable return on the value of his property as of Jan. 1, 1941 or Jan. 1, 1946, whichever is lower.

Taft told the Senate he thought the time has come "to relax the severity of price control." Some articles ought to be taken out from regulation by the end of the year, he declared. He charged that OPA "has made a fetish of the price freeze theory," and said that "left-wing believers in regimentation" are talking about the desirability of keeping price controls in effect three years longer.

Banking Committee Chairman Wagner (D.-N. Y.) opened the arguments for the bill, with support from Barkley and Senator Ellender (D.-La.).

Stabilization is a stern remedy for a dread disease," Wagner said. "Neither we nor the stabilization agencies wish to see it administered a day longer than is necessary. But neither do we wish to see it scrapped or weakened a day sooner."

Wagner declared that to be heedless of the dangers of inflation "is just about as sensible as to light a match in a powder factory."

Monster of Oppression

Senator Moore (R.-Okla.), a long-time foe of the OPA and all its works, declared the Price Control administration has become "a monster of oppression, a vehicle for crime, the instrumentality of destruction, the breeder of greed, and the perpetrator of shortages and hardships."

Just before the Senate recessed until tomorrow, Sen. Morse (R.-Ore.) said he wanted to point out "something that OPA apparently has overlooked: that is, that money spent for the necessities of life simply is not inflationary." He charged that OPA had "bungled" the meat situation by failing to recognize the laws of nature.

WLB APPROVES MINE CONTRACT

Operators And Union Accept Changes Made By Agency

Washington, June 6 (AP)—The War Labor Board today unanimously approved the new anthracite contract with what John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers regarded as minor qualifications.

Both the miners and the hard-coal operators promptly agreed to the modifications, which affect about 4,000 of the workers.

The board then sent the contract along to the Office of Price Administration for action on the necessary price relief which is part of the agreement between Lewis and the operators.

Modification Explained

To approximately 68,000 workers, the contract will mean an increase of $1.37½ a day, and the industry will provide underground-travel pay for the first time in its history of more than a century.

George W. Taylor, chairman of the WLB, explained that the modifications affected the overtime for a group previously exempted from the seven-hour day, such as pump operators, and to a group, such as motor runners, who had been receiving eight hours' pay for working seven hours and fifteen minutes. The fifteen minutes had covered time for greasing.

Union Leaders Advise Locals

Taylor said that to extend time-and-a-half payments beyond seven hours a day to these two groups, embracing about 4,000 workers, would be unstabilizing.

The contract in other respects, he said, came entirely within the Government's stabilization program.

Lewis and union officials dispatched telegrams to all anthracite-area locals urging them to ask the 72,000 hard-coal workers in eastern Pennsylvania to continue voting favorably on the contract which had been placed before them for referendum ballot in its original form.

The contract was signed by committees of miners and operators on May 19, ending a three-week strike begun when the old contract expired.

The amount which the operators will ask the OPA in price relief has not been officially disclosed by the producers. However, some operators estimated informally that the average price increase they would need would run to 80 cents a ton on domestic sizes of hard coal. Approximately 20 cents a ton would be required on commercial sizes, these operators figured.

Truman Orders U. S. Seizure of Two Oil Plants

Works in West Virginia, Texas To Be Operated by Ickes in Labor Dispute

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—President Truman directed Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, to seize and operate today two oil plants which have been experiencing labor difficulties. The plants are the Humble Oil and Refining Company plants at Ingleside, Tex., and the Cabin Creek oil field of the Pure Oil Company at Dawes, W. Va.

Humble Company officials, asserting they did not understand the seizure, since there had been no stoppage of production, immediately obtained from Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly in Galveston, Tex., a temporary injunction against the Presidential order. A hearing on the case was set for Monday in Houston.

An agent for Mr. Ickes, S. E. Hill, of the Petroleum Administration for War, already had served company officals with notice of the Presidential action and posted notices that the plant was under government supervision.

A strike has been under way at the Cabin Creek field since May 14, a statement by William H. Davis, economic stabilizer, said, and a strike vote has been taken at the Humble oil plant.

In both cases, Mr. Davis said, the disputes resulted from the companies' refusal to carry out National War Labor Board directives.

The W. L. B. had directed the Pure Oil Company in West Virginia to include in its contract with the Congress for Industrial Organization oil workers international union its standard voluntary maintenance of membership clause and check-off of union dues.

Mr. Davis, who recommended seizure, said the Cabin Creek facilities produce about 800 barrels of oil a day, six million cubic feet of gas and 5,700 gallons of natural gasoline.

The President in his order said the war effort will be unduly impeded if the work stoppage continues. As to the Humble oil plant, the President's order said the company's facilities are needed for the production of crude oil and other products vital to the war effort.

URGES JUNKETS FOR CONGRESSMEN

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—A trip to Europe for every Congressman is the aim of Representative Wilson (R.-Ind.). Just back from an eight-week overseas tour, Wilson said today he hoped each House member would be given a chance to "see, hear, feel and smell what went on in German-occupied countries."

Tossing aside recent criticisms of congressional overseas tours, he asserted:

"We've had 8,000,000 men in Europe. I can't believe 350 or 400 Congressmen could hurt much."

TRUMAN'S APPEAL FOR FEPC BLOCKED

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—President Truman's request for legislation making permanent the fair employment practices committee was side tracked temporarily today by the House Rules Committee at the insistence of Southern opponents of the proposal.

The President asked the committee to clear the legislation for action on the floor in a letter yesterday to the Chairman, Representative Sabath (D.-Ill.). The committee has bottlenecked the proposal ever since the Labor Committee approved it four months ago. Key Southern Democrats predected a sharp rebuff for the President on the issue.

The committee is reported split six to six on the FEPC, and a motion to send the bill to the House floor requires a majority vote.

Sabath sought a vote after a long morning session but the committee adjourned on motion of Representative Smith (D.-Va.), one of the FEPC's most vigorous opponents. Smith and others sharing his view on the subject left the meeting.

UNION HEAD URGES ONE LABOR AGENCY

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L.'s metals trade department, urged President Truman today to consolidatee all Federal agencies dealing with labor under the Department of Labor.

Frey told reporters upon leaving the White House that he was highly gratified by the President's interest in what he had to say. Asked if he thought such a proposal might be attempted shortly he declared:

"That I don't know. I can't speak for the President."

He said that he discussed in detail the question of restoring to the Labor Department jurisdiction over Federal agencies, making it "a clearing house for all of them."

"We need one central authority," Frey said. "There are twenty-five different agencies dealing seperately with questions affecting labor. Many of these agencies have no defined statutory authority and have grown in power through court decisions construing their authority. It has resulted in a lot of confusion, this discretionary authority of some organizations have no defined foundaries fixed by Congress.

"All of these agencies ought to be under the administration of the Labor Department so that labor management and the public will know where to go in dealing with any questions."

Frey described the President's nomination of Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington as Labor Secretary as " a most happy choice."

He said that he did not know the new secretary's views on his proposal.

I.B.A. Suggests Small Business Finance Plan

Congress Asked to Enact Laws to Allow Start of Local Investment Firms

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—The Investment Bankers Association of America suggested today that Congress enact legislation authorizing establishment under private management of local investment companies to provide capital for small business.

The program, drawn up by the organization's small business committee, was presented to the House Small Business Committee by John C. Folger, association president.

Under the plan the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System could grant chanters to investment companies to operate within any one of the Federal Reserve districts.

Such companies would be authorized to purchase, for investment or resale, securities of corporations in their districts, and make loans to unincorporated businesses.

The Federal Reeserve Bank of the district in which an investment company is chartered would be obligated to purchase at any time within five years thereafter debentures of the company up to an amount equal to three times its paid-in capital.

The I. B. A. said it is strongly opposed to any projects which would attempt to solve the small-business problem after the war by direct government loans, government guaranties, or insurance plans based upon government credit.

"We are convinced," the statement added, "that all such schemes are not only unworkable, but also would constitute a major threat to the system of private enterprise in the United States."

House Refuses to Kill Bretton Woods Fund

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—The House today rejected a move to eliminate an $8,800,000,000 world currency stabilization fund from the Bretton Wood agreements.

The vote was 120 to 18.

Representative Spence (D.-Ky.), chairman of the Banking Committee, said approval of the proposed amendment, sponsored by Representative Sumner (R.-Ill.), would kill the whole plan for international monetary cooperation.

In the Bretton Woods agreements representatives of forty-four nations drew up plans for the stabilization fund and also for a $9,100,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development loans. The United States is first to act on ratification.

terday for "statesmanship and nonpartisanship" in supporting the Bretton Woods proposals for a $9,-100,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development and an $8,800,000,000 monetary stabilization fund.

Bretton Woods Okay Seen

Wolcott made known his plans for an expanded Export-Import Bank in the midst of House debate on Bretton Woods.

A check among members indicated the world monetary plan would pass overwhelmingly tomorrow, probably with no more than 50 of the 433 House members voting against it.

Wolcott said he would offer a bill proposing expansion of the Export-Import Bank and its removal from the Foreign Economic Administration to become an independent agency similar to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Bigger Bank Fund Sought

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Representative Wolcott (R., Mich.) today propsed that the Export-Import Bank's capital be increased from $700,000,000 to $2,200,000,000 as a means of "implementing the international trade advantages" in the Bretton Woods agreements.

Wolcott, the Republican leader on the Banking Committee, was praised by President Truman yes-

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Renegotiation Bill's Extension Approved

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—The House Ways and Means Committee today approved legislation continuing to December 31, 1945, the renegotiation of war contracts for recovery of what the Government determines to be "excessive profits."

The committee wrote an amendment into the bill providing that repricing of war contracts shall end on the same date unless new authority is granted.

War contracting agencies now have a system, without termination date, whereby they can reprice new and uncompleted contracts upon a determination that profits will be too high. Renegotiation takes place after the contract is completed.

Iwo Flag Raising Scene To Appear on New Stamp

Rosenthal's Picture To Be Used for 3-Cent Issue in July

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—A 3-cent postage stamp featuring the Iwo Jima flag-raising picture of Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer, will be issued next month, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announced tonight.

The stamp will honor the achievements of the Marine Corps in the present war. It will be placed on sale in Washington July 11 and at postoffices throughout the country as soon as distribution will permit.

Mr. Rosenthal's photograph depicting the raising of the American flag on Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima, will be reproduced as the central design of the stamp. The size of the stamp and other details of its design were not announced.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, first suggestetd the Rosenthal photograph as an appropriate design for a postage stamp, and the suggestion has been indorsed by other Congressmen and stamp collectors. The flag-raising picture is now being used as the symbol of the Seventh War Loan drive.

PRESIDENT SPARES ROBINSON'S LIFE

Commutes Kidnapper's Sentence To Life Imprisonment

Washington, June 6 (AP)—President Truman today commuted the sentence of Thomas H. Robinson, Jr., convicted kidnapper of a Louisville society matron, from death in the electric chair to life imprisonment.

The Justice Department said the President acted on the recommendation of Francis Biddle, Attorney General, who previously had recommended on clemency. The department said Biddle's reasons for changing his recommendation were contained in a letter to President Truman.

Robinson, whose sentence was upheld March 5 by the United States Supreme Court, was awaiting death early next Friday in the Kentucky State Penitentiary.

Story Of Court Fight

He was charged with abducting Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll for $50,000 ransom in 1934.

The court had refused May 28 for the second time to reconsider its 7-to-2 decision declining to interfere with the execution. President Truman also had declined a few weeks ago to intervene.

Robinson pleaded guilty in 1936 and was given life. Then he started a court fight, had his case reopened and a Federal Court in 1943 held his guilty plea invalid for lack of counsel.

Sentenced To Death

He was then tried in Western Kentucky District Court and sentenced to death.

The commutation today put him back in the status of nine years ago, before he started his court battle. He will be returned to Alcatraz prison immediately, the Justice Department said.

At the White House, it was said that Biddle's letter giving the reasons for recommending clemency might be made public tomorrow.

Mrs. Stoll, abducted from her Louisville home, was taken to Indianapolis and there held for the $50,000 ransom. Her abductor gained admittance to the home by posing as a telephone repairman.

Six days later she was released after suffering a blow on the head. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation trailed Robinson across the continent for two years before he was arrested in Glendale, Cal.

Returned to Louisville for trial, the former Vanderbilt University law student entered his plea of guilty, was sentenced to a life term, and taken to Alcatraz.

Resumes Law Study

On "The Rock," Robinson again took up his study of law and in 1943 unexpectedly sought his release and asked for a new trial. Serving as his own attorney, he finally gained an order for a jury trial in Federal court at San Francisco and was returned here for the trial in November, 1944.

Robinson, whose conviction had been under the Lindbergh kidnap law, contended that his mental condition at the time of the kidnapping did not warrant a life sentence. He also asserted he was coerced by FBI agents into pleading guilty and that he was not represented properly by counsel.

He lost his own trial, however. The jury convicted him and sentenced him to death.

Truman Confers With Wallace

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—President Truman conferred briefly today with Secretary of Commerce Wallace and the executive committee of the Commerce department's business advisory council.

Mr. Wallace told reporters that the group, headed by Thomas B. McCabe, council chairman, discussed recent recommendations with the President. These including indorsement of the reciprocal trade agreements program and the Bretton Woods agreements.

Truman Named Father Of Year

New York, June 6 (AP)—President Truman today was designated "father of the year" by the National Father's Day Committee.

"In this historic hour of our country's life," his citation read, "all Americans have noted with profound respect the masterful and statesmanlike manner in which you have taken hold of the great office of President of the United States."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was awarded a special Victory Medal as "outstanding father of the war."

Others designated were Bing Crosby, screen father of 1945; Fredric March, stage father of 1945 for his portrayal of Major Joppolo in "A Bell for Adano"; Jack Benny, radio father of 1945, and Dr. Daniel S. Poling, symbolic war father of America.

White House Mail Tops Any Peak Staff Has Seen

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 6—More mail is pouring into the White House than at any time in the memory of the oldest White House official in point of service.

"The office is simply snowed under with mail and it is still running strong," said the press secretary, Charles G. Ross, today. He added that the mail "followed the same general congratulatory line."

Mr. Ross quoted Maurice Latta, executive clerk who joined the White House staff around the turn of the century, as saying that he had never seen such an inpouring of mail as had come since the accession of Mr. Truman to the Presidency.

Marine Colonels Promoted.

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—President Truman nominated three Marine colonels today for promotion to rank of Brigadier-General. They are Ray A. Robinson of Alexandria, Va.; William C. James of San Diego, Cal., and William O. Brice of Arlington, Va.

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-SYRIA HAS ASKED TO HAVE FRENCH GENERALS PAUL BEYNET AND OLIVA-ROGET TRIED AS WAR CRIMINALS FOR ALLEGED RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAST WEEK'S FRENCH-SYRIAN FIGHTING.
IN CAIRO MEETING, SYRIAN DELEGATE, SAAD ALLAH EL GABRY DECLARED YESTERDAY THE FRENCH HAD DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS AMONG THEIR NATIONALS IN THE LEVANT TELLING THEM TO PREPARE FOR ACTION BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF DISTURBANCES. QQ852AEW

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LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-JUST ONE YEAR AGO TODAY AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS UNDER GEN.EISENHOWER HIT THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY AND LAUNCHED THE GREAT ASSAULT THAT WAS TO BRING GERMANY TO HER KNEES WITHIN 11 MONTHS.

TO MARK THE ANNIVERSARY GEN.EISENHOWER PROCLAIMED TODAY AN ARMY HOLIDAY, ALTHOUGH NO OFFICIAL CEREMONIES WERE SCHEDULED.

RED CROSS CLUBS HELD "D-DAY NIGHT" LAST NIGHT AND PROVIDED FREE MEALS FOR SOLDIERS WHO COULD PROVE THEY WERE IN ON HISTORY'S GREATEST INVASION.

THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE SINGLED OUT GEN.EISENHOWER AS THE ALLIED MILITARY LEADER DESERVING THE GREATEST TRIBUTE ON THE ANNIVERSARY.

QQ925AEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, BRITISH EQUIVALENT OF THE UNITED STATES' OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, WIL CONTINUE OPERATIONS ON A REDUCED SCALE UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN, SIR JOHN ANDERSON TOLD COMMONS TODAY.

RP1023PEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-EIGHT NEW PEERS, INCLUDING THREE MEMBERS OF THE LABOR PARTY, WERE CREATED TODAY IN A DISTRIBUTION OF TRADITIONAL PARLIAMENTARY DISSOLUTION HONORS.

THE NEW PEERS INCLUDE LABORITE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT DAVID QUIBELL, A ONE-TIME BRICKLAYER, W.F. JACKSON, A WELSH FARMER, AND A.G. WALKDEN, A FORMER RAILWAY CLERK. OTHERS ARE CONSERVATIVES CAPT. HAROLD BALFOUR, RESIDENT MINISTER IN WEST AFRICA, SIR GEORGE COURTHOPE, SIR DOUGLAS HACKING, SIR EDWARD GRIGG, RESIDENT MINISTER IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AND GEORGE LAMBERT, A LIBERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR 54 YEARS. ALL BECOME BARONS, EXCEPT LAMBERT, WHO WAS MADE A VISCOUNT. LORD ADDISON ALSO WAS RAISED TO A VISCOUNT.

RP1036PEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-TANKS THAT BUILT THEIR OWN BRIDGES--SOME 30 FEET LONG--WITHOUT ANY CREW MEMBER HAVING TO EXPOSE HIMSELF TO ENEMY FIRE WERE USED SUCCESSFULLY BY THE BRITISH IN THE INVASION OF NORMANDY A YEAR AGO TODAY, THE WAR OFFICE HAS DISCLOSED.

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED BRIDGES CARRIED ON TOP THE TANKS WERE LAID SPEEDILY IN THE HEIGHT OF ACTION. WHEN AN ARMORED COLUMN WAS HELD UP AT A STREAM, ONE OF THE BRIDGE-LAYERS WOULD POP OUT OF LINE AND PROVIDE A CROSSING IN A MATTER OF SECONDS. THE BRIDGES UNFOLDED AND SHOT OUT AUTOMATICALLY. THE MECHANISM WAS OPERATED FROM INSIDE THE TANK.

IN THE ASSAULT ON THE BEACHES THE BRIDGE-LAYING TANKS ALSO SUCCESSFULLY SURMOUNTED 10-FOOT SEAFRONT WALLS WITH THEIR SPECIAL EQUIPMENT AND CROSSED ANTI-TANK DITCHES DUG BY THE NAZIS. IN THE SUBSEQUENT DRIVE INTO GERMANY THEY WERE USED TO CROSS CRATERS AND FLOODED STREAMS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

RP1011PEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-RICHARD LAW, FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, MADE IT PLAIN IN COMMONS TODAY THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DID NOT LIKE THE DENUNCIATION OF LT.GEN.TADEUSZ (GEN BOR) KOMOROWSKI, WHO LED THE WARSAW UPRISING, WHICH APPEARED RECENTLY IN THE SOVIET NEWS ISSUED BY THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF COMMONS RAISED OBJECTIONS TO THE ARTICLE WHICH CALLED THE EXILED POLISH COMMANDER A "PETTY PROVOCATEUR AND A DIRTY ADVENTURER" AND DEMANDED WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT COULD DO ANYTHING TO

"STOP ATTACKS OF THIS KIND."

LAW, ACTING FOR AILING FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN, SAID HE "SHARES YOUR REGRET THAT A STATEMENT OF THIS SORT ABOUT ONE OF OUR ALLIES SHOULD APPEAR IN AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF ANOTHER."

QQ1119AEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT FIVE REPRESENTATIVES OF POLES IN WESTERN EUROPE TOLD BOLESLAW BIERUT, PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL POLISH GOVERNMENT IN WARSAW, THAT THE RETURN OF MILLIONS OF POLES WAS BEING HINDERED BY THE EXILED ADMINISTRATION IN LONDON.

THE BROADCAST, QUOTING A TASS DISPATCH, SAID THE DELEGATION INCLUDED MEN NAMED WITOK AND KLIMASZEWSKI. THE LONDON POLES' INFORMATION OFFICE SAID IT DID NOT KNOW EITHER MAN. (THE BRITISH RADIO PREVIOUSLY HAD NAMED ONE OF THE MEN AS WINCENTY WITOS, A FORMER PREMIER AND WELL KNOWN IN LONDON.)

ACCORDING TO THE BROADCAST, THE DELEGATION GAVE A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE CONDITION OF MILLIONS OF POLES NOW LIVING IN FRANCE, BELGIUM AND SWITZERLAND AND IN WESTERN GERMANY OCCUPIED BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES.

DECLARING THAT A VAST MAJORITY OF THOSE POLES WANT TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND, THE BROADCAST SAID THAT "REACTIONARY LEADERS OF THE POLISH EMIGRES IN LONDON WERE HINDERING THIS IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY."

QQ201PEW

THE BRITISH RADIO TODAY QUOTED THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS AS SAYING THAT "FIVE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POLES OF WESTERN EUROPE ARE NOW IN WARSAW CONFERRING WITH BOLESLAW BIERUT, PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL POLISH GOVERNMENT."

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THE BRITISH BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE OWI.

OWI30 AM932AM

CBS QUOTED THE LONDON RADIO AS IDENTIFYING TWO OF THE POLES AS WINCENTY WITOS, A FORMER PREMIER, AND A MAN NAMED KRIMAXZEWSKI WITOS PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED ARRESTED BY SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

OWI 30 CBS 6 FILES AM940AM

London June 6. (AP) Prime Minister CHURCHILL APPARENTLY MADE A LAST-MINUTE CHANGE IN PLANS TO SPEAK ON AUSTRIA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

EARLY IN THE DAY AN AUTHORITATIVE REPORT SAID THE PRIME MINISTER MIGHT SPEAK ON THE AUSTRIAN QUESTION. HE FAILED TO DO SO, HOWEVER. THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION.

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN FIRST LEAD CONTROL COUNCIL)

QQ241PEW

LONDON, JUNE 6. --(AP) -- BRITONS MAY GET BACK EXTRA POCKETS AND BUTTONS ON THEIR COATS, CUFFS ON THEIR TROUSERS AND STARCHED FRONTS FOR THEIR SHIRTS.

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THE BOARD OF TRADE TOLD MANUFACTURERS TODAY THAT IT DID NOT WANT TO CONTINUE WAR RESTRICTIONS OF CLOTHING STYLES "ANY LONGER THAN NECESSARY" AND HINTED THAT THEY WOULD BE LIFTED BY FALL.

CAM BELLS 0041 BR APL BR 7PEW

U.S. BOMBER BASE, ENGLAND, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE AMERICAN AIR FORCES "NEWS BOY" BOMBER SQUADRON STILL IS DROPPING NEWSPAGE LEAFLETS OVER EUROPE AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL NEWSPAPER PRESSES ON THE CONTINENT ARE ROLLING REGULARLY.

THE SQUADRON, COMMANDED BY MAJOR ROBERT H.GADDY, LATTA, S.C., DELIVERED FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWS SHEETS TODAY OVER GERMANY, HOLLAND AND PARTS OF FRANCE. IN THE PAST 20 MONTHS, IT HAS DROPPED ONE AND A QUARTER BILLION PIECES OF LITERATURE AT 7,000 LOCATIONS. PLANES USUALLY GO OUT FIVE OR SIX AT A TIME.

MUCH EXPERIMENTATION DEVELOPED LAMINATED WAX BOMBS HOLDING APPROXIMATELY 80,000 LEAFLETS. THE BOMB EXPLODES FAIRLY CLOSE TO THE GROUND.

GADDY SUCCEEDED LT.COL.EARLE J.ABER,JR., RACINE, WIS., WHOSE FLYING FORTRESS WAS DESTROYED BY FLAK LAST MARCH.

QQ1245PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALNEAR

PARIS, JUNE 6-(AP)-LT.COL.TOMMY RIGGS OF HUNTINGTON, W.VA., FORMER UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS FOOTBALL PLAYER, WAS DISCLOSED BY 15TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS TODAY TO HAVE FOUGHT THE GERMANS ON THE EASTERN FRONT AS WELL AS THE WESTERN.

HEADQUARTERS SAID HE WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS IN THE ARDENNES, ESCAPED AND JOINED THE RUSSIANS IN BATTLE FOR A SHORT TIME BEFORE

3.24-27329

RETURNING TO HIS OUTFIT BY WAY OF AFRICA.

RIGGS WAS COMMANDING THE 81ST ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION WITH THE 106TH INFANTRY DIVISION WHEN THE 106TH TOOK THE BRUNT OF THE GERMAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE OF DEC.16 IN THE ARDENNES. HE AND HIS MEN FOR FIVE DAYS HELPED DEFEND ST.VITH, IN BELGIUM, AGAINST ATTACKS BY SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS AND ARMORED GRENADIERS.

WHEN IT BECAME OBVIOUS ON DEC.22 THE DEFENSE COULD NOT CONTINUE, RIGGS FORMED HIS MEN INTO SMALL SQUADS TO TRY TO FIGHT THEIR WAY THROUG THE GERMAN LINES. RIGGS WAS CAPTURED WITH ONE OF THESE SQUADS.

AFTER A 110-MILE MARCH HE WAS TAKEN TO A CAMP NEAR BERLIN AND TRANSFERRED TO AN OFFICERS' CAMP IN POLAND. THE GERMANS ABANDONED THE POLISH CAMP IN THE FACE OF THE SWIFT RUSSIAN ADVANCE, AND STARTED TO MARCH THE PRISONERS BACK TO GERMANY.

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ON THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE MARCH RIGGS ESCAPED AND SLIPPED 15 MILES THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES UNTIL HE MET SOME FRIENDLY POLES. HE MADE CONTACT WITH THE RED ARMY TWO DAYS LATER. JOINING UP WITH A RUSSIAN TANK UNIT HE FOUGHT AGAINST THE GERMANS FOR 10 DAYS. THEN HE WAS EVACUATED TO THE REAR.

BOARDING A BRITISH SHIP AT ODESSA, RIGGS WENT TO PORT SAID, NAPLES, MARSEILLES AND THEN TO PARIS AND FINALLY REJOINED THE 106TH DIVISION IN GERMANY.

HE HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY AT ST.VITH AND THE PURPLE HEART FOR WOUNDS IN THE SAME ACTION.

RIGGS' WIFE LIVES AT 802 WEST DANIEL ST., CHAMPAIGN,ILL.

DNEOSAEM

PARIS, JUNE 6-(AP)-GEN. OLIVA ROGET, FRENCH COMMANDER IN SOUTHERN SYRIA, ARRIVED TODAY WITH A [redacted] MESSAGE TO GEN. DE GAULLE FROM [redacted] THE FRENCH DELEGATE IN SYRIA, GEN. PAUL-ETIENNE BEYNET.

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(THE PARIS RADIO DENIED PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT ROGET HAD BEEN RECALLED AND SAID THE GENERAL "KEEPS THE COMPLETE CONFIDENCE AND HAS GAINED THE GRATITUDE OF FRENCH AUTHORITIES" FOR HIS ACTIONS IN SYRIA.

(THE BROADCAST, RECORDED IN LONDON, SAID REPORTS IN THE BRITISH PRESS "GREATLY EXAGGERATED THE DAMAGE IN DAMASCUS" AND SAID A FRENCH GENERAL WHO SURVEYED THE TOWN TERMED THE DAMAGE "INSIGNIFICANT

APR EUNSONS 02100 AND APR 1942 SERIES JB 510PEW

PARIS, JUNE 6-(AP)- THE COURT OF JUSTICE SENTENCED ANDRE BOICORJON, FORMER PRESS SECRETARY [redacted] OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, TO FOUR YEARS IMPRISONMENT TODAY FOR COLLABORATIONIST ACTIVITY THAT INCLUDED THE EDITING OF THE OCCUPATION NEWSPAPER LE PILOR.

BOICORJAN HAD BEEN FIRED BY PIERRE LAVAL TO AMERICAN REPORTERS FOR RELEASING

THE STORY OF HENRI GERAND'S ESCAPE.

APL/ EUNSONS 02145/KIN/ 60[illegible]

ON OMAHA BEACH, NORMANDY, JUNE 6-(AP)- AMERICAN SOLDIERS RETURNED TO THIS NORMANDY INVASION BEACH TODAY AND STOOD AMONG THE RUSTING, HALF-BURIED SKELETONS OF LANDING CRAFT AND TANKS TO PAY TRIBUTE TO THEIR COMRADES WHO FELL JUST ONE YEAR AGO IN THE CHANNEL SANDS.

A BRILLIANT SKY OVER A CALM BLUE CHANNEL MADE A PEACEFUL BACKDROP AS SOLDIERS STOOD IN SILENT GROUPS ON THE NOW VERDANT BLUFFS LOOKING DOWN ON THE BEACH OR POINTING TO WELL-REMEMBERED SCARS ON THE LANDSCAPE MARKING GERMAN PILLBOXES AND GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

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A SPECIAL ENGINEER BRIGADE DEDICATED A MEMORIAL ERECTED ON TOP OF ONE GERMAN GUN EMPLACEMENT WHICH ON D-DAY COMMANDED A BROAD AREA OF THE BEACH AND WHOSE GUNS KEPT UP A CONTNUOUS FIRE ON ADVANCING ALLIED INFANTRYMEN.

A SIMPLE SHAFT BEARING THE NAMES OF 300 OFFICERS AND MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES AS THE ENGINEERS PUSHED ASHORE WITH THE INFANTRY LAST YEAR, CLEARING MINES, CLEARING OBSTACLES AND OPENING A PATH FOR LANDING OF SUPPLIES.

CLOSE BY ON A LOFTY SITE OVERLOOKING THE CHANNEL, WHITE CROSSES MARK THE GRAVES OF 3,500 AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO DIED ON THAT DAY ON THE THRESHHOLD OF EUROPE. IN THIS ST. LAURENT CEMETERY WHERE EACH GRAVE IS MARKED WITH A SMALL AMERICAN FLAG, SOLDIERS TODAY WALKED SLOWLY AND REVERENTLY.

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THEY WERE LOOKING FOR MARKERS BEARING THE NAMES OF THE COMRADES THEY LEFT BEHIND AS THE BATTLE PROCEEDED TOWARD THE RHINE.

SOME 350 MEN OF THE FIFTH ENGINEERS RETURNED TO OMAHA BEACH TODAY FOR THE MONUMENT DEDICATION - THE ONE WHOLLY AMERICAN CEREMONY AMONG THE MANY HELD ALONG THE MILES OF INVASION BEACHES.

ON UTAH BEACH THERE WAS A FRENCH-AMERICAN CEREMONY AND REVIEW OF TROOPS CLIMAXED BY THE AWARD OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALMS TO THE U.S. ARMY'S FIFTH AND SIX ENGINEER SPECIAL BRIGADES.

VILLAGERS OF ST. LAURENT AND COLLEVILLE PLACED WREATHS ON THE MONUMENT AT OMAHA BEACH. AMERICAN AND FRENCH FLAGS WERE DISPLAYED PROMINENTLY FROM THE QUAINT HOMES IN THE NORMANDY VILLAGES THAT WERE NOT LEVELLED BY THE WAR MACHINES.

LT. VARARD VARIDIAN, OF CRANSTON, R.I. STOOD BY THE ST. LAURENT CEMETERY. HE TURNED TO COL. WILLIAM BRIDGES, OF 132 CASTLE ST., SYRACUSE, N.Y., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE FIFTH BRIGADE

AND SAID:

" I CAME IN WITH THE 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND I CAN'T FIGURE OUT TO THIS DAY HOW THE HELL WE DID IT."

APL / LOWRY FRTH 12300/KIN

DUESSELDORF, GERMANY, JUNE 6-(AP)- THE U.S. 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION CELEBRATED THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY TODAY WITH ITS OWN "OLYMPIC GAMES" ON A HUGE FIELD THE GERMANS HAD USED FOR PRELIMINARI PRECEDING THE BERLIN OLYMPICS IN 1936.

THE GREAT STADIUM WAS SURROUNDED BY LARGE R FLAGS OF THE UNITED [redacted] NATIONS. DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE STADIUM WAS A LARGE RED NAZI FLAG - BUT ITS BLACK SWASTIKA IN THE CENTER HAD BEEN CUT OUT AN REPLACED BY THE FIGURE "94"

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LT. GEN. LEONARD T. GEROW WATCHED THE EVENTS AS A GUEST OF BRIG. GEN. LOUIS J. FORTIER, THE 94TH NEW COMMANDER.

APL YARBROUGHS 02310/KIN/ 840P

SALZBURG--1ST ADD RADIUM (TOP AYE) X X X BEHIND BARRICADES.

DARRAH WAS AIDED BY PFC. ALEX CIMAROLI, 1133D CALUMET AVE., CHICAGO ILL.; CPL. WILLIAM JANSSEN, 380 MELROSE NORTH, SEATTLE, WASH.; SGTS. KENNETH THOMAS, OF CANTON, N.Y.; JOHN VANEBO, OF NEWBERG, ORE., AND CLYDE PENNELL, 1222 WILLIAM ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

HJ1027PEW

30.24-27331

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 6-(AP)- TWELVE THOUSAND NAZI SS MEN HAVE BEEN ROUNDED UP IN THE HAMBURG AREA AND PLACED IN THE [redacted] CONCENTRATION CAMP NEAR THE CITY AND [redacted] 4,000 MORE HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE ISLAND OF SYLT, A MILITARY GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

HE ADDED THAT THEY WILL BE KEPT IN THE CENTERS UNTIL A THOROUGH CHECK HAS BEEN MADE OF THEIR NAZI ACTIVITIES AND THEN PROBABLY WILL BE FORMED INTO HARD LABOR BATTALIONS.

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THE SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WERE 23,000 SS TROOPS IN HOLLAND, ENROUTE [redacted] OUT OF THE COUNTRY TO COLLECTION CENTERS.

CHAMBERLAINS 01915/KIN/ 420P

ADD NAPLES Palmer

NIEMOELLER SAID HE COULD NOT BELIEVE THAT HITLER--WHO PERSONALLY ORDERED HIM ARRESTED AND PLACED IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP, WAS DEAD AND EXPRESSED THE OPINION THE FUEHRER MIGHT HAVE ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE TO JAPAN BY U-BOAT.

(A DISPATCH FROM BERLIN TODAY BY JOSEPH W. GRIGG, JR., REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS, QUOTED A HIGH RUSSIAN MILITARY SOURCE AS SAYING THAT A BODY FOUND IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH FAIR CERTAINTY AS THAT OF HITLER.)

LIBERATED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND NOW CLASSED AS A "DISPLACED PERSON" AFTER SPENDING EIGHT YEARS IN PRISON CAMPS FOR ATTACKING NAZISM FROM HIS BERLIN PULPIT, NIEMOELLER SAID YESTERDAY:

"I READ RECENTLY THAT A U-BOAT HAD BEEN REPORTED TAKEN WITH GERMAN OFFICERS ABOARD, WHO WERE BELIEVED TRYING TO ESCAPE TO JAPAN. IT MAY BE THAT HITLER (ALSO) WAS TRYING TO ESCAPE AND FOR THAT REASON THE NAZIS ANNOUNCED HE WAS DEAD."

NIEMOELLER, WHO CALLED HIMSELF "HITLER'S OWN PRISONER AND PERSONAL ENEMY," SAID HE WOULD NOT BELIEVE HITLER IS DEAD UNTIL AND UNLESS "A RELIABLE WITNESS HAS SEEN THE BODY."

OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE, NIEMOELLER SAID THEY "LIKE TO BE GOVERNED AND LIVE UNDER SOME AUTHORITY" AND AS A WHOLE "DON'T LIKE TO MINGLE IN POLITICS." HOWEVER, HE SAID THE GERMANS HAD SUFFERED BADLY AND FOUND THEMSELVES VICTIMS OF NAZISM LIKE OTHERS, WHICH MIGHT MAKE THEM "A LITTLE MORE CAUTIOUS." IT REMAINED POSSIBLE, HE ADDED, THAT THEY

WERE "INCAPABLE OF LIVING UNDER A DEMOCRACY."
NIEMOELLER SAID HIS OPPOSITION TO HITLERISM WAS BASED ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS AND THAT HE WAS NOT PRIMARILY INTERESTED IN POLITICS.
ASKED FOR HIS VIEWS ON COMMUNISM, NIEMOELLER SAID HE HAD "GREAT PERSONAL ESTEEM" FOR MANY COMMUNISTS.
"MAYBE THERE IS A SORT OF LIFE FOR CHRISTIANS UNDER COMMUNISM," HE ADDED. "WE SHALL HAVE TO WAIT TO SEE."

KK721AEW

GENOA, ITALY, JUNE 6-(AP)-AN URN CONTAINING ASHES SAID TO BE THOSE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS WAS BROUGHT BACK TO GENOA TODAY FROM ITS WARTIME HIDING PLACE, TOGETHER WITH A SILVER BOX CONTAINING LETTERS WRITTEN BY GENOA'S NATIVE SON.

RP1026PEW

15TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE ARREST OF PETER BACH, NAMED BY THREE GERMAN CIVILIANS ON TRIAL LAST WEEK AS THE MAN PRIMARILY TO BLAME FOR KILLING AN AMERICAN AIRMAN, WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.
MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AT BITBURG REPORTED BACH WAS ARRESTED AT THE VILLAGE OF MOTSCH, ABOUT A MILE FROM BITBURG.
AN OFFICIAL ARREST REPORT ON BACH SAID HE ADMITTED SHOOTING THE STILL UNIDENTIFIED FLIER ON AUG. 8, 1944 AND TOLD WHERE HE HID THE PISTOL HE USED, MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID.

THE MILITARY COURT'S VERDICT IN THE CASE OF THE THREE TRIED LAST WEEK HAS NOT YET BEEN ANNOUNCED.

RP1025PEW

MADRID, JUNE 6-(AP)-SPANISH TROOPS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE WITHDRAWING GRADUALLY FROM TANGIER, INTERNATIONAL ZONE OPPOSITE GIBRALTAR OCCUPIED BY SPAIN IN JUNE, 1940.

RP1027PEW JUN 7 1945

MADRID, JUNE 6-(AP)-NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE TRANSFER OF PIERRE LAVAL TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE BEEN ABANDONED ALTHOUGH CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN ALLIED-SUPPORTED FRENCH AND SPANISH OFFICIALS ARE CONTINUING, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.
ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES HERE SAID NO DECISION HAD BEEN REACHED TO SEND THE FORMER VICHY PREMIER DIRECTLY TO PARIS NOW BUT MIGHT BE EXPECTED SOON.
ONE ALLIED DIPLOMAT SAID THE UNITED NATIONS HAD ABANDONED THE VIEW THAT LAVAL WAS SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMINAL CHARGES, APPARENTLY ACCEPTING THE FRENCH CONTENTION HIS CASE WAS A FRENCH AFFAIR. THE SPANIARDS MAINTAIN HE IS A POLITICAL REFUGEE AND THUS EXEMPT FROM EXTRADITIONS UNDER TERMS OF THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.
(BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN RICHARD LAW TOLD COMMONS THAT LAVAL HAD NOT BEEN CLASSIFIED BY A WAR CRIMINAL BY THE ALLIES. "TO BE THAT," HE SAID, "HE WOULD HAVE TO BE NOMINATED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, AND SO FAR HE HAS NOT BEEN SO NOMINATED.")

RP1034PEW

OTHER AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS CARRIED OUT EXTENSIVE ATTACKS IN SOUTH CHINA AGAINST WITHDRAWING JAPANESE FORCES, STRUCK JAPANESE SHIPPING ON THE YANGTZE AND SIANG RIVERS AND BOMBED AND STRAFED RAILYARDS AT ANYANG, ON THE HANKOW-PEIPING RAILROAD NORTH OF THE YELLOW RIVER.

QUE-2PEW

ANOTHER UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAID CHINESE SPEARHEADS WERE ONLY 10 MILES FROM THE WEST RIVER INLAND PORT OF WUCHOW, 120 MILES WEST OF CANTON, THROUGH WHICH THE JAPANESE FUNNELED INTO KWANGSI PROVINCE FROM KWANGTUNG LAST YEAR. THIS REPORT ALSO SAID THE JAPANESE WERE PREPARING TO EVACUATE WUCHOW.
YANG MADE HIS ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THE OCCUPATION OF LIUCHOW AT A CHINESE ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE. THE CITY, A KWANGSI PROVINCE RAIL JUNCTION, IS 430 MILES SOUTH-SOUTHEAST OF CHUNGKING.
IF LIUCHOW HAS BEEN OCCUPIED IT WILL MEAN THAT THE WEDGE DRIVEN IN THE JAPANESE CORRIDOR TO INDO-CHINA HAS BEEN WIDENED TO 210 MILES, STRETCHING FROM LIUCHOW SOUTHWEST TO SZELO.
YESTERDAY CHINESE PLANES RAIDED THREE AIR FIELDS AT NANKING AND ATTACKED PUKOW, ACROSS THE YANGTZE FROM NANKING. OTHER CRAFT STRAFED 100 ENEMY JUNKS AT KIUKIANG, YANGTZE PORT SOUTHEAST OF HANKOW.
IN HONAN PROVINCE, CHINESE PLANES INFLICTED 400 CASUALTIES ON JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS MOVING TOWARD HSIHSIAKOW, WHILE IN SHANSI PROVINCE THREE SPANS OF BRIDGES ON THE TATUNG-PUCHOW RAILROAD WERE DAMAGED.
FOURTEEN JAPANESE BARRACKS WERE DESTROYED BY CHINESE AIR RAIDERS SOUTHEAST OF THE YANGTZE PORT OF ICHANG, WESTERNMOST ENEMY BASTION ON THAT RIVER.

KK703AEW

KUNMING MAY 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK HAS NAMED HIS NEW PERSONAL PLANE "MEI-LING" (WHICH MAY BE INTERPRETED TO MEAN "GRACIOUS WISDOM"), AFTER HIS WIFE.

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AMERICAN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN CROWDED AROUND THE C-47 TRANSPORT WHEN CHIANG CAME HERE RECENTLY TO VISIT MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE CHENNAULT, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.14TH AIR FORCE, AND TO BRING HIS PERSONAL THANKS FOR THE 14TH'S LATEST SUCCESSES AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT MARKS ON THE PLANE WAS A LARGE CIRCLE ON THE NOSE IN WHICH HAD BEEN PAINTED MEI AND LING IN CHINESE CHARACTERS. CHINESE IN THE CROWD INTERPRETED FOR THE CURIOUS AMERICANS.

"GEE," ONE SERGEANT SAID, "JUST LIKE ALL THOSE HOTSHOT PILOTS PUTTING THE NAMES OF THEIR GIRL FRIENDS ON THEIR PLANES."

THE MEI-LING'S CREW WAS HANDPICKED FROM THE 14TH AIR FORCE AND INCLUDES CAPT.JOHN S.PARAJIK OF NEW YORK CITY, PILOT; LT.LEONARD J.O'DELL OF CHARLESTON, W.VA., CO-PILOT; LT.WILLIAM C.UPTON OF TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., RADIOMAN, AND SGT.RALPH O.YANKEE OF KANSAS CITY MO., ENGINEER.

KK536AEW

30.24-27333

HAVANA, CUBA, JUNE 6-(AP)-ONE PERSON WAS KILLED AND SEVERAL OTHERS WERE INJURED IN FIGHTING WHICH BROKE OUT YESTERDAY IN FRONT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE AFTER THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTED A MEAT DISTRIBUTION PLAN.

A YOUTH ABOUT 20 YEARS OLD WAS KILLED WHEN POLICE, ARMED WITH TEAR GAS WEAPONS, ATTEMPTED TO BREAK UP THE DEMONSTRATION OF APPROXIMATELY 10,000 PERSONS.

AFTER A MORNING DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT BY GOVERNMENT-OPERATED TRUCKS, UNDER A PLAN TO BREAK UP BLACK MARKET SALES, SOME 2,000 MEAT DEALERS AND THEIR EMPLOYES MARCHED ON THE PALACE IN PROTEST. THEN SEVERAL THOUSAND OTHER PERSONS ATTEMPTED TO BREAK UP THE DEMONSTRATION AND FIGHTS BROKE OUT.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT-OPERATED MEAT SALES PLAN, EACH PURCHASER WAS ALLOTTED TWO POUNDS OF FIRST CLASS MEAT, AT 22 CENTS A POUND, AND TWO POUNDS OF SECOND CLASS MEAT, AT 18 CENTS A POUND.

KK659AEW

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 6-(AP)--AIR MINISTER ARTHUR DRAKEFORD TODAY CALLED "QUITE UNJUSTIFIED" A COMPLAINT BY E. M. SCOTT OF CHICAGO ABOUT A DELAY IN OBTAINING TRANSPORT FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE THE UNITED STATES.

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SCOTT, PRESIDENT OF SCOTT RADIO LABORATORIES, IN A LETTER PUBLISHED IN THE MORNING HERALD MONDAY CHARGED THAT AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AND SHIPPING OFFICIALS FAILED TO APPRECIATE THE HOSPITALITY EXTENDED TO AUSTRALIAN SERVICEMEN IN THE UNITED STATES. THE LETTER SAID HE TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY FOR FOUR AND A HALF MONTHS TO OBTAIN SEA OR XX AIR TRANSPORT FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE UNITED STATES, FINALLY SAILING ON A NEUTRAL SHIP. HIS LETTER ALSO CITED AN ANZAC HOSPITALITY CENTER WHICH HE SAID HE HAD ESTABLISHED IN CHICAGO.

DRAKEFORD DECLARED "SCOTT'S GENEROUS HOSPITALITY TO AUSTRALIANS OVERSEAS DID NOT ENTITLE HIM TO HIGH PRIORITY IN TRAVEL. BUT IT DID ENTITLE HIM TO SYMPATHETIC AND APPRECIATIVE TREATMENT WHICH WAS GLADLY GIVEN."

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"IT WAS QUITE OUTSIDE THE POWERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE THE PRIORITIES SCOTT SOUGHT FOR IN CROSSING THE PACIFIC," HE CONTINUED. "IT WAS NOTEWORTHY THAT ALTHOUGH HE WAS GIVEN THE RIGHT TO RETURN TO AMERICA BY THE INDIAN OCEAN ROUTE, SCOTT PREFERRED TO REMAIN IN AUSTRALIA WHILE CONTINUOUS EFFORTS WERE MADE BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TO SECURE PACIFIC PASSAGE FOR MRS. SCOTT AND HIMSELF.

"THIS WAS DONE IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT U.S.A. AND RAF POLICY DID NOT NORMALLY PROVIDE FOR CARRIAGE OF CIVILIAN WOMEN PASSENGERS."

ALB/ SECOND 2335 APR 21APEW

BY RUSSELL BRINES

MANILA, JUNE 6-(AP)-ON CHRISTMAS DAY AN AMERICAN LIEUTENANT DECIDED TO WRITE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU HERE. BUT THE LETTER, DATED DEC. 25, 1941, WAS DELAYED. IT ARRIVED TODAY NEWLY CENSORED.

THE ENVELOPE NOTED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE HAD BEEN "REMOVED" AND THE LETTER "RETURNED TO THE SENDER WHEN SERVICE WAS SUSPENDED."

BUT SOMEHOW THE LETTER SURVIVED THE WAR, OCCUPATION AND LIBERATION OF MANILA AND FINALLY WAS DELIVERED.

LIEUT. G.M. MOORE, WHO SIGNED THE LETTER, SAID HE AND FELLOW OFFICERS WERE ANXIOUS TO KEEP ABREAST OF THE WORLD SITUATION AND ASKED IF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS COULD SUPPLY REGIONAL

MAPS.

THE OFFICER GAVE HIS RETURN ADDRESS AS FORT MILLS, CORREGIDOR. LT. MOORE'S FATE IS NOT KNOWN HERE.

WW406APW

BY DONKSTARR (230)

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR IN THE FIELD-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GRAVES OF AMERICAN WAR DEAD RECEIVED THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ON AN INSPECTION TOUR OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS ON MINDORO.

THE INSPECTION WAS MADE IN COMPANY WITH LT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, UNDER WHOSE JURISDICTION THE ISLAND IS BEING BUILT UP.

ALTHOUGH THE DAY'S SCHEDULE STIPULATED "PASS CEMETERY," GENERAL MACARTHUR INTERRUPTED A HURRIED JEEP TRIP AT THE BURIAL GROUND AND SPENT MORE TIME THERE THAN AT ANY OTHER SPOT, WALKING AROUND A MONUMENT TO AMERICAN AND ALLIED SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN THE BATTLE FOR THE ISLAND. HE CONTINUED TO THE CEMETERY WHERE CROSSES, INTERSPERSED WITH THE STARS OF DAVID, GLISTENED WHITE IN THE MORNING SUNLIGHT.

HE WAS MET BY T/5 FLORIAN B. NUTOWC (CORRECT), CHICAGO, THE CARETAKER IN CHARGE OF THE PLOT. BEHIND THE FENCE COULD BE SEEN RUDE, UNPAINTED CROSSES. THE GENERAL ASKED NUTOWC WHETHER THESE WERE SOLDIERS. WHEN INFORMED THEY WERE CIVILIANS, HE INSTRUCTED THE CARETAKER TO MAKE CERTAIN ANY BODIES OF FILIPINO SOLDIERS WERE REMOVED TO THE MILITARY PLOT.

MINDORO RAPIDLY IS BEING EXPANDED AS A MILITARY BASE. GENERAL MACARTHUR COMPLIMENTED THE EIGHTH ARMY STAFF WHICH TOOK OVER THE FIRST OF THE YEAR, TWO WEEKS AFTER THE INITIAL INVASION BY THE 19TH INFANTRY AND 503RD PARACHUTE REGIMENT UNDER BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM DUNCKEL. CONSTRUCTION HAS PROCEEDED WHILE FIGHTING STILL WAS IN PROGRESS. ONLY A FEW JAPANESE STILL ARE HIDING OUT IN THE MOUNTAINS.

MH837PPW NM

WEST OUT

OKINAWA, JUNE 6-(AP)-WITH THE PROMISE OF FOOD AND HOSPITAL TREATMENT FOR THE WOUNDED AND ILL, MORE THAN 148,000 OKINAWANS ARE TODAY UNDER U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT CUSTODY.

CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS OF THE PEASANT-TYPE JAPANESE ARE COMING INTO AMERICAN LINES DAILY AS LT.GEN.SIMON BOLICAR BUCKNER'S TENTH ARMY ADVANCES SOUTHWARD.

THE CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN VERY COOPERATIVE TO AMERICAN DISCIPLINE.

JQ1024PCW NM

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BY AL DOPKING (140)

OKINAWA, JUNE 6-(AP)-MARINE PFC.DELBERT N.SHADE OF NEWTON FALLS, OHIO, BAGGED 15 JAPANESE IN TWO MINUTES.

MEMBER OF A FIRST DIVISION RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY, SHADE WAS SCOUTING AN AREA SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS AHEAD OF HIS OUTFIT WHEN HE SAW ENEMY ACTIVITY DEAD AHEAD.

HE DROPPED BEHIND A CORAL ROCK AND PRETTY SOON 15 NIPPONESE SOLDIERS MARCHED INTO THE OPEN SINGLE FILE, AT ARM'S LENGTH, IN A COLUMN BEAUTIFUL TO BEHOLD.

SHADE COOLLY WAITED FOR THEM TO MARCH WELL INTO THE CLEARING AND THEN SQUEEZED THE TRIGGER OF HIS BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

IN LESS THAN TWO MINUTES, EVERY JAPANESE WAS DEAD--MOST OF THEM STACKED IN A NEAT PILE.

SHADE'S BAG WAS THE BEST OF HIS RECONNAISSANCE OUTFIT, HEADED BY LT.ROBERT J.POWELL OF BURLINGTON, N.C., WHICH IN THE PAST SIX DAYS SUFFERED SIX CASUALTIES WHILE PENETRATING MORE THAN 15 MILES INTO JAPANESE-HELD TERRITORY.

JQ1039PCW NM

OKINAWA, JUNE 6-(AP)-A KENTUCKIAN, PFC.EURIE E.LEGATES, KILLED A JAPANESE WITH A PAIR OF PLIERS--AND HE'S GOT WITNESSES TO PROVE IT.

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LEGATES, OF CLAY, KY., AND TWO OTHER LINEMEN WERE STRINGING A TELEPHONE LINE NEAR THE 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION FRONT TUESDAY.

PFC.WILLIAM R.SALDER OF TROY, KAS., WAS ABOUT TO CLIMB A TREE WHEN HE SPOTTED AN ARMED JAPANESE ASLEEP IN THE BRUSH.

SALDER, UNARMED, TOOK OFF IN ONE DIRECTION; THE JAPANESE IN THE OTHER.

AS THE JAPANESE PASSED SGT.DENZIL W.STORES OF HARTFORD CITY, IND., STORES FIRED HIS REVOLVER AND NICKED THE FAST-TRAVELLING SOLDIER'S LEG.

AS THE JAPANESE WENT DOWN, LEGATES SPRANG ON HIM AND BEAT HIM TO DEATH WITH HIS LINE PLIERS ALTHOUGH THE JAPANESE STILL HAD SI GRENADES AND A BAYONET.

JQ856PCW NM

30.24-27335

BY VERN HAUGLAND (550)

YARAJA, OKINA, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NAHA HARBOR OPRATIONS STARTED TODAY ALTHOUGH JAPANESE ARTILLERY DROPPED EXPLOSIVES INTO IT.

IN A SMOOTHLY COORDINATED TANK AND INFANTRY ASSAULT, THE SIXTH MRINE DIVISION TROOPS ROLLED ALONG NAHA HARBOR'S SOUTH SHORE AND BY NIGHTFALL CAPTURED A KNIFE-LIKE RIDGE SOUTH OF THE HARBOR.

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COMPANY F OF THE 29TH MARINE REGIMENT UNDER LT.GEORGE THOMPSON, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, AND PITTSBURGH, PA., OCCUPIED A PLATEAU LOOKING DOWN UPON ONOYAMA ISLAND IN THE HARBOR.

TANKS UNDER CAPT.PHILIP C.MORELL, VIRGINIA, MINN., HELPED TAKE THE CAVE-PITTED RIDGE OVERLOOKING THE PLATEAU.

THIS MORNING I CROSSED THE NEWLY-BUILT BAILEY BRIDGE FROM NAHA TO ONOYAMA ISLAND HOPING TO GET FROM THE ISLAND TO THE HARBOR'S SOUTH SHORE AND TO THE 29TH'S REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS OF COL. WILLIAM J.WHALING OF LONG BEACH, CALIF.

FROM ONOYAMA, TWO MARINES, LTS.MATTHEW MCINERY AND DAN THORNTON, OFFERED TO TAKE ME ACROSS IN A RUBBER BOAT. AS WE REACHED THE SOUTH SHORE, MACHINEGUN SNIPER FIRE OPENED UP AND THEY STARTED BACK BEFORE I COULD GET THEIR HOME TOWN ADDRESSES.

THE FIRST PERSON I ENCOUNTERED WAS MARINE SGT.NOLBERTO GUERRA OF EL PASO, TEX., WHO WAS LYING FLAT BEHIND A BLOCK OF CONCRETE AND ADVISED ME: "THERE'S LOTS OF UNFRIENDLY ACTIVITY GOING ON AROUND HERE."

A GROUP OF MARINES WERE GATHED UNDER AN OVERHANGING CORAL LEDGE THREE STREETS AWAY. I MADE A DASH FOR IT, WATCHING FOR MINES.

"THIS IS F COMPANY COMMAND POST AND OUR FRONT LINE IS AT THOSE NEXT HOUSES," VOLUNTEERED HELMETED LT.RICHARD VENDT (ALSO COMES WENDT) OF (49 SUMMER ST.) FOREST HILLS, N.Y., A FORWARD ARTILLERY OBSERVER FOR THE 2ND BATTALION.

WATCHING INFANTRYMEN MOVING ALONG THE SLOPE OF THE RIDGE CLEANING OUT CAVES WITH GRENADES AND PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS DURING A HEAVY DOWNPOUR OF RAIN, LT.ROBERT SHERER OF EATON, (CABLE COPY), IOWA, THE COMPANY'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER, EXPLAINED: "THEY ARE GOING FORWARD ON THE RIDGE PREPARATORY TO A PARALLEL ADVANCE BELOW THEM BY TANKS THROUGH YARAJA TOWN'S SOUTHEASTERN LIMITS."

ABOUT EVERY 15 MINUTES WE'D HEAR A HUMAN-LIKE WAIL OF A JAPANESE SPIGOT MORTAR.

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"THEY HAVE BEEN TOSSING IN QITE A BIT OF MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE TRYING TO KEEP US FROM BRIDGING THE HARBOR," SAID VENDT.

THE JAPANESE AT ONE PLACE TUNNELED THROUGH A RIDGE. VENDT SAID: "WE COULD SEE A LUMINOUS SHELL COME OUT OF ONE RIDGE OPENING AND THE SMOKE SPURT OUT OF THE OTHER."

AS I RETURNED ALONE, A BULLET CHIPPED OFF A PIECE OF PLASTER ABOVE ME. I DUCKED. I RAISED A MINUTE LATER AND ANOTHER BULLET CHIPPED OUT A PIECE OF PLASTER. AFTER ABOUT FIVE MINUTES, I TRIED AGAIN WITH THE SAME RESULTS.

AFTER ABOUT TEN MINUTES OF HEAVY RAIN A TANK CAME ALONG AND I STUCK CLOSE BEHIND IT TO THE BATTALION COMMAND POST.

THERE I HEARD THAT INFANTRYMEN UNDER CAPT.WILLIAM TOMASELLO OF CORAL GABLES, FLA., KILLED ABOUT 20 BANZAI ATTACKERS WHILE ABOUT 35 OTHERS DARTED BACK INTO CAVES FROM WHICH IMMEDIATELY CAME A SERIES OF LOUD EXPLOSIONS WHICH TOMASELLO ATTRIBUTED TO

30.24-27337

ISSUE OF SUCH IMPORTANCE THAT THEY ARE DECLINING TO FIX ANY DEADLINE. THEIR EXPRESSED VIEW IS THAT IF THE PRESENT SPLIT ALIGNING RUSSIA AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, CHINA AND BRITAIN CONTINUES, SMALL NATIONS WILL DEMAND THAT OPPOSING VIEWS BE PUT TO THE TEST OF A CONFERENCE VOTE.

IN THAT EVENT THE ODDS ARE ABOUT 100 TO 1 THAT THE RUSSIAN VIEW WOULD BE BATTED DOWN HARD AND THE POSITION OF THE OTHER FOUR POWERS UPHELD. VIRTUALLY ALL THE SMALL NATIONS EXCEPT THOSE DIRECTLY IN RUSSIA'S SPHERE OF INFLUENCE FAVOR LIMITING THE VETO POWER.

THE NEXT MOVE OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, ACCORDING TO PRESEN INDICATIONS, WILL NOT BE DECIDED UPON BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN UNTIL STALIN HAS SENT GROMYKO NEW INSTRUCTIONS. THESE MIGHT EITHER REAFFIRM RUSSIA'S PREVIOUS VIEW, FIRST EXPRESSED LAST FRIDAY TO THE OTHER POWERS HERE, OR MODIFY IT.

THE SOVIET POSITION IS THAT IN THE 11-MEMBER SECURITY COUNCIL, IN WHICH THE BIG FIVE WOULD HAVE PERMANENT SEATS, ALL THE BIG FIVE WOULD HAVE TO AGREE BEFORE THE COUNCIL COULD TAKE UP A DISPUTE AND BEGIN TO DISCUSS IT--EXCEPT THAT IF ONE OF THE BIG FIVE WAS A PARTY TO THE DISPUTE IT COULD NOT VOTE.

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QO115PEW

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BY VERN HAUGLAND (550)

YARAJA, OKINA, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NAHA HARBOR OPRATIONS STARTED TODAY ALTHOUGH JAPANESE ARTILLERY DROPPED EXPLOSIVES INTO IT.

IN A SMOOTHLY COORDINATED TANK AND INFANTRY ASSAULT, THE SIXTH MRINE DIVISION TROOPS ROLLED ALONG NAHA HARBOR'S SOUTH SHORE AND BY NIGHTFALL CAPTURED A KNIFE-LIKE RIDGE SOUTH OF THE HARBOR.

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COMPANY F OF THE 29TH MARINE REGIMENT UNDER LT.GEORGE THOMPSON, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, AND PITTSBURGH, PA., OCCUPIED A PLATEAU LOOKING DOWN UPON ONOYAMA ISLAND IN THE HARBOR.

TANKS UNDER CAPT.PHILIP C.MORELL, VIRGINIA, MINN., HELPED TAKE THE CAVE-PITTED RIDGE OVERLOOKING THE PLATEAU.

THIS MORNING I CROSSED THE NEWLY-BUILT BAILEY BRIDGE FROM NAHA TO ONOYAMA ISLAND HOPING TO GET FROM THE ISLAND TO THE HARBOR'S SOUTH SHORE AND TO THE 29TH'S REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS OF COL. WILLIAM J.WHALING OF LONG BEACH, CALIF.

FROM ONOYAMA, TWO MARINES, LTS.MATTHEW MCINERY AND DAN THORNTON, OFFERED TO TAKE ME ACROSS IN A RUBBER BOAT. AS WE REACHED THE SOUTH SHORE, MACHINEGUN SNIPER FIRE OPENED UP AND THEY STARTED BACK BEFORE I COULD GET THEIR HOME TOWN ADDRESSES.

THE FIRST PERSON I ENCOUNTERED WAS MARINE SGT.NOLBERTO GUERRA OF EL PASO, TEX., WHO WAS LYING FLAT BEHIND A BLOCK OF CONCRETE AND ADVISED ME: "THERE'S LOTS OF UNFRIENDLY ACTIVITY GOING ON AROUND HERE."

A GROUP OF MARINES WERE GATHED UNDER AN OVERHANGING CORAL LEDGE THREE STREETS AWAY. I MADE A DASH FOR IT, WATCHING FOR MINES.

"THIS IS F COMPANY COMMAND POST AND OUR FRONT LINE IS AT THOSE NEXT HOUSES," VOLUNTEERED HELMETED LT.RICHARD VENDT (ALSO COMES WENDT) OF (49 SUMNER ST.) FOREST HILLS, N.Y., A FORWARD ARTILLERY OBSERVER FOR THE 2ND BATTALION.

WATCHING INFANTRYMEN MOVING ALONG THE SLOPE OF THE RIDGE CLEANING OUT CAVES WITH GRENADES AND PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS DURING A HEAVY DOWNPOUR OF RAIN, LT.ROBERT SHERER OF EATON, (CABLE COPY), IOWA, THE COMPANY'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER, EXPLAINED: "THEY ARE GOING FORWARD ON THE RIDGE PREPARATORY TO A PARALLEL ADVANCE BELOW THEM BY TANKS THROUGH YARAJA TOWN'S SOUTHEASTERN LIMITS."

ABOUT EVERY 15 MINUTES WE'D HEAR A HUMAN-LIKE WAIL OF A JAPANESE SPIGOT MORTAR.

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"THEY HAVE BEEN TOSSING IN QITE A BIT OF MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE TRYING TO KEEP US FROM BRIDGING THE HARBOR," SAID VENDT.

THE JAPANESE AT ONE PLACE TUNNELED THROUGH A RIDGE. VENDT SAID: "WE COULD SEE A LUMINOUS SHELL COME OUT OF ONE RIDGE OPENING AND THE SMOKE SPURT OUT OF THE OTHER."

AS I RETURNED ALONE, A BULLET CHIPPED OFF A PIECE OF PLASTER ABOVE ME. I DUCKED. I RAISED A MINUTE LATER AND ANOTHER BULLET CHIPPED OUT A PIECE OF PLASTER. AFTER ABOUT FIVE MINUTES, I TRIED AGAIN WITH THE SAME RESULTS.

AFTER ABOUT TEN MINUTES OF HEAVY RAIN A TANK CAME ALONG AND I STUCK CLOSE BEHIND IT TO THE BATTALION COMMAND POST.

THERE I HEARD THAT INFANTRYMEN UNDER CAPT.WILLIAM TOMASELLO OF CORAL GABLES, FLA., KILLED ABOUT 20 BANZAI ATTACKERS WHILE ABOUT 35 OTHERS DARTED BACK INTO CAVES FROM WHICH IMMEDIATELY CAME A SERIES OF LOUD EXPLOSIONS WHICH TOMASELLO ATTRIBUTED TO

SUICIDE EFFORTS.

LATE IN THE AFTERNOON TANKS COMMANDED BY LT.OSCAR BRITT, FORMER MISSISSIPPI UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL CAPTAIN, LT.RICHARD F.PETERSON OF OKANOGAN, WASH., PLATOON SGT.CHARLES M.SCOTT, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., SGT.RICHARD OSTROWSKI OF CHICAGO, CPL.WALTER NEWLANDER OF VILLA PARK, ILL., MOVED FORWARD AND POUNDED THE RIDGE ON THE NIGHT FURIOUSLY FOR A HALF HOUR AFTER WHICH F COMPANY MOVED UP ON THE PLATEAU WITH LITTLE DIFFICULTY.

SGT.S.F.ROGERS OF BATON ROUGE,LA., AND PVT.WILLIAM C.TAYLOR OF PINE BLUFF,ARK., SERVED AS RUNNERS BETWEEN ADVANCING INFANTRY AND TANK COMMANDER MORELL.

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BY NIGHTFALL, I WAS ABLE TO RETURN TO ONOYAMA ISLAND ON A PONTOON BRIDGE AND THERE WAS NO MORE MACHINEGUN FIRE.

JQ/FJ1133PCW

ADD Guam xxx were dropped

IN THE JUNE 1 ASSAULT ON OSAKA, 450 B-29S FROM THE MARIANAS ESCORTED BY 150 IWO-BASED MUSTANGS, UNLOADED 3,200 TONS OF INCENDIARIES, STARTING FIRES WHICH SENT UP SMOKE FOR 27,000 FEET.
DB957PPW NM

ADD MANILA Erickson xx day befo

ALREADY SOME FRUITS OF VICTORY WERE BEING GATHERED. AMERICAN PLANES ENFORCED A TIGHTENING BLOCKADE OF THE SEAS BETWEEN KOREA, FORMOSA, CHINA AND THE HOME ISLANDS. SINCE THE OKINAWA OPERATIONS BEGAN, PLANES OF THE U.S.FLEET AIR WING HAVE SUNK 94,405 TONS OF JAPANESE SHIPPING AND DAMAGED 91,205, ADMIRAL NIMITZ REPORTED.
GG156PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 6-(AP)-JAPANESE WERE CALLED UPON TODAY TO FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF THE CHILDREN OF AKA JIMA, WHO WERE REPORTED TO HAVE "BLASTED THEMSELVES WITH HAND GRENADES" AGAINST AMERICAN TROOPS STORMING THE ISLAND PRIOR TO OKINAWA'S INVASION.
DOMEI NEWS AGENCY CARRIED THE PLEA IN A POEM WRITTEN BY A JAPANESE SOLDIER.
THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WHICH YESTERDAY HEARD ANOTHER DOMEI BROADCAST REPORTING TOKYO'S NEWSPAPERS WERE AGREED THAT "UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS POINT TO THE ENEMY'S INTENTION TO INVADE THE JAPANESE HOMELAND."
THE TRIBUTE TO THE "TINY SPECIAL ATTACKERS," WHO PURPORTEDLY DIED WITH THEIR FUTILE "BANZAI" ATTACKS CONCLUDED, "NONE CAN HELP BUT FOLLOW IN THE WAKE OF THESE CHILDREN OF AKA JIMA."
WW506APW

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY,JUNE 7)
(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,JUNE 6-(AP)-JAPAN'S AIR FORCES "APPEAR TO HAVE LOST THE CAPABILITY FOR LARGE-SCALE, SUSTAINED OFFENSIVE ACTION, OR EVEN EFFECTIVELY SUSTAINED DEFENSIVE ACTION," THE OWI SAID TODAY.
A 14-PAGE REPORT DEALING WITH JAPANESE PLANES AND FLIERS ESTIMATED CURRENT PRODUCTION OF AIRCRAFT AT BETWEEN 1,250 AND 1,500 MONTHLY.
"JAPAN'S FIGHTING PLANES ARE IMPROVING IN QUALITY BUT DO NOT YET MATCH CORRESPONDING IMPROVEMENTS IN U.S. AIRCRAFT," OWI SAID.
IN THIS CONNECTION, THE REPORT FAILED TO MENTION RECENT DISPATCHES FROM THE CARRIER FLAGSHIP OF VICE ADMIRAL JOHN S.MCCAIN, REPORTING THE APPEARANCE OFF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS OF JAPANESE PLANES "BETTER AND FASTER" THAN THOSE FLOWN BY AMERICANS.
JAPAN'S PLANE LOSSES IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND WERE ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 1,000 A MONTH.
DESCRIBING THE NIPPONESE AIR FORCE AS TOO SMALL TO MOUNT ADEQUATE STRENGTH AT ALL CRITICAL POINTS OF ITS OWN DEFENSE AREA, THE REPORT PLACED THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES NOW ASSIGNED TO COMBAT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF 4,000. THE NUMBER OF U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES PLANES DEPLOYED IN THE ORIENT WAS SAID TO BE "CONSIDERABLY LARGER." THE NAVY HAS 37,000 COMBAT PLANES, BUT THE NUMBER IN SERVICE IN THE ORIENT WAS NOT ESTIMATED.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY,JUNE 7).
EG811PEW (BBN W'DRAWN)

JUN 7 1945

LOS ANGELES, JUNE 6-(AP)-AT LEAST THREE JAPANESE BALLOON BOMBS HAVE FALLEN HARMLESSLY IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IN RECENT MONTHS, ACCORDING TO DISCLOSURES TODAY, PUBLICATION OF WHICH WAS APPROVED BY MAJ.AUBRY RAWLINGS OF THE NINTH SERVICE COMMAND.
JQ1049PCW NM

AN ALEUTIAN BASE, ALASKA, JUNE 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ARMY AND NAVY BOMBERS FROM THE ALEUTIANS TODAY ATTACKED THE JAPANESE KATAOKA NAVAL BASE AT SHIMUSHU JIMA IN THE KURILE ISLANDS, BOMBING BY INSTRUMENT THROUGH HEAVY OVERCAST WITH UNOBSERVED RESULTS.
A RAID ON KATAOKA LAST MONTH BY ARMY PLANES ACCOUNTED FOR SIX ENEMY SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED. TODAY'S STRIKE WAS BY ELEVENTH AIR FORCE LIBERATORS AND FLEET AIR WING FOUR HARPOONS.
ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MEAGER AND INACCURATE AND A FLIGHT OF ENEMY FIGHTERS SIGHTED BY THE LIBERATORS DID NOT ATTACK.
THIRTY MILES SOUTH OF KATAOKA, ELEVENTH AIRFORCE MITCHELLS BOMBED INSTALLATIONS AT MASUGAWA ON THE EAST COAST OF PARAMUSHIRU. GOING IN AT 250 FEET ALTITUDE, THE MITCHELLS MADE NUMEROUS DIRECT HITS, LEAVING SEVERAL BUILDINGS BURNING.
ALL PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.
WW509APW

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER
ASSOCIATED PRESS DIPLOMATIC NEWS EDITOR
SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 6-(AP)-URGENT TALKS SEEKING TO AVOID A PERMANENT BIG-FIVE SPLIT OVER THE VETO-VOTE ISSUE ARE REPORTED UNDERWAY TODAY IN BOTH MOSCOW AND SAN FRANCISCO, PREMIER STALIN IS SAID TO BE REVIEWING SOVIET INSISTENCE ON THE RIGHT TO VETO EVEN DISCUSSION IN A WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL.
PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PERSONAL EMISSARY, HARRY HOPKINS, IS HANDLING THE NEGOTIATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL. SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS, AS CHIEF UNITED STATES DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE, IS HOLDING CONFERENCES ON THE SUBJECT HERE WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANDREI GROMYKO.
AMERICAN OFFICIALS HOPE FOR AN ANSWER, WHICH MUST COME INITIALLY FROM STALIN, BY THIS WEEK-END, AT THE VERY LATEST. THEY CONSIDER THE

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ISSUE OF SUCH IMPORTANCE THAT THEY ARE DECLINING TO FIX ANY DEADLINE. THEIR EXPRESSED VIEW IS THAT IF THE PRESENT SPLIT ALIGNING RUSSIA AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, CHINA AND BRITAIN CONTINUES, SMALL NATIONS WILL DEMAND THAT OPPOSING VIEWS BE PUT TO THE TEST OF A CONFERENCE VOTE.

IN THAT EVENT THE ODDS ARE ABOUT 100 TO 1 THAT THE RUSSIAN VIEW WOULD BE BATTED DOWN HARD AND THE POSITION OF THE OTHER FOUR POWERS UPHELD. VIRTUALLY ALL THE SMALL NATIONS EXCEPT THOSE DIRECTLY IN RUSSIA'S SPHERE OF INFLUENCE FAVOR LIMITING THE VETO POWER.

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U.S. DIVISIONS:
OKINAWA
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96TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED HILL POSITIONS SOUTH OF IWA AND DROVE BEYOND TO YUNAGUSUKU TOWN.
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PHILIPPINES
24TH INFANTRY: INVADED CAPE SAN AUGUSTIN AND BALUT ISLAND, MINDANAO; STARTED BIG ATTACK NEAR DAVAO CITY.
31ST INFANTRY: PUSHED EASTWARD FROM SAYRE HIGHWAY ON MINDANAO.
37TH INFANTRY: GAINED MILE AND ONE-HALF ON SOUTHERN APPROACH TO CAGAYAN VALLEY, LUZON.
38TH INFANTRY: FOUGHT FOR HILL POSITIONS EAST OF MANILA.
DV734PCWNM

JUN 7 1945

HELENA, MONT., JUNE 5-(AP)-REPUBLICAN WESLEY A. D'EWART, STATE SENATOR AND RANCHER OF WILSALL, DEFEATED DEMOCRATIC STATE REP. LEO C. GRAYBILL OF GREAT FALLS IN MONTANA'S SECOND (EASTERN) DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL RACE YESTERDAY.
THE SPECIAL ELECTION, FIRST SINCE PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASSUMED OFFICE WAS TO FILL THE VACANCY LEFT BY THE DEATH IN WASHINGTON LAST JANUARY 14 OF REP. JAMES F. O'CONNOR, LIVINGSTON DEMOCRAT.
TWO OTHER CANDIDATES, ROBERT YELLOWTAIL OF LODGE GRASS, FULL-BLOODED CROW INDIAN, INDEPENDENT, AND SOCIALIST E. SPRIGGS OF WYOLA, WERE FAR OUTDISTANCED.
UNOFFICIAL RETURNS FROM 408 OF THE DISTRICT'S 754 PRECINCTS GAVE D'EWART 21,086 VOTES, GRAYBILL 17,800, SPRIGGS 165 AND YELLOWTAIL 2,553.
LESTER H. LOBLE, STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, CONGRATULATED D'EWART AND SAID "WE WISH HIM SUCCESS." GRAYBILL ALSO EXTENDED CONGRATULATIONS.
REP. HALLECK (R-IND), CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, SAID IN WASHINGTON, "IT GIVES CLEAR EVIDENCE THAT THE PEOPLE ARE TURNING TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ITS POLICIES FOR LEADERSHIP AND GUIDANCE. THE VOTERS OF MONTANA HAVE FORECAST NEXT YEAR'S POLITICAL WEATHER."
NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF BOTH MAJOR PARTIES SENT STUMP SPEAKERS INTO THE STATE, WITH GRAYBILL RECEIVING THE SUPPORT OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN ROBERT E. HANNEGAN, SENATOR JAMES E. MURRAY AND REP. MIKE MANSFIELD BOTH CAMPAIGNED PERSONALLY IN GRAYBILL'S BEHALF. MONTANA'S GOVERNOR SAM C. FORD AND SEN. E.V. ROBERTSON (R-WYO) APPEARED FOR D'EWART.
IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S 1932 LANDSLIDE THAT EASTERN MONTANA VOTERS SENT A GOP CONGRESSMAN TO CONGRESS. THE VICTORY INCREASED TO 190 THE REPUBLICANS IN THE HOUSE.
GOVERNOR FORD WAS PROMPTED TO SAY:
"THIS STRAW IN THE POLITICAL WINDS WILL GROW TO ADDED SIGNIFICANCE NEXT YEAR."
D'EWART CAMPAIGNED AGAINST WHAT HE TERMED "CONCENTRATION OF POWER IN FEDERAL HANDS, AS OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE AND BY THE PEOPLE." GRAYBILL ASSERTED HIS ELECTION "WOULD BE A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN THESE CRITICAL TIMES."
FJ529ACW

HALIFAX, JUNE 6-(AP)-TWENTY-TWO SHIPS OF A 76-SHIP CONVOY TRAVELING FROM BRITAIN TO NORTH AMERICA HAVE ARRIVED IN HALIFAX AFTER BEING DAMAGED IN A MULTIPLE COLLISION WHICH OCCURRED AS THEY DODGED A FIELD OF ICEBERGS IN THE FOG-BOUND ATLANTIC OFF THE NEWFOUNDLAND BANKS.
AMONG THE SHIPS DAMAGED WITHIN A 10-MINUTE PERIOD MAY 26 WAS THE CANADIAN VICTORY FREIGHTER FORT COLUMBIA, WHICH ARRIVED WITH HER BOW BASHED IN. THREE VESSELS HIT ICEBERGS.
"IT IS ONE OF THE GREATEST MIRACLES OF THE ATLANTIC THAT NO SHIPS WERE SUNK OR LIVES LOST," SAID AN OFFICER OF ONE SURVIVING SHIP.
A BRITISH LIBERTY SHIP, THE SAMSTRAIL WHICH HIT THE FIRST OF NINE SIGHTED ICEBERGS CONTINUED ON TO NEW YORK WITH A 14-FOOT HOLE IN HER SIDE. THE BRITISH FREIGHTER EMPIRE YUKON AND DUTCH TANKER SANETTA ALSO HIT ICEBERGS BUT ESCAPED EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.
RP1140PEW

JUN 17 1945

WINNIPEG, JUNE 6-(AP)-M.J.COLDWELL, NATIONAL C.C.F. LEADER, TOLD A POLITICAL RALLY TONIGHT HE HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD ISSUED EXPORT PERMITS FOR THE IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT OF 4,000,000 POUNDS OF ALUMINUM TO SPAIN.
"APPARENTLY THE GOVERNMENT HAS LEARNED NOTHING FROM THE WAR," HE SAID. "NO SOONER ARE THE BATTLES AGAINST FASCISM WON THAN WE BEGIN TO REARM OUR ENEMIES."
COLDWELL SAID THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT HAD "PLACED ORDERS WITH THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA FOR THE SHIPMENT OF 20,000,000 POUNDS ANNUALLY, FIVE TIMES THE PRE-WAR SHIPMENTS."
HE DECLARED HE HAD OBTAINED HIS INFORMATION FROM A SOURCE IN NEW YORK--"NOT AN AMERICAN SOURCE, BUT A RELIABLE CANADIAN SOURCE."
DY150AEW

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 6-(AP)-ARGENTINE POLITICAL LEADERS EXILED IN MONTEVIDEO CRITICIZED TODAY PUBLICATION OF THE STATUTE OF POLITICAL PARTIES MAY 31 BY GEN. EDELMIRO FARRELL'S GOVERNMENT ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND POSTPONED GENERAL ELECTIONS.
THE DECREE, BRINGING ARGENTINA'S POLITICAL PARTIES BACK TO LIFE AND CREATING A NEW JUDICIAL BRANCH, RESTRICTS AND CONTROLS CAMPAIGN FUNDS; PROVIDES PENALTIES FOR FRAUDULENT BALLOTING, AND FORBIDS CREATION OF GROUPS OF A MILITARY CHARACTER WITHIN POLITICAL PARTIES.
A CANVASS OF THE EXILED LEADERS SHOWED THEY WERE UNANIMOUS IN CRITICISM OF THE DECREE.
SOCIALISTS NICOLAS REPETTO AND ALFREDO PALACIOS, WHILE NOT ATTACKING THE STATUTE AS FUNDAMENTALLY WRONG, DECLARED THAT THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT COULD NOT BE TRUSTED TO IMPLEMENT THE DECREE WITH IMPARTIAL FAIRNESS.
PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRAT JULIO NOBLE SAID THE STATUE MERELY POSTPONED THE ARGENTINE ELECTIONS UNTIL THE END OF 1946 AT THE EARLIEST.
LUCIANO MOLINAS, ALSO A PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRAT, SAID THE DECREE WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND THAT IF THE GOVERNMENT HAD WANTED TO SHOW ITS WILLINGNESS TO NORMALIZE THE COUNTRY THE BEST METHOD WOULD HAVE BEEN TO CALL THE ELECTIONS IMMEDIATELY.
CONSERVATIVE RODOLFO MORENO, FORMER PROFESSOR OF LAW, ASSERTED THAT THE SUPREME COURT, 2@8:£ 43:3,5)6 47)3$ 5£-5 5£3 $3!-:59 43&8.3 HAD NO RIGHT TO CREATE NEW COURTS, WILL BE FORCED TO RULE THAT ELECTORAL COURTS ESTABLISHED BY THE STATUTE ARE ALSO UNCONSTITUTIONAL.
RP1017PEW

JUN 7 1945

30.24-27339

(ADVANCE) TORONTO, JUNE 6-(AP)-NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST IN CALLING A WORLD TRADE CONFERENCE WHICH WOULD DISCUSS AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROBLEMS AFFECTING INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE, WINTHROP W.ALDRICH, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SAID TONIGHT IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY TO THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

ALDRICH OUTLINED A FOUR-POINT PROGRAM WHICH HE SAID WAS NECESSARY FOR EXPANDED WORLD TRADE. IT CALLED FOR:

1. REDUCTION OF TRADE BARRIERS.
2. ELIMINATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL CARTELS AND INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENTS.
3. CONSTRUCTIVE LENDING POLICIES ON THE PART OF CREDITOR NATIONS.
4. STABILIZATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

"NEVER IN OUR GENERATION WILL THE WORLD HAVE A BETTER OPPORTUNITY TO RID ITSELF OF TRADE BARRIERS THAN IN THE PERIOD WHICH WE ARE NOW ENTERING OF RECONVERSION FROM WAR TO PEACE," ALDRICH SAID.

"THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD WILL BE SHORT OF GOODS, COST-PRICE RELATIONSHIPS WILL BE IN A STATE OF FLUX AND THE ADJUSTMENTS CAUSED BY PROBLEMS OF RECONVERSION WILL BE FAR MORE COMPREHENSIVE THAN THOSE INDUCED BY A REDUCTION OF TRADE BARRIERS."

ALDRICH SAID THE UNITED STATES SHOULD TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN CALLING A WORLD TRADE CONFERENCE AND SHOULD BE PREPARED TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL CONCESSIONS "IN ORDER TO ELICIT SIMILAR VONCESSIONS FROM OTHER NATIONS."

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"MUTUAL CONCESSIONS ON THE PART OF ALL NATIONS ARE NEEDED TO RE-ESTABLISH MULTI-LATERAL TRADE WHICH ALONE CAN MAKE MOST EFFECTIVE USE OF THE RESOURCES OF THE WORLD," HE SAID. "SUCH MUTUAL CONCESSIONS INVOLVE NOT ONLY A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN TARIFF RATES BY THE UNITED STATES BUT ALSO THE ELIMINATION OF COLONIAL AND EMPIRE PREFERENCE."

ALDRICH SAID THAT IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD "STRONG PRESSURES WILL EXIST FOR THE CARTELIZATION OF INDUSTRY AND FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENTS. BOTH MUST BE RESISTED IF WE ARE TO HAVE AN EXPANDING WORLD TRADE TO WHICH ALL NATIONS WILL HAVE ACCESS ON AN EQUAL BASIS."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JUNE 7)

JJ151PEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 6-(AP)-BRAZIL DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN TODAY AND ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER MACEDO SOARES SAID THE COUNTRY'S MILITARY FORCES WOULD BE PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

SOARES, HOWEVER, SAID THAT AT PRESENT HE WAS NOT ANTICIPATING ANY REQUESTS FOR USE OF BRAZILIAN FORCES.

BRAZIL BROKE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN ON JAN. 28, 1942, AND ON AUG. 22 OF THAT YEAR DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY AND ITALY. BRAZILIAN TROOPS PARTICIPATED IN THE LATTER PHASES OF THE ALLIED CAMPAIGN IN ITALY.

SOARES SAID TGOPS WHICH FOUGHT IN ITALY WOULD RETURN TO BRAZIL.

WE856PEW

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 6-(AP)-A LEADING MEMBER OF THE JUNTA DE LA VICTORIA, AN ARGENTINE WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION WHICH SUPPLIED CLOTHING AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO THE NEEDY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, SAID TODAY ITS MEMBERS HAD BEEN ACCUSED BY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR TEISSAIRE OF BEING COMMUNISTIC AND THAT HE OBJECTED TO THE JUNTA GIVING AID TO FOREIGNERS WHEN MANY ARGENTINES NEED HELP.

THE JUNTA LAST WEEK WAS ORDERED TO END ITS ACTIVITIES.

RP1155PEW

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE AMERICAN LEGION VOICED VIGOROUS OPPOSITION TODAY TO THE PLAN OF SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICIALS TO START RELEASING SOME 900 OF 8,300 CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS IN 113 CAMPS UNDER A POINT SYSTEM AUGUST 1.

"NO CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS SHOULD BE RELEASED FROM THESE CAMPS UNTIL SIX MONTHS AFTER THE WAR WITH JAPAN IS WON," DECLARED ROBERT J. WEBB OF OMAHA, NEB., CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION. IN A STATE FROM LEGION HEADQUARTERS HERE,

"IT WOULD BE A DEFINITE AFFRONT AND NEEDLESS INSULT TO OUR FIGHTING MEN TO RELEASE EVEN ONE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR WHILE THOUSANDS OF OUR COMBAT VETERANS WITH MANY MONTHS OF ACTIVE SERVICE ARE REQUIRED TO CONTINUE SERVING IN A WAR WITH JAPAN."

HE ADDED THAT RELEASING 900 CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS THIS YEAR WOULD BE THE EQUIVALENT OF TAKING 900 JOBS FROM HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES.

EB?"" 1032PCW NM

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A106DC (AX FW)

WATERLOO, IA., JUNE 6-(AP)-MRS. RICHARD PEEL LEARNED TODAY THAT HER HUSBAND, WHO IS WITH THE NAVY SOMEPLACE IN THE PACIFIC, HAS BEEN NOTIFIED OF THE APPROACHING DEATH OF THEIR DAUGHTER, DIANA, 3, ILL WITH LEUKEMIA.

THE RED CROSS HERE RECEIVED WORD FROM THE FATHER S/1C RICHARD J. PEEL, ASKING ABOUT THE PRESENT HEALTH AND WELFARE OF THE CHILD.

RED CROSS AND NAVY OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTING TO GET IN TOUCH WITH PEEL FOR SEVERAL DAYS. HE IS SUFFERING FROM WOUNDS AND OFFICIALS HAD BEEN UNABLE TO LOCATE HIM.

RR-902PCW NM

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP)-NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE SAID TODAY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARED TO DEMAND PERMANENT OCCUPATION OF A PART OF GERMANY AS WELL AS REPARATIONS TOTALLING 300,000,000,000 FRANCS--ABOUT SIX BILLION DOLLARS--IN GOODS AND SERVICES.

THE REPORTED PLAN, WHICH NEWSWEEK SAID GEN. GEORGE DE GAULLE INTENDS TO LAY BEFORE PRESIDENT TRUMAN, ALSO PROVIDES THAT THE GERMANS FURNISH 5,400,000 MAN-HOURS OF LABOR IN EXCHANGE FOR FORCED SERVICE TO GERMANY BY FRENCH WAR PRISONERS AND OTHER NATIONALS DURING THE WAR.

RP1154PEW

ATTENDING

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-ALLIED DELEGATES [redacted] THE FOUR POWER CONTROL COUNCIL AT BERLIN SAW ONLY THAT MUCH OF THE BOMB-SHATTERED CITY AS "THEY COULD OBSERVE THROUGH THE WINDOWS OF THEIR CARS * OVER A [redacted] ROUTE FROM THE AIRPORT, TO THE MEETING PLACE [redacted] ROY PORTER, NBC CORRESPONDENT WHO ACCOMPANIED GEN. EISENHOWER TO BERLIN, SAID IN A BROADCAST FROM PARIS TONIGHT.

* THE RUSSIAN CHAUFFEURS WERE INSTRUCTED TO PROCEED AT A SPECIFIC RATE OF SPEED AND IN ONE DIRECTION ONLY, WITHOUT DETOURS OR

RETRACING THEIR ROUTE AT ANY POINT," PORTER SAID.

HE SAID THE OFFICIAL CARS RETURNED FROM THE MEETING, WHICH WAS HELD FOR THE FIRST TIME YESTERDAY, OVER A SIMILARLY CIRCUMSCRIBED ROUTE.

PORTER SAID THAT ALL DURING THE CEREMONY OF SIGNING AWAY THE FUTURE OF GERMANY, THE RUSSIANS KEPT THE PRINCIPAL STREETS OF BERLIN CLEARED.

" RUSSIAN WACS GUARDED THE INTERSECTIONS AND THE RED ARMY CHAUFFEURS FOLLOWED THEIR INTSRUCTIONS TO THE LETTER TO LET THE ALLIED COMMANDERS, GEN. EISENHOWER, FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY AND GEN. DELATTRE DE TASSIGNY, SEE ONLY THAT PART OF BERLIN ON A DIRECT ROUTE TO THE MEETING PLACE," PORTER SAID.

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NBC/KIN/ 915P

GENOA ADD Axis Sally.....

The woman, who broadcast propaganda programs to GIs during two years of war, was taken to high military authorities. American military authorities said the woman said she was born at 118 West 49 St., New York City, and had come to Italy in 1928 to study opera at Florence.

After a visit to America for a few months in 1939 she returned to Italy and became an Italian citizen in June, 1941, the military spokesman said.

She began broadcasting for the German radio two years later and her final broadcast was last April 25, the spokesman said. FEDER 296p

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LEAVE BLANK

30.24-27341 -

Missing

30 24 - 27343

Big Five Reach Accord on Veto As Russia Yields on Formula; Parley's Success Seen Assured

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RUSSIANS YIELD ON VETO ISSUE AT SECURITY PARLEY

Stalin Gives in After Receiving Secret Note from Stettinius.

DEADLOCK BROKEN

Agreement Starts Conference Toward Speedy Completion of Charter.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7—(AP) Russia, reacting to a secret note handed Premier Stalin by Harry Hopkins, gave in on the veto issue today and started the United Nations conference toward speedy completion of a world charter.

The agreement which knocked the biggest stumbling block from the path of the 50-nation meeting was engineered through a cable Sunday night from Secretary of State Stettinius, acting with President Truman's approval, to Moscow. It made direct appeal for reconsideration of the Russian position and offered no U. S. compromise.

When the reply from Stalin came through last night, the Russian delegation which only yesterday was refusing even to discuss the veto deadlock, and which said no further Moscow statement was expected, yielded with apparent pleasure to their Big Five colleagues.

Meet in Penthouse

In a meeting in the penthouse apartment of Stettinius, Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, smilingly told the United States, British, French and Chinese representatives that in the interest of unanimity Russia would go along with the four others on their stand that no one of the Big Five should be able to veto "freedom of hearing and discussion" of international disputes submitted to the security council of the projected new league. Previously, Russia adamantly refused to relax her demand for the veto right even on council discussions.

The Big Five still insist on individual veto authority over any action to enforce peace, as well as overall decisions for peaceful settlements unless one of the great nations is a party to the controversy. In the latter event, the party involved could not vote.

Whether small nations now will accept the overall veto solution is an open question. Some wanted to make a careful study of the Big Five agreement in writing before committing themselves. Many previously had announced their opposition to any veto over investigation and peaceful adjustment of disputes.

Expected to Fall in Line

But among many delegates who have been laboring here since April 25 there was a "let's-get-it-over-with" attitude that suggested in the long run the small nations might fall into line with the big powers, however, reluctantly.

Stettinius announced the Big Five agreement first to the conference steering committee, then to an applauding news conference.

"The successful conclusion of discussions on this matter among the four sponsoring powers and France," Stettinius said, "offers a new and heartening proof of the will and ability of the Allied nations which have fought side by side in the war, to construct, upon the strong foundation of their wartime collaboration, a workable and effective and lasting peace in which they will labor together with mutual understanding and a common purpose."

Steering committee members quoted Stettinius as projecting a conclusion of the conference in 10 days. There were unconfirmed reports that President Truman now plans to be in San Francisco for a final plenary session speech on June 15.

Talk among some delegates that a trade was involved in the Russian back-down brought from persons in a position to know the assertion that no trade or compromise was involved. Secretary Stettinius' message to Moscow was described as a straight-forward appeal, re-stating the United States position and asking Premier Stalin to reconsider.

All the conversations between Hopkins and Stalin have been secret, however, and perhaps not until President Truman chooses to make public a report on the negotiations will the full story be told. Conference problems were reported incidental to the main purposes of Hopkins trip.

Stettinius was cheered, both behind the closed doors of the steering committee to which he first announced the agreement, and then by a news conference, when he said the United Nations conference could now "proceed with promptness and dispatch."

Removal of the blockade which differences over the veto had imposed in the path of the conference will allow a number of committees which have been stalled to get under way once more.

They are the ones concerned with writing charter provisions dealing with voting in the security council and efforts of the council to bring a Pacific end to arguments among nations.

Senator Connally (D-Tex.), a member of the American delegation, predicted acceptance by a conference committee of the Big Five's interpretation of council voting procedure.

RUSSIANS YIELD ON VETO ISSUE

(Continued from Page One)

BIG 5 DEADLOCK ON VETO BROKEN BY STETTINIUS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7—(AP) A cable which Secretary of State Stettinius sent to Moscow last Sunday started the chain of events which today broke the Big Five deadlock on the United Nations veto issue.

Here is the inside story, insofar as it could be pieced together tonight, of what happened:

Statement Sent to Moscow

Two weeks ago experts of the United States, Russia, Britain, China and France drew up a statement for the conference telling exactly how the veto voting system would apply in the proposed world security council. This was submitted to Moscow.

Late last week the chief Soviet delegate, Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, received instructions that the paper was in the main acceptable with the exception that Russia could not agree that the veto could not be used by any of the Big Five to prevent discussion in the council.

In other words, Russia insisted at that time on having the right to shut off even preliminary talk about investigating a future complaint or dispute called to the council's attention. The United States, Britain, China and France opposed this view. Gromyko reported the opposition back to Moscow.

This deadlocked the Big Five and therefore the conference. Both sides insisted their arguments were fair interpretations of the Yalta voting formula. Stettinius and the American delegation decided that the right of free discussion in the council was too important for concession to be made.

Thereupon Stettinius asked President Truman for authority to take whatever action he thought necessary to try to get the Russians to reconsider their opinion. Truman granted the authority.

On Sunday Stettinius sent a cable to the President's personal envoy in Moscow, Harry Hopkins. He instructed Hopkins to put the matter directly up to Marshal Stalin, stating that the United States would be placed in an extremely awkward position if there was any question about the right of discussion in the council and that the United States earnestly desired a review of Russia's own interpretation.

U. S. Position Outlined

The cable may be described as an earnest, serious and a concise presentation of the American position. It went directly to Hopkins without clearance through the White House. The emissary, who had prolonged his stay in Moscow, went as soon as possible to see the Soviet premier and stated the United States request.

About the same time the British delegation here sent the British cabinet a full report of the situation but without making any request for any further action on it in London. Subsequently, yesterday or last night, Hopkins reported on the success of his mission.

Last night also Gromyko received his new instructions. This morning he requested that a meeting of the big five be called. The delegation chiefs met at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon in Stettinius' penthouse headquarters.

Gromyko then said that with reference to the issue which they had all men discussing for so long, the Soviet government, in the interest of unanimity and of speeding up the conference, wanted to make some proposals.

The Soviet Union, he said, is in accord with the other powers on the original veto interpretation as worked out almost two weeks ago and had only a few minor language changes to suggest.

By that means he completely bypassed the Russian insistence on the right to veto discussions which he had reported late last week and instead accepted the interpretation which the other four powers were agreed to. Gromyko smiled frequently as he talked and the meeting was later described as a very happy one.

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CHURCHILL BARS YALTA DISCLOSURE

Refusing Labor's Demands, He Says All Secret Accords Have Been Revealed

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—The Labor party's demands for a full airing of everything that took place at the Yalta conference last February were turned down by Prime Minister Churchill today, but he declared that there were no secret agreements not since made public.

He indicated, however, that the discussions had covered a wider field than had been announced, explaining that the "conversations, of course, proceeded in a very intimate manner, and I am not going to say that everything discussed at Yalta could be made the subject of verbatim report." Opposition members persisted that Mr. Churchill was evading the issue, particularly as to Poland. If there were no secret agreements, he was asked, "why is it that the Russian Government has acted in the matter of broadening the Polish Government in a way totally at variance with the declared decisions of the conference?"

[No. 4 of the nine-point program adopted in Yalta provided for broadening "the provisional (Polish) Government now recognized by Russia" with certain unnamed "democratic leaders from within Poland and from exiled Poles abroad."]

Sections of the British press and critics of the Government's foreign policy have asserted repeatedly that the Big Three—Mr. Churchill, Premier Stalin and the late President Roosevelt—apparently left Yalta with varying interpretations of the Polish agreement. The Russians, in backing the Warsaw Polish regime as a nucleus for any expanded Government, have insisted they were abiding by the Yalta decisions.

"There were no secret agreements entered into at all," Mr. Churchill reiterated, "except that we kept secret the addition of two members to Russia [Ukrainian

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and White Russian votes in the San Francisco Conference] at the desire of the United States until the President could get home and make the necessary arrangements on the spot."

Mr. Churchill refused to place himself on record that there should never be secret clauses not reported to the Cabinet. "It might very often be necessary to do so," he asserted, "and you would hamper very much the whole proceedings if no understandings were made which did not have to be immediately published."

Churchill Denies Secret Pacts At Yalta

London, June 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today that the Big Three made no secret agreements at Yalta that had not already been made public, but indicated that the discussions covered a wider field than the decisions officially announced.

Laborites asked specifically why differences had arisen over the broadening of the Polish Government—an issue many believed settled at Yalta.

Excepts Frisco Vote Plan

"There were no secret engagements entered into at all," except the agreement to give Russia three votes at San Francisco, Churchill assured Parliament. He then added significantly:

"The conversations, of course, proceeded in a very intimate manner and I am not prepared to say that everything discussed at Yalta could be made the subject of a verbatim report."

The Big Three at Yalta were Churchill, President Roosevelt and Premier Marshal Stalin.

Interpreations Vary

Churchill's statement was made against a background of anxiety here that the Big Three leaders had left their last conference in the Crimea with varying interpretations of decisions reached there. Sections of the British press and critics of Churchill's foreign policy have pointed specifically to the deadlock over the Polish issue and to the differences arising at the San Francisco conference.

Moscow has insisted repeatedly that Russia was abiding by the Yalta decisions both as to broadening the Polish Government at Warsaw and on every stand taken at San Francisco.

Sidesteps Debate

Churchill sidestepped attempts in Commons to draw him into debate over the conferences at Yalta and Tehran. He declared he had "nothing to add to the official statements which have already been made."

Laborites persisted that he was attempting to evade the issue of whether secret agreements were reached at the meetings.

Morgan Price, Laborite, asked "why is it that the Russian Government has acted in the matter of broadening of the Polish Government in a way totally at variance with the declared decisions of the conference" if there were no undisclosed conditions to the Yalta decision.

Delayed By U.S., He Says

Churchill replied:

"There were no secret agreements entered into at all except that we kept secret the addition of two members to Russia (Ukrainian and White Russian votes in the security conference) and the desire of the United States (to keep the matter secret) until the President could get home and make the necessary arrangements on the spot. Otherwise, there were no secret engagements."

Won't Go On Record

The Prime Minister refused to place himself on record that "it is absolutely necessary that there should never be on any occasion a secret clause in some arrangement, provided that it is reported to a wide cabinet."

"It might very often be necessary to do so and you would hamper very much the whole proceedings if no understandings were made which did not have to be immediately published," he said.

Disagreement on French Zone Delays New Berlin Meetings

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Further meetings of the Allied Control Council for Germany were being held up today by lack of agreement on defining the French zone of occupation, and a Moscow commentator blamed the western Allies for the muddle in getting the administrative machinery in operation.

A responsible informant close to the British Foreign Office said that the zone to be under French control has not yet been defined and that failure to reach an agreement on this point was the reason why the British and American zones of occupation have not been defined. The French zone will have to be subtracted from these others.

Correspondents, representing the combined press, who covered the meeting of the control council on Tuesday said that the Russians were unwilling to hold any further meetings, which are necessary before the council can begin operating, until the Americans and British have withdrawn from the Russian zone. The Americans and British, on the other hand, just wish to know their own exact zones before beginning troop movements.

Reds to Rule Half Reich.

A Foreign Office spokesman declined to comment on the accuracy of a map published in Moscow yesterday purporting to outline the Russian zone, on the ground that no copy of the map had been received by the Government here.

The London Times said that the Moscow announcement had been received here with some surprise, adding: "Though it is not questioned that the Russian zone is substantially as shown, it is felt that the statement should have been a joint one, and that it would have come more fittingly from the control council in Berlin."

The map indicated that the Russians will occupy about half of Germany, with the Russian boundary at one point reaching within sixty miles of Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters at Frankfurt-on-the Main. The line would be 150 miles west of the Elbe in southern Germany.

A statement from Supreme Headquarters in Paris today said that no announcement on zones of occupation would come from there. The announcement will be made in Washington and London, it was said.

What Moscow Says.

Quoting an editorial reference in the London Times to the Berlin ceremony "putting an end to the muddle," a commentator in Izvestia, the official Soviet Government newspaper in Moscow, said: "It may be that by 'muddle' the paper has in view that Anglo-American troops occupy the zone which should be occupied by Soviet troops. . . . The zones of the English, American and French occupation are still not divided, and the European Advisory Commission which is sitting in London could have hastened the liquidation of such a muddle."

Drawing a parallel between this muddle and other difficulties among the Allies, the paper continued: "The slowness in decisions and, even more, the irresoluteness in conducting decisions already adopted have now become a source of all kinds of alarm and fear which give ground for numerous malicious speculations. In European countries and American countries reactionary circles and press are howling on this occasion about all possible 'crises' which see every minute. The hysterical voices are now heard about the conference an Francisco.

Declaring the New York Herald Tribune published a front-page headline about the "Russians Refusing to Yield" on the Yalta veto formula, Izvestia's commentator asked: "Why should one 'yield' here? To yield would be equal to withdrawing from decisions taken."

Accuse Britain Again.

San Francisco, June 7 (A. P.).—The official France Journal today accused Great Britain of forcing a change of Government in Iran to make it conform with British policies. This publication, circulated among the delegates to the United Nations conference, said that Britain intervened in the case of the French-Syrian fighting on behalf of Syria, then added:

"This solicitude of the British Government for the independence of the States of the Middle East does not go beyond the limits of the territories where France's influence is exercised. About ten days ago we learned that the Irani Government had requested that foreign troops be withdrawn from its territory. Three days later, it was known that several British battalions had landed in the region of the Persian Gulf, but on this occasion, the International Press made no comment; it was simply stated this morning that the Irani Government had resigned."

Few Russians Left in England

U. S. Army Replies to Gousenkov's Criticism—Says Most Have Been Sent Home.

London, June 7 (A. P.).—A United States Army spokesman said today that all but a handful of Russians who had been held in England—many of them captured while armed and wearing German uniforms in the European campaign—had been turned over to Soviet repatriation officials and sent home. The few remaining, he said, were under the charge of Russian repatriation officers.

The statement was in reply to a charge yesterday by Col.-Gen. F. I. Golikov, Soviet commissioner for repatriation, that three camps had been found in England, where Soviet citizens were "confined under intolerable conditions."

Golikov had said Russia was dissatisfied with the recent British assurance that the Yalta agreement for treatment of released Russians was being carried out, and asserted that Brig.-Gen. E. F. Koenig, commanding the United States Army United Kingdom base, "apologized for maintaining Soviet citizens in these camps in conditions not in accordance" with the Yalta agreement.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said the Soviet statement contained a number of inaccuracies and that an official statement from the Foreign Office would be forthcoming.

Gen. Koenig could not be reached for comment. An Army public relations spokesman, however, referred to a statement issued by Koenig Tuesday, in which he said that "on the same day that the presence of Russian citizens in American prisoner-of-war camps was made known to the American Ambassador and Gen. Koenig, the Russians were relieved of prisoner-of-war status and afforded the same privileges as (liberated) American prisoners of war."

In that statement Koenig said the Russian Ambassador and Major-Gen. P. P. Ratoff were notified through diplomatic and military channels of this act, and officers on the repatriation committee were given the opportunity to visit the camps. It was added that Ratoff visited about 110 Russians at the 103d General Hospital and told them:

"You are now being treated by the best American physicians with the most modern treatment that medicine knows. As soon as you fully recuperate and transportation is available you are going home, where you will be received with great celebration."

Yanks Still 'Bombing' Germany With L

Harrington, England, June 7 (AP). The United States Army Air Force's 406th Bombardment Squadron, finally revealed as the main air arm of the Psychological Warfare Division, still is bombing Germany with propaganda and news sheets, of which it dropped 1,789,960,000 before V-E day. Six such missions were on its schedule today.

Major Robert H. Gaddy, of Latta, S.C., disclosed the role of the 406th in sowing unrest and confusion among the Germans, apprising trapped enemy soldiers of their hopeless situation and urging surrender. Now, he said, it had the reverse job of eliminating chaos and easing the Military Government's task among Germans and displaced persons.

Drops Weekly News Sheet

Today's "targets" included the former horror camp at Buchenwald. Because of disrupted communications, the 406th is being used to drop the semi-weekly news sheet *SHAEF* directly to displaced persons in Allied camps. It gives them world news and Allied instructions in English, Russian, French and Polish.

The squadron also drops booklets about the United States and OWI publications designed to eradicate Nazi teachings.

Morale building is not new to the 406th, however. That was its job in reaching the people of German-occupied countries, while it was wearing down the spirit of the Germans themselves. In 328 night operations amounting to 2,334 sorties during twenty months, the squadron "bombed" 7,036 targets in Holland, France, Belgium and Luxembourg, as well as the Reich.

Printed in color and illustrated with photographs, the leaflets and miniature newspapers gave important statements by Allied leaders.

Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, chief of the Psychological Warfare Division, said interrogation of sample groups of German prisoners showed 80 per cent had seen Allied leaflets and that these had been instrumental in lowering morale and influencing surrender.

London, June 7 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that Harry L. Hopkins and his wife had left the Russian capital today. Hopkins made the trip to Moscow on a mission for President Truman and while there held a series of conferences with Premier Stalin and other Soviet leaders.

Meeting Postponed.

London, June 7 (A. P.).—The Third session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in London has been postponed from July 24 to August 7. The postponement was made at the suggestion of the British in order to facilitate arrangements for the meeting, the UNRRA information office said today.

French General Home.

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Gen. Oliva Roget, the French commander in south Syria, was in Paris today bearing a message to Gen. De Gaulle from Gen. Paul-Etienne Beynet, the French delegate in Syria, where recent disorders have given way to an uneasy calm. The Paris radio denied published reports that Roget had been recalled because of his handling of the Syrian situation, and said that he retains the complete confidence of the French authorities and their gratitude.

Report Says Franco Will Turn Over Laval

London, June 7 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph published a Paris dispatch today asserting that Generalissimo Franco had agreed to the extradition of Pierre Laval, chief of the former Vichy government.

The report said a French plane was en route to Spain to get Laval, who fled from Germany to Barcelona in the closing days of the war.

Britain Receives First Prefabricated Houses

London, June 7 (AP)—The first of a consignment of 30,000 prefabricated houses have arrived from the United States, Minister of Works Duncan Sandys said today. German prisoners will be used preparing the sites.

"We are assured that the greater part of the total consignment of 30,000 will be dispatched to us before the end of the year," said Sandys, a son-in-law of Prime Minister Churchill.

He told Commons the Government intended to erect 100,000 permanent houses during the first six months of its permanent building program, which opened today. The housing shortage is acute because 4,000,000 homes were destroyed or damage during the war.

Britain Unveils Commercial Plane

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Britain unveiled today another airplane converted from wartime to peacetime needs. The plane is the Miles Aerovan, which resembles an egg with wings, and is nicknamed the "Flying Egg."

Designed as a military freighter, it is adaptable also for use as a ten-seater passenger plane, its manufacturers say. Powered by two small engines, it can carry a tone of freight 450 miles at a cruising speed of 115 miles an hour It will cost about $20,000.

Viscountess Astor Called 'OldGasbag' inCommons

Bevan Says It's 'Intolerable' When She 'Gabbles Away'

LONDON, June 7 (AP).—Aneurin Bevan, the former butcher boy and Welsh coal miner who became a Labor member of Parliament, called Viscountess Astor an "old gasbag" in Commons today.

"Oh, dear," the noble lady from Virginia and Plymouth replied.

Bevan was protesting that Parliament had not sanctioned subsidies to encourage house building when Lady Astor made an audible comment. "Shut up," went up the cry from the Labor benches.

Lady Astor, sixty-five, and a staunch Conservative, jumped to her feet and appealed to the presiding officer: "Why does Mr. Bevan expect complete silence when he repeats himself a hundred times?"

Bevan retorted: "It really is intolerable when this old gasbag gets up and gabbles away."

Yugoslavs Demand Nedic

LONDON, June 7 (AP).—The Belgrade radio said today Yugoslavia has demanded the extradition of Field Marshal Milan Nedic, former Nazi puppet premier of Serbia, on war crimes charges. Nedic and his brother, Milutin Nedic, who was his Minister of war, were reported in western Allied hands May 10.

YUGOSLAV HEIR IS BORN

Queen Alexandra Has Son at British Country Home

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—Queen Alexandra, wife of King Peter of Yugoslavia, gave birth to an eight and one-half pound boy at the royal couple's country home in Sunningdale.

The 24-year-old Queen, who recently underwent a serious operation, was reported to be doing well. Alexandra, a Princess of Greece, was married to King Peter, then 20 years old, in the Yugoslav Legation in London on March 20, 1944. King George VI served as best man.

Duchess of Kent Names Carrier

WALLSEND, England, June 7 (AP)—The Duchess of Kent christened today the light fleet aircraft carrier Leviathan. No details were permtited about the size of the vessel.

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SAYS U.S. JUST MISSED RAIDS

De Seversky Claims Nazis Had Jet Bomber Ready Too Late

Paris, June 7 (AP)—Alexander de Seversky said today that on the eve of the Allied European victory the Germans had developed a four-engined jet bomber for trans-Atlantic round-trip bombing raids against New York and other eastern American cities.

Simultaneously, supreme headquarters announced that Heinrich Bernhard Oelerich, inventor, designer and producer of German jet planes and other military aircraft, had surrendered to the United States military government and offered his jet secrets and aircraft designs to the American Army.

10,000 Miles Non-Stop

De Seversky, noted aircraft designer, declared that before the war with Japan is ended the United States Army Air Forces might have planes in operation capable of 10,000-mile non-stop flights.

De Seversky also disclosed to a press conference some hitherto unpublicized facts about America's newest superbomber, the B-36, but censors would not clear them for publication. (Censors also cut out 23 other words of this dispatch relating to the new United States planes.)

He said Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering told him and Gen. Carl A. Spaatz that the Nazis would have sent the big jet bombers against the United States within a few months if the war had not ended.

Rapid Progress Seen

De Seversky forecast that jet propulsion would replace internal combustion engines as the main power of all aircraft in a very short time and predicted the United States would make rapid strides in development of jet-propelled aircraft as a result of lessons learned from Germany.

Because of these lessons, American engineers will be able to speed development of wing design and "we won't have to adhere to trial and error methods of the past," he said.

The Allies found at least one experimental model of the long-range jet bomber—the Messerschmitt 264—in France, de Seversky said, adding the plane was in its final stages of development, although the Nazis still were trying to reduce its fuel consumption to permit long flights.

Got Jump On Allies

De Seversky said the Germans were able to get the jump on the Allies in jet propulsion development. (Twenty words cencored.)

Admitting the Germans were ahead of the Allies in rocket development also, de Seversky suggested that "if they had invested the same resources in orthodox airpower they would have been better off in this war."

De Seversky, a special consultant to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, said Germany had 600 ME-262 jet fighters at one time and hoped to build 3,000, which Goering considered necessary to make Allied bombing unprofitable.

De Seversky said strategic bombing of Germany exceeded all expectations and estimated 50 per cent of the 70 German cities of more than 100,000 population were destroyed by bombing.

1,000 M.P.H. Best

Forecasting performances of aircraft of the future, de Seversky said 1,000 miles an hour—approximately the speed of the earth's rotation — will be considered the most economical operating speed.

Oelerich was identified as the designer of the ME-262 jet fighter. He previously had improved more conventional types — the ME-109 and ME-110, and Focke-Wulfe 190.

Oelerich, who claimed he knows many secrets concerning plans of German industry, made his offer of co-operation to Capt. Frank Raab, Richmond, Va., a military government officer.

SAYS FOE PLANNED JET RAIDS ON U. S.

Paris, June 7 (A. P.).—Alexander de Seversky told a press conference today that when victory came in Europe the Germans possessed a four-engined jet-propelled plane with which they planned to bomb New York and other eastern cities of the United States by round-trip trans-Atlantic flights.

The plane designer said he and Gen. Carl A. Spaatz had interviewed Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, who told them a German Messerschmitt-264 would have been sent against the United States if the war had lasted a few months longer.

The Nazis were trying to reduce its fuel consumption to fit the range when the war ended, De Seversky said. He added that the Allies found at least one experimental model in France.

De Seversky is a special consultant to Secretary of War Stimson, assigned to the air forces. He has spent weeks doing research in Germany. He said strategic bombing in the Reich had exceeded all expectations. Half of the seventy German cities of more than 100,000 population were destroyed by air power, he said.

5-POWER SYRIA TALKS ASKED

French Suggestion Presented To Big Four Ministers

Paris, June 7 (AP)—The French Government today formally invited the governments of the United States, Britain, Russia and China to participate with France in a five-power conference on the explosive Middle Eastern question.

Almost simultaneous with this diplomatic countermove embarrassing to Britain, Gen. Fernand Oliva-Roget, French commander in the Damascus area, said that a mysterious "man with a black dog" was one of the British officers whom he accused of fomenting the recent Syrian clashes with the French.

An authoritative informant said that instructions were sent to French embassies in the four capitals concerned to present the five-power invitations along with a short statement on France's reasons.

French hopes of British acceptance were slim after Prime Minister Churchill's statement two days ago that such a conference would "certainly cause a great deal of delay and require very careful consideration on many grounds."

Churchill originally had suggested a tripartite meeting in London of French, British and American representatives to settle the Syrian-Lebanese dispute with France. But de Gaulle shunted this aside, asking that Russia and China participate in a meeting that would include discussions on Egypt, Iraq, Saudi-Arabia and the whole Arab world—an oil-rich area where British interests predominate.

French Want Bases

The Syrians and Lebanese demand complete independence from the French who have held League of Nations mandates since the first World War. Although this has been promised by France, the de Gaulle Government at the same time wants military bases.

Gen. Oliva-Roget, who flew here from Syria yesterday and is returning there tomorrow, told a press conference that the "man with a black dog" was an Arabic-speaking British colonel named Sterling. Another so-called British agent was identified as a Colonel Marsack. Further identification was not given by the general, but he said the Colonel Sterling was not Col. David Sterling, famous RAF officer in the Middle East.

Can't Prove It

The general, a veteran of 20 years in the Levant, said: "I have reason to believe the Syrians received arms from the British, but I can't prove it. British trucks passed through Damascus almost every night."

De Gaulle, in a press conference Saturday, definitely accused the British of supplying arms to the Syrians. Churchill denied in Commons two days ago that any arms were handed to the local populace prior to the outbreak of violence.

Oliva-Roget said the incidents began occurring in the Syrian capital of Damascus May 19. "If it hadn't been for the British intervention the whole thing would have been forgotten in a month," he said.

1 Battery, 1 Airplane

As for the shelling and bombing of Damascus by the French, the General said that one battery of French 75s shelled the Syrian gendarmerie and Parliament buildings, firing about twenty rounds, while "one airplane dropped three bombs" on the same building.

He said every window in these Syrian buildings, overlooking his headquarters, was prepared for firing. Syrians were equipped with rifles, machine guns, mortars and grenades, he said. No other buildings were shelled or bombed, he declared.

After the shelling he said Syrian gendarmes and special troops advanced with a white flag and asked his surrender terms. He said he asked only that they discontinue firing. "They went away," he added. "There was some intervention then, and they did'nt return."

British 'Very Nice'

The officer said he had received cease-fire orders at 11 P.M., May 31, after his communications had been cut. De Gaulle had said that he sent such orders the night of May 30.

After the British intervention he said that thirteen Frenchmen, unresisting, were killed by Syrians, who also pillaged French homes and business places,

Asked if he believed everything possible was done for Syria and Lebanon by the French, he said he was unable to answer because he was a soldier. But he added: "If we've made any mistake it is in having been too tolerant."

Asked whether he was well treated by the British after their troops took over, he smiled and said: "They were very nice to me. T' escorted me to a place with a chine gun at my back."

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FRANCE INVITES POWERS TO TALK ON NEAR EAST

Calls on Russia and China to Attend as Well as Britain and U. S.

MOVE REQUIRES ANSWERS

Churchill Has Urged Immediate Mediation on Syria by Paris, London and Washington.

Paris, June 7 (A. P.).—Authoritative spokesmen said today that the French Government had formally invited other members of the Big Five to participate in a conference on the Middle East.

The French embassies at Washington, London, Moscow and Chungking were instructed to present the inviation, along with a short statement of France's reasons for calling the conference. A responsible informant added that no note was delivered in connection with the invitations.

This will require formal answers from the other countries. Prime Minister Churchill, at odds with Gen. de Gaulle over the situation in Syria, told the House of Commons on Tuesday that a Five Power conference would "cause a great deal of delay and require very careful consideration on many grounds." He sought immediate mediation by the United States, Britain and France.

Sir Edward Grigg, the British Minister of State Resident in the Middle East, said in Cairo today that the British had established an organization to harvest the grain crops of Syria and Lebanon. The British Ninth Army will supervise the organization, in which the French will not participate, he said, adding that th organization was formed to sure the protection of the Le tine grain surplus, urgently ed in liberated Europe.

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French Seek to Occupy Cologne and Saar Basin

By WES GALLAGHER

PARIS, June 7—(AP) It was asserted authoritatively today that the problem of the areas of Germany to be occupied by forces of the big four Allies is virtually settled except for satisfying French desires.

The United States and Britain were said to be juggling the problem of carving out a French zone at the expense of the areas allotted to them while Russia looked on.

An authoritative source said the French were pressing for the inclusion of two big cities in their zone, Cologne, which is now in the British zone, and Frankfurt, which the Americans hold and which is the site of Gen. Eisenhower's advance headquarters. The French also would like the Saar basin, originally included in the American area.

No Serious Deadlocks

There have been no serious deadlocks on these points, it was said, and an agreement may be reached within a week or ten days.

Supreme Headquarters declined to comment on the boundaries of the various occupation zones, declaring that announcement of the lines, when fixed, will come from Washington and London. Elsewhere, however, it was said that they would be essentially the same as those indicated by maps published yesterday in Moscow, which showed the Russian zone including the eastern half of Germany.

The following account of the situation following the brief initial Berlin meeting of the Allied Control council has been obtained from informed sources:

The western Allies now have diminishing hopes that the council will prove the efficient machinery originally expected, due to Russia's apparent disinclination to give her representative on the council, Marshal Gregory Zhukov, powers to act on his own.

This takes into consideration Russia's last minute argument over article ten of the Berlin declaration signed Tuesday but which had been decided on weeks previously and also Russia's slowness in permitting leaders of the western Allies to visit Berlin and setting up the council machinery there.

There is no immediate prospect of a new meeting of the Allied council in view of the slowness of negotiations over occupation areas combined with the fact that Gen. Eisenhower, the American member, is scheduled to be back in the United States within the next ten days. It is expected that he will take a rest there.

Delay Dissolving SHAEF

There has been delay in plans to dissolve Supreme Headquarters of the Western Allies. It was authoritatively asserted, however, that this delay has no relation to negotiations with the Russians or discussions of the occupation zones. The delay in dissolving SHAEF has been at the request of the British, who were represented as wanting to keep it as long as possible because dissolving the western Allied command would throw a heavy burden on British supply lines, which at present are unable to accommodate the necessary load.

LAVAL EXTRADITION SEEN

Paris Hears Spain Has Agreed to Surrender for Trial

PARIS, June 7 (AP) — Reports circulated in Paris today that Spain had agreed to extradite Pierre Laval, but a Government spokesman said he had no confirmation of any development concerning the return of the former Vichy chief of government.

It was pointed out that, if and when an extradition agreement is reached, every effort will be made to keep secret the details of the time, route and place of Laval's arival to avoid possible disorders.

Lyon Blast Hurts 20 Americans

LYON, France, June 7 (AP)—Twenty American soldiers were seriously injured near here tonight when a railroad locomotive exploded, piling up the cars of a train. The engineer and fireman were critically burned.

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At the German Frontier, June 7 (AP)—Frontier reports said today that the Nazi underground movement in Germany was showing signs of increasing, with recruiting for the Werewolf organization more lively than at any time since Germany's capitulation. These reports said that the recruits were mostly youths.

U. S. SKY TROOPS STRIVE TO RESCUE 3 CRASH VICTIMS

WAC, Two Army Airmen Survive Plane Crash in Dutch New Guinea.

21 OTHERS KILLED

Troopers Seek to Clear Path in Jungle for Glider to Land.

By RALPH MORTON

HOLLANDIA, Dutch New Guinea, June 5.—(Delayed)—(AP) Paratroopers, dropped as the first persons from the outside world into Dutch New Guinea's hidden valley of Shangri-La, are striving to rescue a WAC and two Army airmen whose plane crashed into a mountain May 13, killing 21 other occupants.

Clear Path in Jungle

Some of the paratroopers are clearing a space in the fabulous valley—populated by some 50,000 or more strange, tall spear-wielding natives—for a glider to land while others seek to bring the surviving trio out of the jungle-clad mountains.

The survivors are:

WAC Cpl. Margaret Hastings, whose father is Patrick J. Hastings, of 106 McMaster street, Oswego, N. Y.

Lt. John B. McCollom, whose father R. S. McCollom lives at 1900 Park street, Trenton, Mo.

S-Sgt. Kenneth W. Becker, whose father, Bert Clair Becker, lives at 111 West Main street, Kelso, Wash.

McCollom is an air corps officer attached to the Far East Air Service command. Becker is attached to the Maintenance division, FEASC and Miss Hastings to the headquarters staff.

The plan apparently is to have the glider go into the valley and then be snatched into the air, probably by the Army's old reliable C-47 warhorse.

Through New Guinea and even around Manila airmen are busily discussing the best methods of saving the trio, taking into consideration the weather, clouds, air currents and sharp mountain peaks.

Hidden valley, populated by a tall, dark tribe of people strikingly different from the other New Guinea natives, is 150 miles southwest of Hollandia. It is locked in among the Oranje mountains and, so far as is known, no white man ever had reached this lost world.

Plane Hit Mountain

The 21 Army personnel were killed when a transport plane crashed May 13 into a perpendicular mountain wall rising 17,000 feet. It is a part of the mountains completely encircling the valley, 25 miles long and four mile wide.

A lieutenant, a sergeant and a 30-year-old WAC corporal survived the crash with slight burns and shock.

Since then they have been kept alive by field rations, medical supplies and other comforts dropped by plane. They were kept in constant communication through a parachute-dropped walkie talkie.

"In the late afternoon, as the setting sun shone against the almost perpendicular stoney cliffs bordering the tropical valley, Catholic and Protestant services were read," Waldo said.

"The beauty of it seemed to whisper a peace more living and beautiful than any spot I've seen."

Twenty wooden crosses were dropped with one wooden star of David to mark the grave of a Jewish WAC sergeant.

Eight Filipino paratroopers, including a medical assistant, have been dropped into the valley to aid in the rescue.

Two paratroopers reached the survivors an hour and a half after making the jump. Others landed farther down the mountainside and hiked for three days before reaching the trio.

U. S. SKY TROOPS STRIVE TO RESCUE 3 CRASH VICTIMS

(Continued from Page One)

Thus they were able to talk daily with planes circling overhead.

"We are all right, just keep sending us supplies," the survivors repeatedly say over the thin radio link.

The fabulous valley—it is so like Hilton's setting for "Lost Horizon"—is populated by a civilization infinitely superior to anything elsewhere on this little-explored island.

An aerial funeral, one of the oddest ever solemnized in the southwest Pacific, took place 11,000 feet over the crashed plane.

Chaplain Cornelius Waldo, Indianapolis, described the scene today. The funeral plane took off from Hollandia May 26.

HOHENOZLLERN PRINCE RECALLS FORD WORK

BAD HISSINGEN, Germany, June 7 (AP) — Prince Louis Ferdinand, the Hohenzollern who might have been Emperor of Germany if two wars had not scrambled his destiny and landed him once in Detroit as an apprentice auto worker, lives here quietly.

Like every other German, who wonders what's next. With his wife, who was the Russian Grand Duchess Kira Kirillovna, and five young children, the 37-year-old prince, the second son of Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown Prince during the last war, lives in modest comfort at the home of a Dr. Sautier, who occasionally administered to old Kaiser Wilhelm.

Louis Ferdinand recalled working in the Ford plant at Detroit in bygone years and manifested the liveliest interest in machinery—his reason for taking the Ford job.

He is a refugee, but not exactly in the class with the homeless thousands wandering in vagabond fashion over German highways. The prince prudently got his family out of East Prussia months before the Russian break-through. He stayed there himself so long to manage the various farms and other Hohenzollern properties that he was cut off from land contact with central Germany, but finally managed to get out by ship across the Bay of Danzig.

The prince started the war as an obscure air force lieutenant in the transport command. Later he transferred to an administrative task. Then, in 1942, he and a number of Hohenzollern cousins were dismissed from the service "with a curt and snappy statement," he said.

The presumption then was that the Nazis did not want to risk having any Hohenzollern become a hero, or otherwise prominent. The Nazis didn't want to take any chance of a revival of monarchist sentiment.

Nazis Spread Millions Of Bogus British Bills, Dutchman Says

Amsterdam, June 7 (AP) The Amsterdam newspaper *Het Parool* published a story today relating how the Germans turned out millions of pounds in counterfeit British bank notes and circulated them throughout Europe in an attempt to undermine England's financial system.

A Dutch laborer, forced to work in the concentration camp at Sachsenhause, Germany, where the counterfeit money was produced, gave the story to the newspaper upon his liberation.

Only One Note Returned

High lights of the story included:

The bank notes were turned out in denominations of 5, 10, 20 and 50 pounds. The work was so expert that only one note was returned from abroad as "forged," and that proved to be made by a "rival" counterfeiting enterprise in Italy.

Forced laborers on the project included 140 expert engravers from almost all the occupied countries. Even German professional counterfeiters were released from jail to help with the work in a closed guarded block of the concentration camp.

Many Ways Of Spreading It

Means of distributing the false money were many. One method was described as outbidding other countries in neutral markets.

The Dutch laborer cited an instance where the English bid four million pounds for leather in Switzerland. Germany bid eight million and got the leather—and also got that many more counterfeit notes in circulation.

The plant began production of counterfeit United States currency this year, but had completed only 5,000 American bills.

In March, the plant was transferred in sixteen freight cars to Redl-Ziph, Austria. In May, an order was received to shut down and kill all the workers, but American troops arrived before the executions could be carried out.

Not Legal Since May 1

London, June 7 (AP)—British bank notes of ten pounds or greater value have not been legal tender since May 1.

The Bank of England announced on March 24 that it was calling in bank notes above a five pound value for the purpose of curbing black-market operations, tax evasion and evasion of foreign currency controls.

The large notes are still exchangeable at the bank's head office here but no mail exchange is allowed. Five pound notes used must be indorsed by the spender.

Scots' Lost Battle Drum Is Restored

Munich, June 7 (AP)—In a lavish military ceremony the United States Army today restored to the Gordon Highlanders, famous Scottish regiment, their battle drum which the regiment had lost in 1940 during the Battle of France.

The drum was found March 23, 1945, by Capt. Thomas O'Rorke, of Amelia Courthouse, Va., headquarters commandant of the 10th Armored Division after the division had captured Baumholden, Germany. It was in the officers' quarters of a German artillery unit which had apparently brought it from Metz where it had been stored in a vault by the 5th Battalion before the battalion had retreated to surrender at St. Valery.

In the presence of Lieut. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, commanding the U.S. 7th Army, units of the 42d, 45th, and 10th armored divisions gathered in the Hugh King's Square in Munich. O'Rorke, who was formerly a member of the New Jersey National Guard Cavalry Unit—the Essex troop—marched up to the stand and presented the drum to Haislip. The General in turn turned it over to Brigadier J. R. Sinclair, commanding the 153d Brigade of the Highlanders.

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NO WORD ON LEOPOLD

Salzburg, June 7 (A. P.).—United States Army officers responsible for guarding King Leopold of the Belgians refused to confirm or deny late today reports that the King had left for Brussels. Col. Vennard Wilson, commanding the 106th Cavalry Group, which has posted a tight guard for miles around Strobl, the refuge of the Royal Family, halted an attempt by an Associated Press correspondent to see the King.

Asked whether the King was still at Strobl, he said: "I refuse to make any statement." Col. James Welch of the Fifteenth Corps headquarters, under whose orders Wilson said he was acting, declined to comment on Brussels reports that the King was expected there momentarily.

To insure that this correspondent and a photographer left Strobl without trying to see the King, Wilson's headquarters officers ordered a battle-ptrol jeep with a machine-gun mount to escort the correspondents' car out of town.

British Stop Germans Fleeing Russian 'Bogey'

Schwerin, Germany, June 7 (AP). British military government officers took energetic measures today to prevent a stampede of German civilians westward from Schwerin, the capital of Mecklenburg, after radio reports said that the entire province would be occupied by the Red Army.

Loud-speaker trucks advised the population of Schwerin that there was no official confirmation of the reports, which were said to have been relayed by the Hamburg radio and attributed to Moscow newspapers.

The entire German police force was instructed to quite the refugee-crowded city.

5000 Land Mines Explode in Denmark

Copenhagen, June 7 (A. P.).—A store of 5,000 old German land mines exploded near Esbjerg, on the west coast, today, killing four Germans and three Danes and injuring eighty-five persons. An old peoples home was badly damaged by the blast.

FRANCO FREES BLOC OF 2000 PRISONERS

Madrid, June 7 (A. P.).—Two thousand political prisoners, who had been sentenced to terms of from twenty to thirty years' imprisonment as a result of the Civil War, have been released on Generalissimo Franco's order, issued at a Cabinet meeting at the end of May, it was learned today. This is the largest number of prisoners released by a single order this year, although the Government has in the past years given provisional liberty to more than 100,000.

The prison population of Spain is now estimated at between 50,000 and 80,000, of which the majority were jailed as a result of the Civil War or politics.

At the end of the Cabinet session last month it was merely announced that "some" prisoners were to receive provisional liberty. The number was not stated.

The normal criminal population of Spain's prisons is in the neighborhood of 20,000. The remainder now are in two general groups—those imprisoned during the Civil War or the first year thereafter, or re-imprisoned on charges connected with the Civil War period; and those imprisoned since the Civil War, charged with political activity.

KING HAAKON BACK ON NORWEGIAN SOIL

OSLO, June 7—(AP) Five years to the day from the time he left, King Haakon VII of Norway returned to his homeland today from England to rebuild "a free society of free Norwegians" in a country ravished by the Nazis. Seven hundred thousand people—twice Oslo's usual population—were in the nation's capital to greet their 72-year-old monarch.

Oslo's population of 350,000 was doubled for the day as Norwegians came from all Norway to welcome their monarch. Thousands had stood all night in the rain to join in the greeting.

King Haakon had frequently to wipe tears from his eyes, and at times he and members of the crowd cried together as the Sovereign made a brief address from a rostrum at the water's edge where his ship was docked. He declared that there had never been any doubt in his mind what the Norwegian answer would be to German demands for capitulation five years ago.

With the 70-year-old King were the Princess Martha, wife of the Crown Prince Olaf, and her three children, Prince Harald and the Princesses Astrid and Ragnhild. The King was brought into Oslo harbor on the 52-year-old ship Haemdal, the same vessel that brought him to Norway from his native Denmark forty years ago today.

Fascist Accuses Judge At His Trial Of Fascism

Rome, June 7 (AP)—Georgio Rossi went on trial today in a treason crime case and nearly broke up the session by accusing the president of the High Court of Justice of having himself been a Fascist.

Angered by questioning of President Lorenzo Maroni of the court, Rossi shouted: "You had better remember that up to 1943 you wore a Black Shirt under your robe and that you belonged to the Fascist sectional group Scambelluri."

Maroni did not confirm or deny the accusation but retorted sharply that if this were true, it was "your Fascist methods."

Rossi is accused on various charges of supporting Mussolini. He also is implicated in the notorious Mateotti assassination plot of twenty years ago, which will be the subject of another separate proceeding.

Chinese Clear 105 Miles Of Fukien Invasion Coast

Chungking, June 7 (AP)—Chinese troops, sweeping the Japanese out of strategic Fukien province, 450 miles west of Okinawa, launched a series of attacks today on enemy units holed up in Futing, a highway town covering the southern approaches to the major Chekiang port of Wenchow.

A second Chinese force, 640 miles to the southwest in Kwangsi province, captured Mengshan, Chinese authorities announced. These victorious troops were 75 miles beyond the American airbase city of Liuchow, which also is reported to be in Chinese hands. The southern portion of the Japanese land corridor through China now has been reduced to a width of from 100 to 250 miles.

105 Miles From Fuchow

With the end of the American battle for Okinawa now in sight, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers at Futing's outskirts have laid open a 105-mile stretch of the Fukien coast above liberated Foochow and are less than 10 miles from the Chekiang province border. This freed coast constitutes a potential American invasion area.

Once the Japanese are pushed across the Chekiang border the only Japanese pocket in the whole of Fukien province would be the port of Amoy, 300 miles northeast of Hong Kong.

Japanese formations in Futing apparently consist of the enemy force which withdrew from the Foochow area through the town of Siapu, plus the relief column which pushed 55 miles southward from Wenchow. The enemy relief force was reported several days ago to have been less than 25 miles from Futing.

May Abandon Wenchow

It was believed the Japanese would continue their northward withdrawal up the coast and might abandon Wenchow, a former treaty port 220 miles south of Shanghai.

Indications were that the Chinese were not trying to obstruct the Japanese withdrawal but were following close upon it, delivering occasional prods.

In the Kwangsi province fighting both Chinese and American reports have told of the recapture of Liuchow, but the Chinese high command has not yet made a formal announcement.

Striking in direct support of the ground troops in eastern Kwangsi, American planes hammered the fleeing enemy northward in the triangle formed by Liuchow, Pinglo and Kweilin, former provincial capital.

Liuchow was reported to have fallen to the Chinese in the growing drive to rid all south China of the Japanese and reestablish American air power there. The important base was in enemy hands for seven months.

The capture of Mengshan, a highway and river junction 200 miles northwest of Canton, represents a swelling Chinese drive in the area east of Liuchow and south of Kweilin, another American air base city which the Japanese took in establishing their now shattered land corridor to French Indo-China.

The Chinese High Command reported that fighting still was raging west of the Japanese bastion of Hsihsiakow in Honan Province, 400 miles northeast of Chungking.

In wide sweeps yesterday and Tuesday, ranging all the way from Peiping in the north to the coastal railroad of French Indo-China, American planes hit railroad installations and rolling stock, bridges, river shipping and truck convoys, a communiqué said. Targets in the Hsihsiakow area also were hit.

Chinese planes scored direct hits yesterday on ten trains on the Peiping - Hankow railroad, vital artery of the Japanese corridor, the Chinese High Command said. They also struck in Honan Province in support of ground forces.

Chinese Capture Mengshan, Road And River Junction

Chungking, June 7 (AP)—Chinese authorities announced today the capture of Mengshan, a highway and river junction 200 miles northwest of Canton and 80 miles east of the American air base city of Liuchow, which also is said to be in Chinese hands.

Capture of Mengshan represents a growing drive from west, southwest and south on Kweilin, former provisional capital of Kwangsi province and another American air base city which the Japanese took in establishing their now ruptured land corridor to French Indo-China.

Within 55 Miles Of Kweilin

Mengshan is 85 miles south and slightly east of Kweinlin, and Liuchow is 90 miles southwest of Kweilin. One Chinese force was last reported 55 miles west of Kweilin.

Both Chinese and American reports have told of the recapture of Liuchow, but the Chinese high command has not yet made a formal announcement.

The high command said Chinese forces, pursuing the Japanese northward along the Kukien coast, had reached the suburbs of Futing, 105 miles above Foochow and less than 10 miles from the Chekiang border.

Would Leave Only One Pocket

Once the Japanese are pushed across the border the only Japanese pocket in the whole of Fukien would be the port of Amoy, 300 miles northwest of Hong Kong.

The announcement said the Chinese were heavily attacking enemy positions in Futing and it was believed here that a Japanese retreat to Wenchow, 55 miles north of Futing, was imminent.

An enemy relief force from Wenchow, which had thrust southward to aid forces withdrawing from the Foochow area, was reported several days ago to have been less than 25 miles from Futing.

Jap Junction Possible

It was considered likely that a junction may have been effected.

In eastern Kwangsi province, where American and Chinese reports said the big former 14th Air Force base of Liuchow was back in Chinese hands, American planes in direct support of ground troops struck at the northward fleeing enemy in the triangle formed by Liuchow, Pinglo and Kweilin, the provincial capital.

Liuchow was reported to have fallen to the Chinese in the growing drive to rid all South China of the Japanese and re-establish American air power there. The base was in enemy hands for seven months.

Other American planes yesterday and Tuesday struck at the Japanese in wide sweeps which ranged all the way from Peiping in the north to the coastal railroad of French Indo-China.

Ten Trains Bombed

The Chinese high command said Chinese planes yesterday scored direct hits on ten trains on the Peiping-Hankow railroad, vital artery of the Japanese corridor. They also struck in Hunan province in support of ground forces.

British Silence Jap Burma Gun Positions

Calcutta, June 7 (AP)—British tanks and artillery have silenced strong enemy positions north of Kalaw, in South Burma, 95 miles southeast of Mandalay, after being checked temporarily in their advance along the Kalaw road by heavy Japanese rear-guard fire, a Southeast Asia communiqué announced today.

Indian troops advancing along the Toungoo-Mawchi road toward Thailand have reached Milestone 18, where they encountered opposition, the communiqué said.

Sharp patrol actions have been fought in the area of Pegu, which is 43 miles northeast of Rangoon. One British patrol 8 miles north-northwest of Pegu fought a two-hour action with a strong enemy group, forcing them to withdraw, leaving 25 dead behind, and other patrols probed positions about 10 miles west of the railway town, where the Japanese have medium machine-gun emplacements.

4 U. S. Senators Reach Cairo

CAIRO, Egypt, June 7 (AP)—Four Senators, studying communications problems, arrived here today. They are Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana; Albert W. Hawkes, Republican, of New Jersey; Ernest W. McFarland, Democrat, of Arizona, and Homer E. Capehart, Republican, of Indiana.

MARINES BATTLE TO WIPE OUT JAPS CAUGHT ON OROKU

Tokyo Radio Begins Propaganda Buildup to Write Off Island.

ENEMY LOSSES MOUNT

66,324 Japanese Killed Since Start of Invasion, Nimitz Says.

GUAM, Friday, June 8 — (AP) American Marines cut off Oroku peninsula yesterday, dividing remnants of the Japanese garrison still stubbornly defending Okinawa into two separate groups, and Tokyo radio today began a propaganda buildup to write off the island.

About the time Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported 66,324 Nipponese had been killed from the April 1 invasion through Wednesday, Tokyo broadcast "the Okinawa fighting was never intended to decide the fate of our nation x x x it is only a part of the decisive war on our homeland."

Tokyo conceded however "no one can deny that the fighting on Okinawa will have a great effect on the entire war."

Jap Units Sealed Off

One concentration of Japanese was trapped on Oroku peninsula, where they were answering Marine attacks with 40 and 22 mm. and machine-gun fire and mortars. They were sealed off when Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First Marine division drove to within 300 yards of the west coast, north of Itoman town.

The other, driven into the southern tip of the island, was offering intense machine-gun fire from ridges in the Yaeju-Dake escarpment, which stretches across Okinawa from Itoman to Hanagusuku on the east coast. The enemy had fortified this escarpment for a final defense stand.

Sixth Division Marines, under Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., were pressing from the north on the Oroku Japanese, ho were making a stubborn delaying fight from dug-in positions southeast of recently captured Naha airfield.

Advance elements of both the Sixth and First Marine divisions were pressing from opposite directions on the Japanese Oroku pocket, which extends across about two miles on the west coast.

The Japanese are making a particularly stubborn stand on the east flank of the Sixth Marine division's Oroku peninsula front. They are entrenched in fortified positions in rough ground. Heavy automatic guns, apparently installed as Naha airfield antiaircraft defense guns, were being employed as ground weapons.

Troops Nearing Harbor

On the east flank, Shepherd's Leathernecks were about 1,500 yards from the head of Naha harbor, already in use by American ships.

The First Marine division's thrust toward the west coast netted about 900 yards.

Both Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th and Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's Seventh Infantry divisions were closing in on the Yaeju-Dake escarpment. Japanese were offering intense machine gun fire all along the ridge front. The escarpment ranges to 450 foot heights in the center of the island.

It was plain the Japanese selected the Yaeju-Dake escarpment line for a final defense stand and had prepared fortified positions on the ridge heights.

Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.'s estimate that his Tenth U. S. Army troops had killed 66,324 Japanese through Wednesday was an increase of 4,805 since his last casualty report to Nimitz May 30.

Seize Small Island

The Seventh division's 32nd regiment seized the small island of O in Minatoga cove on the southeast coast of Chinen peninsula. It met light resistance. This island was taken to clear the cove, which already had been used for bringing supplies to the division in amphibious vehicles because of mired roads.

In their two pockets, the Japanese still hold about 22 1-2 square miles of Okinawa.

Improving weather over the Okinawa area permitted the use of aircraft and tanks in support of the ground operations. For many days the front has been so muddy that supplies have had to be transported by hand, ship and plane.

The Sixth Division Marines, moving slowly southeastward from the Naha airdrome sector, encountered fire from machineguns, heavy automatic weapons and dug-in mortars as they pressed to Gushi town, on the south side of the Oroku peninsula, in advance of more than a mile from the airfield.

Marines of the First division, immediately east, captured Hill 108 west of Gakiton town, on a highway leading to the sizeable west coastal city of Itoman, western anchor of the Yaez-Dake escapment. Advance elements drove to the west coast about 900 yards above Itoman.

Tank-led columns of the 96th Infantry division advanced about 1,000 yards through hills northeast of Yuza town, two miles due east of Itoman.

In air operations, Privateers of Fleet Air Wing One sank two small cargo ships and damaged another in waters around Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's mainland islands. Coronados of the same wing sank a cargo vessel and damaged two others in the east China sea.

Kamikazes Checked, Japanese Admit

Erickson 1945

Guam, June 7 (AP)—The "final end" of the battle for Okinawa is in sight, largely because Americans perfected a defense against *kamikaze* (suicide) planes, Tokyo's press and radio admitted today. American headquarters, meanwhile, announced capture of the big Naha airport and further compressing of the remaining Nipponese garrison.

DAY

United States 10th Army engineers moved swiftly toward conversion of the Naha airdrome into another effective base for airblows against Japan, 325 miles to the north. The field, a prime objective of the 68-day campaign, was taken over yesterday by 6th Division Marines.

Rocket Use Credited

The Japanese Domei news agency reported from its own correspondents the imminent end of Japanese strength on Okinawa, with "the war situation gradually becoming more disadvantageous to our side."

"Further," Domei added, "the enemy has been effectively employing rocket ships and planes, which have checked out special attack (*kamikaze*) corps aircraft from getting to their target." *Kamikaze* pilots have sunk 13 American ships and damaged 45 at Okinawa.

The newspaper *Asahi*, in an editorial broadcast by Radio Tokyo, commented that the situation had become so grave "it is high time every bit of the nation's strength be thrown into this single battle of decision regardless of sacrifices involved.

"Without air supremacy," *Asahi* continued, "mastery of the sea cannot possibly be secured."

Yomiuri Hochi likewise conceded the virtual end of Okinawa, but contended "the whole course of the war, whereon the rise or fall of the nation is staked, will not depend on the outcome of this battle of Okinawa alone."

Site Not Predicted

Where the "final battle of decision that is still to come" will take place, *Yomiuri* did not predict.

The remaining 15,000 Japanese on Okinawa were squeezed into a 25-square-mile area at the southern tip of the island, where they apparently planned a final suicide stand.

Completion of the overrunning of Naha airfield was announced in Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué, which reported wide advances through the southern end of the muddy island.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland, with Maj. Gen. Lemuel G. Shepherd, Jr.'s 6th Marine Division, said the 4th Regiment, which captured the airdrome, found borders of the field strewn with wrecked Japanese planes of all types.

Fast Repair Job Seen

"The airdrome was grown over with grass during the three or more months it was inoperational," he wrote, "but it won't take a great deal of work or time—by American massive-scale construction methods—to make it considerably more than the major Ryukyuan airbase it used to be."

Naha airfield, the main Japanese stop in ferrying planes to Formosa, the Philippines, East Indies, South China and Malaya, was half seized Monday in an amphibious hop across Naha harbor by the Leathernecks. On Tuesday they cleaned out enemy strong points and yesterday they took full possession.

Marine Lieutenant Alan Shilin, of New York and Philadelphia, said: "If we have ever taken a more important Japanese airfield, I don't know what it is."

Field Heavily Mined

Col. Alan Shapley, of South Detroit, Mich., commander of the regiment that seized the airfield, said the field was heavily mined and mine-disposal teams had removed "hundreds."

"We suffered about 200 casualties taking the field. We have counted 400 Japanese dead," said the colonel.

The Marines also captured a small island immediately west of the airdrome and then moved swiftly southeastward toward a juncture with Maj. Gen. Pedro A. del Valle's 1st Marine Division, driving down the center of the island.

Naha harbor was already being readied for American use.

Across Okinawa on the east coast, meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Infantry Division cleared the Chinen peninsula, southern jaw of Nakagusuku harbor, the island's best fleet anchorage and one-time haven for Nipponese warships.

Rough Terrain For Stand

The 32 Regiment, of the fanned-out 7th Division, reached the eastern end of the escarpment, which arcs in a 4-mile crescent across the island. The land mass, 500 feet at the highest point, provides the last rough terrain for a defensive stand.

Front dispatches reported the Nipponese positions appeared strong along the entire escarpment, which runs from Hanagusuku on the east shore to Itoman on the west. Itoman is about 2 miles south of the Naha airfield.

Fierce battling was reported as elements of the 7th Infantry and 6th Marine divisions bore down on the flanks. Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Infantry Division was within 1,000 yards of the center of the escarpment. The 1st Marine and 77th Infantry divisions were near.

Last-Ditch Stand

Associated Press Correspondent Alva N. Dopking, on Okinawa, reported the Yanks were "now bumping into the Japanese last-ditch battle line" and "a showdown fight is at hand."

Because of bad weather and mired roads, the 7th Division was supplied by landing craft coming down the east coast to Minatoga with food and ammunition.

The bulk of the supplies moving to the front lines was carried by hand. Planes were used to drop supplies by parachute.

Despite the miserable weather conditions new airstrips have been completed on Okinawa and Ie Island offshore, and Tactical Air Force fighters are flying missions against Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's mainland islands, from newly constructed bases.

A few Japanese planes attacked American shipping off Okinawa Tuesday evening. Two United States vessels were damaged. Five enemy aircraft were shot down.

The military government on Okinawa already has 148,000 civilians under its jurisdiction, and great numbers are coming inside American lines daily.

Front reports said the civilians have been highly co-operative. One main factor in gaining their confidence has been hospital treatment provided the ill and wounded.

Island-Hopping Seen Over With Okinawa

1945

Washington, June 7 (AP)—The impending conquest of Okinawa winds up, military observers believe, the long, arduous "island hopping" that started with the invasion of Guadalcanal in 1942.

The next American move in the Pacific, in the opinion of these experts, will be the payoff.

With the Philippines, the Marianas, Okinawa and Iwo Jima, they say, American forces now have ample bases from which to mount a major thrust against either China or the Japanese home islands.

Guessing Game For Japs

Some minor island may still be seized to provide airstrips, but the big job of winning the land masses necessary as staging areas for the invasion air fleets and ground troops is over.

Just which way the next blow will fall is up to the enemy to guess. And the jittery Japanese appear to be laying their money on both sides of the line.

On one hand, they talk of an imminent invasion of the home islands and of the preparation of underground defenses to meet it. On the other, they appear to be shifting part of their forces from South China to mainland areas closer to Japan, apparently getting braced for a showdown in the north. Sizable forces, however, still hold the important ports of Hong Kong and Swatow and Haiphong in French Indo-China.

Comparison With Germany

American forces are now in position on Okinawa and Iwo to throw masses of medium bombers and fighters at Japan to back up the pulverizing Superfortress blows.

At the present time, experts estimate, the air campaign against Japan is about as far along as the aerial war against Germany was in February, 1944, just before the *Luftwaffe* was effectively paralyzed.

Japan, however, is considered more vulnerable than Germany at the same stage, and the reduction of Japan's war potential may be achieved in relatively less time. Saturation bombing of the kind that preceeded D-day in Europe is still in the offing.

Chinese Gains Noted

In China, presumably as part of broad Allied strategy, the Chinese Army is making sizable inroads into Japanese-held areas, taking the port of Foochow, narrowing the Japanese corridor from South to North China and drawing closer to Hong Kong.

Any landing in China would presumably be made somewhere in the Hong Kong area, since that is the sector from which the Chinese Army could be supplied most easily. Chinese progress against the Japanese there raises the possibility of a landing on friendly shores.

SMALL CITIES EXPECT RAIDS

1945

Tokyo Warns Japanese In Wake Of Osaka Attack

Guam, June 7 (AP)—Osaka's huge arsenal and factory belt were blasted today by 450 Superfortresses as the Tokyo radio warned the homeland the B-29's are preparing to extend their devastating attacks to "medium and small size cities."

The Marianas-based bombers loosed high explosives and 3,000 tons of gasoline jelly incendiaries on Japan's leading industrial metropolis.

NIGHT

[The loss of two raiders was acknowledged by the 20th Air Force at Washington.]

Expects Raids Oftener

The enemy's radio bluntly told the people that B-29 raids "will be all the more frequent, bombing objectives will be enlarged and we can expect that medium and small cities in local areas, as well as the large cities and their vicinity," will be hit.

Tokyo said B-29's have been "minutely reconnoitering" new potential targets.

To date, the big bombers have been making their large-scale attacks on the big cities, including Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Yokohama and Kobe.

Urges Fire Prevention

DAY

The enemy broadcaster urged residents of smaller cities to "place first importance to fire prevention." He pointed out such places have an advantage over the large cities because they are not so contrated and "water can be easily obtained from wells and streams."

The effect of the Osaka strike attained by the combination of hibs explosives and incendiaries was incated in Japanese reports.

The War Department in Washington said considerable anti-aircraft fire was encountered by the raiders but that fighter opposition was unaggressive.

Firemen Driven Underground

Fire fighters were driven to underground shelters by the explosives, Tokyo radio said, and then the incendiaries turned the target area into an inferno.

The high explosives were aimed particularly at the steel and cement Osaka Arsenal, one of the largest in Japan. Ignited ammunition from this and other munitions plants in the city probably added to the blazing ruins.

Tokyo said the raid continued through three hours, starting at 10 a.m. (9 p.m. Wednesday, U. S. eastern war time).

Another Japanese radio dispatch, by Domei agency, said about 40 American fighter planes, led by two B-29s, "invaded the skies over the southern Japanese home island of Kyushu, beginning more than an hour ahead of the Osaka raid."

The dispatch said the fighters apparently were from Okinawa, made little attempt to attack targets but scattered propaganda leaflets around the city of Kagoshima.

Crews of the Osaka mission B-29s reported on return to Marianas bases that the explosives and incendiaries were dropped through heavy overcast. They were unable to observe results.

30.24-27349

Tokyo said fires were burning "in the areas around Osaka castle," not far from the big arsenal. There was no report of damage to the castle itself, home of Japanese rulers in the Sixteenth Century and now headquarters for Nippon's 4th Army Division.

SUPERFORT FLEET DROPS EXPLOSIVES ON OSAKA ARSENAL

FARRON

Also Showers Incendiaries on Industrial Areas of Big Jap City.

Guam, June 7 (A. P.).—In a marked departure from recent fire raids, 450 Superforts blasted war industries and the arsenal in Osaka, the Orient's leading industrial city, with high explosives and incendiaries today in their tenth large-scale raid on Japan within a month.

The B-29s hit this morning as Tokyo radio admitted 200,000 more Japs have been driven from their homes by American air attacks and would be moved to farms to help raise Japan's meager food supply.

The bombers struck for three hours through heavy overcast. Results were not observed. But a joint Japanese Army-Navy announcement admitted fires were started in the northern and northeastern industrial sections. The enemy said flames were "steadily being brought under control." Tokyo did not disclose the effect of high explosives aimed at the concrete and steel buildings of the huge Osaka arsenal, where much of Japan's medium artillery and small arms are produced.

But enemy broadcasters did complain that this kind of tactics sent civilian air defense units racing to air-raid shelters while other B-29's showered incendiaries on the factory district. The blazes they started, Tokyo said, got a good start before the fire fighters got out of their bomb shelters.

Almost simultaneously with the Superfort blow, Japanese dispatches said, 40 army and navy fighters from Okinawa swept over suicide plane bases on Kyushu Island. In this second raid in two days, Tokyo radio said, the fighters appeared to be primarily interested in dropping propaganda leaflets over the city of Kagoshima.

Total Bomb Weight

Enemy radio reports indicated that only about ten Superfortresses dropped high-explosive bombs on Osaka, while the greater part of the force concentrated on setting new fires. While the total bomb weight was not announced, the B-29's normally carry around 3[illegible] tons of incendiaries on such fire raids.

Fires were started "in the area around Osaka Castle," Sixteenth Century home of Japan's rulers, which was converted into headquarters for the 4th Army Division, Tokyo admitted.

The castle is in the northeastern section of the city, a stone's throw from the arsenal. It is surrounded by industrial, commercial and military installations. Japanese dispatches insisted "almost no damage was sustained by military installations in the city."

No Exaggerated Claims

Strangest phase of enemy broadcasts was absence of the usual prompt and exaggerated report on the number of B-29's shot down. More than eight hours after the raid the only such claim was a recapitulation on Tuesday's Kobe raid, asserting a new record had been set of 68 B-29's shot down and 160 "severely crippled." The 21st Bomber Command here announced eight were lost over Kobe.

Today's devastation added to the 11.5 square miles of Osaka—a city where the population averages 45,000 to a square mile—burned out in bombings March 14 and June 1.

This second blast in less than a week at Japan's second largest city apparently marked it for the fate already befallen the largest, Tokyo. Recently the 21st Bomber Command said the B-29's had erased all targets they had set out to smash in the capital city. Later the command announced that "the principal portion of Yokohama (Tokyo's port city) is virtually destroyed."

Earlier Osaka Raids

Three square miles in the industrial heart of Osaka were burned out June 1, in a 3,200-ton incendiary raid by 450 Superforts, escorted by 150 Iwo-based Mustangs. The fires set then sent up smoke for 27,000 feet.

Munitions factories are among Osaka's choice targets. The Tokyo radio, admitting munitions production has not come up to expectations since late last year, announced a drastic shakeup, involving 67 persons, in the administration of munitions production.

First reports on today's Osaka raid contained no mention of losses among the big bombers. Ten were acknowledged lost over the target June 1.

Raid On Kobe

Today's raid was the second large-scale assault this week over Japan, following by two days a raid in equal strength on Kobe, Nippon's sixth largest city and principal port.

During a period of little more than two weeks large forces of the B-29's have poured more than 18,000 tons of fire bombs on Japan's industrial and military targets.

"If Japan persists in fighting this war to a finish," said Gen. George C. Kenny, commander of the Far East Air Force, at Manila yesterday, "she is liable to find the Japanese islands reduced to nothing but a menace to navigation."

Osaka's industrial areas embrace production units for machinery, machine tools, chemicals and aluminum. The city also is a shipbuilding and major railroad center.

JUN 8 1945

OSAKA LEFT ABLAZE BY B-29'S, FOE SAYS

Broadcast Calls Target Area an Inferno From Incendiary and High Explosive Blow

NO FIGHTER INTERCEPTION

Arsenal and Munitions Area Are Objectives—2 Bombers Are Reported Missing

GUAM, June 7 (AP)—High explosive bombs dropped by American Superfortresses along with gasoline jelly incendiaries totaling about 3,000 tons scattered raging fires through the arsenal and munitions-making area of Osaka today.

Not a single Japanese plane challenged the B-29's. [In Washington, however, the Twentieth Air Force announced that two planes were missing.]

The terrific effect of the combined high explosive and incendiary attack was indicated in Japanese reports.

The War Department in Washington said considerable anti-aircraft fire was encountered by the raiders but that fighter opposition was unaggressive.

Fire fighters were driven to underground shelters by the explosives, the Tokyo radio said, and then the incendiaries turned the target area into an inferno.

The high explosives were aimed particularly at the steel and cement Osaka arsenal, one of the largest in Japan. Ignited ammunition from this and other munitions plants in the city probably added to the blazing ruins.

Tokyo said the attack continued through three hours.

Another Japanese radio dispatch, by the Domei agency, said about forty American fighter planes, led by two B-29's, "invaded the skies" over the southern Japanese home island of Kyushu, beginning more than an hour ahead of the Osaka attack.

The dispatch said the fighters, apparently from Okinawa, made little attempt to attack targets but scattered propaganda leaflets around the city of Kagoshima.

No Interception Met

Crews of the Osaka mission B-29's reported on return to Marianas bases that the explosives and incendiaries were dropped through heavy overcast. They were unable to observe results.

No Japanese opposition of any sort was observed. The returned fliers said the sky above the overcast was empty of Japanese interceptors, anti-aircraft shells and fire balloons.

Tokyo said fires were burning "in the areas around Osaka Castle," not far from the big arsenal. There was no report of damage to the castle itself, home of Japanese rulers in the sixteenth century and now headquarters for Japan's Fourth Army Division.

The broadcast and a Japanese joint army-navy communiqué on the attack made no claim of any B-29's shot down.

The Domei agency reported that American air attacks had "rendered homeless" 50,000 families, totaling 200,000 persons, in Japanese cities. These families, it added, were being moved to farms to help boost food production.

ROOSEVELT ENDS DUTY OFF OKINAWA

Guam, June 7 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Commander Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. arrived at Guam today after seventy-eight days at sea in the Okinawa campaign aboard a destroyer escort he skippers.

"It was a long time," said Commander Roosevelt who is returning to the States for assignment at the Navy War College.

He said the Okinawa campaign was rugged for his small type ship operating seventy-eight days without stopping its engines, or twice as long a period as the ship was designed to operate at sea. Getting fresh food was a problem, and some men in his crew came down with boils.

His ship was in an escort force covering the jeep escort carriers whose flyers "are the unsung heroes of naval aviation."

"Those boys are really fighting the war out there," he declared. "All we do is pick them up when they go in the drink."

His gunners shot down four Jap planes in air assaults in the Okinawa area. Part of the time the ship was on anti-submarine detail.

Commander Roosevelt has been in the forward Pacific area since last October, participating in the Luzon, Iwo Jima and Okinawa invasions.

YANK FLYERS POUND BORNEO

MacArthur's Planes Attack Brunei Bay Airfield

HAMPSON

Manila, Friday, June 8 (AP)—Liberator bombers struck at Labuan Island in Brunei Bay, British Borneo, Wednesday as air blows against the East Indies were stepped up.

It was announced also that Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell had conferred here with Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Stilwell, who once commanded American forces in China, Burma and India and now is commander of Army Ground Forces, visited forward areas and talked with theater commanders. The time of his visit and the subjects discussed were not disclosed.

Airfield And Barracks Hit

Air fighting predominated in the Far Eastern campaign.

The 13th Air Force dug craters in the Timbalai airdrome on Labuan and smashed Japanese bivouacs on the island, which is 200 miles northwest across the neck of Borneo from Tarakan and an equal distance southwest from the American-held isle of Balabac.

Elsewhere in western and southern Borneo the jungle air force medium and fighter bombers and 7th Fleet heavies blasted airdromes, troop concentrations, shipyards and shipping. Among the targets of 225 tons of bombs was Jesselton airdrome, south of Brunei Bay.

Reports Widespread Damage

General MacArthur's communiqué reported "widespread damage" in Borneo from the air strikes. He announced that two freighters were sunk and a river steamer set afire at Bandjermasin in southern Dutch Borneo, while Allied light naval units farther north near Kudat destroyed several motor launches and small craft and set afire a fuel dump.

Seventh Fleet bombers sank two small ships and a number of junks off the coast of Formosa Tuesday and Wednesday while 5th Air Force heavy bombers and fighters set numerous fires in Taito, on Formosa's east coast and strafted the Taito airdrome.

Fifth Air Force Liberators also heavily hit a steamer at the mouth of the Yangtze River in China and other planes sank a 2,000-ton freighter 60 miles east of Shanghai.

Three small freighters were sunk at Vinh, Indo-China, and two other ships were left burning.

Still other planes struck at the Celebes, the Moluccas, the Lesser Sundas, the Bismarcks, the Solomons and New Guinea.

The air forces also gave close support to ground operations on Luzon and Mindanao.

Troops of the 37th (Buckeye) Division, thrusting rapidly northward through the gorge leading to the Cagayan Valley of northern Luzon, captured the town of Bambang and advanced 3 miles beyond it, within 4½ miles of the key road junction town of Bayombang.

Expect Fight At Bridge

The Buckeye troops were meeting slight opposition but expected they might meet trouble at the Santa Fe River bridge.

In central Luzon the Japanese were cleared from defended positions in the rugged mountains east of Manila, the communiqué said.

Planes supporting both operations dropped 200 tons of bombs.

On the southern island of Mindanao, MacArthur announced further attrition of enemy personnel and supplies with limited gains against stiffening Japanese resistance.

STILWELL CONFERS WITH MACARTHUR

Manila, June 7 (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of Army Ground Forces, has been in Manila conferring with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of all "On to Tokyo" ground forces, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters disclosed today.

Stilwell made several visits to forward areas, inspecting troops and examining terrain. He consulted with various commanders in the theater.

There was little doubt that the primary subject of the conference between the two generals was the next major American amphibious operation in the Pacific and the disposition of the 7,000,000 American troops ground forces to be used against Japan.

American commanders haven't said where the next big seaborne push will strike—the China coast or Japan—but the Nipponese have been openly guessing that it would be Japan. It has been generally conceded that at least the initial part of the invasion of the enemy's homeland would be under the direction of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, co-commander with MacArthur for the final drive.

Stilwell is one of the Army's leading authorities on China, where he was former commander of American forces. His visit to Manila at a time when the Japs are withdrawing from some sections of the China coast and contracting their hold in other port areas may be significant.

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Almost simultaneously with the MacArthur-Stilwell conference, the Chinese high command announced that well over 100 miles of the East China coast around Foochow, just beyond the northern tip of Formosa, has been cleared of Japanese.

And the Japs' Domei news agency broadcast a dispatch saying that worried Nipponese in Hong Kong, key port of the South China coast, were "making every effort to prepare for any imaginable contingency." The Japanese have been withdrawing their forces in this sector for several weeks toward Hong Kong and Canton, while bombers from MacArthur's command and the China-based United States 14th Air Force harried both cities.

3,000 Japs Killed East Of Manila

HAMPSON

Manila, June 7 (AP)—Doughboys of the 38th Division battled a desperate enemy throughout the Marikina hills, east of Manila, Wednesday.

More than 3,000 Japanese have been killed in this area by Maj. Gen. William C. Chase's men and large quantities of military booty captured.

The Japanese, apparently aware that the 38th is breaking them up to liquidate them piecemeal, are fighting fiercely.

On Mindanao, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's 8th Army troops made two new landings Tuesday to completely seal off Davao Gulf.

New Landings

With warships and strong air support, the men landed at Cape San Augustin, southeasternmost tip of Mindanao, and on Balut Island. Opposition was negligible.

In a radically different "cruncher" maneuver in central Mindanao, Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff's 24th Division is driving a strong Japanese garrison west directly into the fire of Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin's 31st Division advancing eastwardly.

It was learned today that General Eichelberger presented a Silver Star, a Bronze Star and the Air Medal to Major General Woodruff—the latter for flights in artillery planes over his front lines.

In the 38th's "divide-and-kill" action in the Marikina hills, one battalion battled the Nipponese atop Mount Purro while other elements fought toward Mounts Ayaas and Coponanan. Another column pushed toward Mount Mapatad.

As the troops fought farther into the mountains the supply problem became difficult. Engineers were able to bulldoze roads to the base of the mountains, but in many places supplies had to be carried manually to the front-line fighters.

In other far-flung Philippine battle areas, Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's Buckeye (37th) Division pushed farther into north Luzon's Cagayan Valley against sporadic but tough Japanese resistance.

Cebu Residents Return

The 5th Air Force's round-the-clock airstrikes in support of the Buckeye's advance is the most intense of the Pacific war.

From Cebu in the Visayans came word that 120,000 Cebu city residents who fled during the fighting have returned and are now rebuilding the city. Cebu's provincial Governor, Leandro Tojong, estimated that 25,000 Cebu inhabitants were killed by the Japanese.

B-29 New Yorkers Get Air Medals

B-29 Base, Tinian (Delayed) (A. P.).—Award of the following air medals for "meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights" against Japan were announced by the Twenty-first Bomber Command here today:

Lieut. Albert R. Naswich, 62-98 Saunders street, Elmhurst, Queens (bombardier).

Lieut. Morton Zelichson, 1400 East Fifth street, Brooklyn (navigator).

Lieut. Donald Duane, 52 Geranium avenue, Floral Park, L. I. (navigator).

Lieut. Theodore Kupferman, 2128 Seventy-third street, Brooklyn (bombardier).

Lieut. Leo Berg, 52 Arden street, New York city (navigator).

Corporal J. Wing, 317 West 40th street, New York city (gunner).

Sergt. George L. Ginden, 918 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn (gunner).

Corporal Julius Febberblum, 178 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn (radio operator).

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JAP CABINET MEETS IN CRISIS

Suguki Sees Emperor—New Shake-up Imminent.

San Francisco, June 7 (A. P.).—Premier Kantaro Suzuki of Japan met with his Cabinet in special session for five hours today after reporting to the Emperor on political matters amid indications that another political reshuffling may be at hand.

Radio Tokyo reported the meeting in a terse broadcast today, recorded by the FCC, that gave no indication as to the purpose of the extraordinary session beyond saying it discussed "the various problems of the day."

The Premier's audience with the Emperor, following a conference between Suzuki and the president of Japan's powerful new Totalitarian party, came as the war situation deteriorated sharply for Nippon. Osaka was burning from another incendiary raid by American Superforts and the loss of Okinawa, doorstep island to the homeland, was all but acknowledged by Jap broadcasts.

Only yesterday, Tokyo reported a meeting of representatives of various Jap political units under the auspices of the Political Association of Great Japan, the new Totalitarian party. This meeting and Suzuki's conference with Gen. Jiro Minami, president of the new Totalitarian party, prior to seeing the Emperor, were the strongest indications recently of the part which Minami's organization may be playing in Jap affairs.

Vice-Speaker Resigns.

The Domei News Agency announced, without explanation, the resignation of Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, vice-speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives.

Regional rice shortages already are plaguing the Jap people, Domei reported in a broadcast recorded by the FCC, but contended that those affected were ready to match the endurance of their "forefathers who often suffered, but overcame acute famines."

Broadcasts dealing with the military situation were equally gloomy.

Two Japanese correspondents reported to Domei that the "end of the Okinawa battle is in sight with the war situation gradually becoming more disadvantageous to our side."

Larger numbers of U. S. land-based planes were moving into Okinawa, they said, and by "effectively employing" rocket ships and planes the Americans had kept Japanese suicide planes "from getting to their targets" in Okinawa waters.

The Tokyo newspaper Yomuiri Hochi expressed concern over American propaganda leaflets which it said were being dropped over the home islands, saying such tactics "gained considerable success against Germany."

The army has called on the Jap people to make a suicidal stand in defense of the empire against American invaders, Radio Tokyo reported.

In a twenty-page People's Handbook for Resistance Combat, the army exhorted the 100,000,000 people of the home islands to "become special (suicide) attackers" in the event of American landings, "thus defending the empire to the last," a broadcast quoting Domei said.

TWO JAP ADMIRALS KILLED 'IN ACTION'

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7—(AP) Two more Japanese admirals have died "in action," the enemy's Domei news agency reported tonight.

The broadcast, picked up by the Federal Communications Commission, said authorities at the Sasebo naval base on western Kyushu island identified the two as Rear Admirals Rujima Sugi and Minoru Kariya.

Speaker Of Jap House Resigns

San Francisco June 7 (AP)—Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, vice speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, resigned today, the Domei news agency said in reporting a busy day for Premier Suzuki. No explanation was given.

Suzuki talked with Gen. Jiro Minami, president of the new totalitarian party, the Political Association of Great Japan, and then reported to Emperor Hirohito on the political situation.

Also on Suzuki's list of callers before he went to the palace, were Chief Cabinet Secretary Sekomizu, and Ministers without Portfolio Hyogoro Sakurai and Vice Admiral Masazo Sakonji, said the broadcast.

San Francisco, June 7 (A. P.).—The Melbourne radio today denied a Japanese claim that the "supreme commander" of Australian forces on Tarakan Island had been killed in action May 25. The denial came shortly after Radio Tokyo issued the report. Both broadcasts were recorded by the FCC.

Miyako Jima Shelled by Sub

San Francisco, June 7 (A. P.).—An Allied submarine yesterday shelled Japanese positions on Miyako Jima, about 180 miles southwest of Okinawa in the Sakishima group, radio Tokyo reported today in a broadcast recorded by the FCC.

Brother Of Former Jap Premier Interned

San Francisco, June 7 (AP)—Hidemaro Konoye, brother of the former Japanese Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, and a Miss Nejiko Suwa, a "top ranking" Japanese violinist, are among the Japanese nationals interned in Germany by the United States, the Japanese Domei news agency reported today.

The former Premier's brother, Domei said, is a "musical conductor of international note," and had performed with the Berlin Symphony Orchestra. Miss Suwa was in Europe for a number of years, studying and performing in Paris and Berlin.

They were interned by the United States 7th Army in southern Germany, Domei said.

B-29 Tactics 'Unfair'

San Francisco, June 7 (AP)—Radio Tokyo complained today of a "new tactic" being used by Superfortresses which today raided Osaka.

"First," said Tokyo, discussing the Yokahoma raid last week, "a formation of ten B-29's flew over the city and dumped explosive bombs, thereby chasing our civilian air defensive units to air-raid shelters. Then, after that, the enemy dropped incendiary bombs, thereby slowing up the initial fire-prevention activities."

The broadcast, recorded here, suggested the defense units could cut damage and speed their work by noting the time of descent and distance of dispersion of bombs. It takes 45 seconds for a bomb to fall from 10,000 meters, the broadcast said, adding:

"Thus, you can run quite a distance in the opposite direction after sighting the explosives."

AUSTRALIANS DENY GEN. DARRICK KILLED

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SAN FRANCISCO, June 7—(AP) Melbourne radio today denied a Japanese claim that the "supreme commander" of Australian forces on Tarakan island, identified by Melbourne as Lt. Gen. Darrick, had been killed in action.

The denial came shortly after radio Tokyo issued the report, saying the Australian leader was killed in "close quarter" fighting May 25. Both broadcasts were recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Melbourne said Tokyo had probably misinterpreted a recent Australian broadcast reporting the death in action on Tarakan May 23 of Lt. Thomas Derrick V. C.

Secret Factories Made Guns In Norway

DARRIS

San Francisco, June 7 (AP)—A Norwegian diplomat today bared the story of how thousands of his countrymen toiled in secret factories to produce great stores of guns and ammunition under the very noses of the Nazis.

Hans Olav, of the Norwegian Embassy in Washington, said in an interview that secret factories in Norway's almost inaccessible mountains turned out thousands of sten guns and millions of rounds of ammunition for distribution among 40,000 Norwegian underground fighters.

Supplies By Chute And Boat

Olav disclosed also that Britain and America sent arms and other military equipment into Norway by parachute, submarine and surface boats.

"The factories," Olav said, "were highly concealed. They were scattered throughout areas of the country that were impossible to reach except on foot.

"Just how many guns and rounds of ammunition were turned out we have no idea. But we do know that thousands of Sten guns were manufactured and that millions of rounds of ammunition for them and other types of guns were also turned out.

Worked Day And Night

"There were several of these factories. Between 10,000 and 15,000 persons were employed there. They worked day and night. The Germans discovered that our people were turning out munitions, but despite exhaustive searches they never discovered one single factory."

The Norwegian diplomat said if the Allies had invaded Norway there would have been enough ammunition to have shared with them.

The secret factories also turned out ammunition for the Kragjorgensen gun, a rifle used by the regular Norwegian Army. Many of the Norwegian underground fighters had hidden this type rifle when the country was invaded by the Germans.

Sweden's Role Revealed

Olav's story followed disclosure by Erik Husfeldt, of the newly arrived Danish delegation, that Sweden, with the approval of the Allies, secretly armed the Danish underground.

Husfeldt told a news conference that Swedish ships met Danish fishing boats in the night and handed over cases of automatic pistols and ammunition.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

OKINAWA.

1st Marine—Advanced down center of island.

6th Marine—Captured Naha airfield; mopped up Oroku Peninsula.

7th Infantry—Pressed against southern Jap pocket; continued mop-up of Chinen Peninsula.

77th and 96th Infantry—Pushed down center toward Jap last-ditch line.

PHILIPPINE.

24th and 31st Infantry—Pressed on Japs in central Mindanao trap.

37th Infantry—Continued Cagayan Valley push, northern Luzon.

38th Infantry—Met stiff resistance from Japs trapped in Manila watershed area.

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ARGENTINA BANS ANOTHER PAPER

Montevideo, Uruguay, June 7 (A. P.).—Buenos Aires newspapers report that the Argentine Government yesterday ordered the indefinite closing of the daily Tribuna of Rosario, organ of the Progressive Democratic party, just before the lifting of the closure of other newspapers.

Buenos Aires, June 7 (A. P.).—The government of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell today lifted the closures ordered against newspapers and other publications suspended in recent months for "promoting intranquillity among the people," and voided the limitations imposed on journalists for similar cause. The measure, however, did not apply to publications which had been suspended for what the Government called dissemination of social theories adverse to the Argentine Constitution.

The announcement came a short time after the Argentine Federation of Journalists disclosed the abandonment of plans to celebrate annual Journalists' Day tomorrow. The statement by the journalists said that Government restrictions on the press made such a celebration inappropriate.

Union With Guatemala Opposed in El Salvador

Congress Reported Divided on Federation Plan

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 7 (AP).—Efforts of the Presidents of Guatemala and Ey Salvadore to establish a federation of the two countries are being opposed in the El Salvadore Congres, it was reported here tonight.

An editorial from the El Salvador newspaper "Diario Latino," reprinted in "La Prensa Libre" here, indicated that twenty-eight Deputies were against and twenty-two Deputies in favor of the federation, which would be the cornerstone for a long-proposed federation of all Central American republics. Diplomatic quarters here said the split may frustrate the plans for unity.

The Guatemalan newspaper "El Imparcial" reported that President Juan Jose Arevaldo of Guatemala and General Salvador Castenada Castro, President of El Salvador, will meet before June 15 to sign a new pact between the two countries as a first concrete step toward a Central American Union.

Unofficial and official reports have said the two Presidents had agreed to form a "progressive federation" of the two countries, to be set up by means of diplomatic agreements. Tariff barriers would be destroyed, currencies co-ordinated, a joint commercial navy and air line created and all passport restrictions abolished.

In Costa Rica opposition to a Centrad American federation has been general. While the position of Honduras was undisclosed officially, the newspaper "La Epoca" in Tegucigalpa asserted that Honduras was unwilling to accept th present plans for a federation. recent Congressional resclution indicated that Nacaragua was apparently willing to approve the proposal.

Mr. Howe explained that prospecting and surface diamond drilling had not been restricted, as it was necessary to continue the search for base and strategic metals and minerals.

"It is very gratifying to note that important discoveries of tungsten, molybdenum and copper have been made," he said. "Also, in the last few years a number of promising gold properties have been discovered and partially developed by surface drilling. The lifting of this order will allow further development of these properties."

Canada's Exports Protested

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 6 (AP).—M. J. Coldwell, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leader, told a poltical rally tonight he had been informed that the Dominion government had issued export permits for the immediate shipment of 4,000,000 pounds of aluminum to Spain. "Apparently the government has learned nothing from the war," he said. "No sooner are the battles against Fascism won than we begin to rearm our enemies."

Canada Lifts All Restrictions On Metals and Minerals Mining

OTTAWA, June 7 (AP).—All metals control restrictions on the mining of gold and other metals or minerals have been removed, it was announced today by the office of Munitions Minister Clarence Decatur Howe.

The original order, designed to conserve man power and machinery, prohibited all expansion of existing mines and development of new properties after June 22, 1942, except by metals-control permit.

Today's action means that all restrictions on the sinking of mine shafts, the expansion of underground work and the opening of new mines have been lifted. Mining operators will be able to lay plans to begin new developments.

However, Mr. Howe, said:

"Mining labor is still subject to strict control by national selective service and it may be many months before machinery becomes available. The removal of the restrictions is in line with the policy of the government in rescinding all limitations on civilian industry as quickly as conditions warrant."

TRUMAN EXPECTS BIG THREE PARLEY WITHIN 40 DAYS

WASHINGTON, June 7.—(AP) President Truman said today he expected a meeting of the Big Three would take place within the next 40 days.

He added in response to news conference questions that he believed the Syrian question can be worked out without a big five meeting such as has been suggested by France.

At the same time he predicted there would be a declaration very soon in San Francisco on the troublesome veto question in the world security organization.

Asked if he favored a Big Five meeting on the Syrian dispute, Mr. Truman replied flatly that he did not.

Asked for his reason, he said the meeting which has been contemplated for some time has concerned only the Big Three—the United States, Russia and Great Britain—to discuss world affairs. Then he added the belief that the near eastern problems could be worked out without the larger meeting.

French Ambassador Henri Bonnet today gave the State department his country's formal suggestion for a "Big Five" session.

President Truman said he did not know about Ambassador Bonnet's note which was handed to Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew.

Jackson Asks Sure Punishment For All War-guilty Germans

Chief of U. S. Counsel for Prosecution Says We May Be Alone in Inquiring Into Matter of Culpability.

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—The chief American prosecutor of Axis war criminals urged today sure punishment for the guilty, and declared against any dilatory tactics in trial procedure.

The trials, said Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, must not be regarded in the same light as trials under the American system, where defense is a matter of constitutional right.

"Fair hearings for the accused are, of course, required to make sure we punish only the right men and for the right reasons," he said. "But the procedure of these hearings may properly bar obstructive and dilatory tactics resorted to by defendants in our ordinary criminal trials."

Failure to try those accused, he stated, "would mock the dead and make cynics of the living."

Justice Jackson told President Truman in a 5,000-word report that he had assurances from the War Department that those likely to be accused as war criminals "will be kept in close confinement and stern control."

He said the preparations for the prosecution of major war criminals will not impede or delay trials of other offenders guilty of lesser crimes.

He added that there are many such men "in our possession."

While it has cost "unmeasured thousands of American lives to beat and blind these men," Justice Jackson declared, their trials should be "as dispassionate as the times and horrors we deal with will permit."

Three General Categories.

He pointed out that his own responsibilities extend only to major criminals whose offenses have no particular geographical localization and who will be punished by joint decision of the Allied governments as provided in the Moscow declaration of November 1, 1943. In his visit to the European theater, he said, he attempted to establish standards and the cases fall into three general categories:

1. Offenses against military personnel of the United States, such as the killing of American airmen who crash-landed and other Americans who became prisoners of war. He said that field forces from time immemorial have dealt with such offenders.

He said negotiations for an International Military Tribunal, representing the United States, the United Kingdom, Soviet Russia and France, to try guilty Nazis, have not yet been completed, but that he did not consider it wise to wait this final step before preparing the American case.

He said the American case was being prepared on the assumption that an "inescapable responsibility rests upon this country to conduct an inquiry, preferably in association with others, but alone if necessary, into the culpability of those whom there is propable cause to accuse of atrocities and other crimes."

officials who are in authority in the Government, in the military establishments, including the general staff, and in the financial, industrial, and economic life of Germany who by all civilized standards are provable to be common criminals."

"We also propose to establish the criminal character of several voluntary organizations which have played a cruel and controlling part in subjugating the German people and then their neighbors," such as the Gestapo and the SS, whose recruits were taken from volunteers because of "aptitude for the fanatical devotion to, their violent purposes."

The case against the major defendants, he emphasized, is "concerned with the Nazi master plan" and not with individual barbarities and perversions.

The Test of a Crime.

He said the prosecutors face the task of establishing "incredible events by credible evidence." The test of a crime, he said, should be whether it "fundamentally outraged the conscience of the American people and brought them finally to the conviction that their own liberty and civilization could not persist in the same world with the Nazi power."

Such acts, he argued, were criminal by standards generally accepted in all civilized countries and should establish that "retribution by laws awaits those who in the future similarly attack civilization."

"We propose to punish acts which have been regarded as criminal since the time of Cain and have been so written in every civilized code," he declared.

He said legal charges against top Nazi leaders and organizations such as the S. S. and Gestapo include (A) atrocities against persons or property, (B) offenses, including persecutions on racial or religious grounds committed since 1933 and (C) "invasions of other countries and initiations of wars of aggressions in violation of international laws or treaties."

The legal position of the United States is that "it is high time that we act on the juridical principle that aggressive war-making is illegal and criminal."

PEACETIME DRAFT HIT BY RELIGIOUS, LABOR LEADERS

WASHINGTON, June 7 — (AP) Religious, labor and education leaders spoke vigorously aganist peacetime draft legislation today on the ground that the issue can wait until the war is won.

Their arguments were made to the House committee on Postwar military policy by spokesmen for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Catholic hierarchy in the United States, the Rabbinical Assembly of America, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Evangelical and Reformed church.

Favor Adequate Defense

All favored adequate defense but suggested that action on peacetime military conscription should be deferred until victory is won and the pattern of peace is clear.

Dr. Herbert J. Burgatahler, president of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, testified that the Federal Council of Churches of Christ opposed the bill because "the precise nature or strength of armaments that may be required can not be foreseeen now."

"The people for whom I speak and the churches with which they are identified hold to the view that our nation should not at this time take any action which would reverse our historic policy with respect to compulsory military training."

Mrs. William A. Hastings, Madison, Wis., president of the PTA, suggested that peacetime military training is unnecessary.

"If," she said, "a reasonably sized standing army, along with a strong national guard force, is ready for an immediate emergency, then our youth, in good physical condition, skilled and alert in mind, can soon be prepared for any part they must play."

Chairman Woodrum (D.-Va.) read a letter from the Very Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carroll, general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare conference saying the Catholic hierarchy in the United States believed that a matter "so important should await decision until the end of the war when it can be known what the international situation will be."

Sees Open Invitation to War

Byrl A. Whitney, assistant general counsel of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, testified that passage of the bill now would be an open invitation to other countries to prepare for war.

"There is," he said, "something pitifully ironical about a nation vigorously preparing for the next war and delaying the problems of peace while fighting a war to destroy militarism and to establish enduring world peace."

Saying that the Rabbinical assembly is not a pacifist organization, Dr. Robert Gordis, president, declared that action now on the legislation "would be unwise and even dangerous.

"What is more," he said, "a large standing army with an active bureaucracy and a permanent conscription system must ultimately undermine democracy . . . for us to adopt this peacetime military training program would mean to serve notice that we have no faith in the capacity of the United Nations to achieve a lasting peace organization."

Huber F. Klemme of Cleveland, speaking for the Evangelical and Reformed church, opposed the legislation on the ground that "we can see only a militarization of our democracy that will tend toward future wars."

Mitchell, co-editors of Amerasia magazine; and Mark Julius Gayn, free lance magazine writer.

The charges are conspiracy to violate espionage statutes covering unauthorized possession or transmitting of nation l defense data. Conviction carries a possible two year prison term and $10,000 fine.

The FBI said some of the information which leaked out was published in Amerasia magazine.

Meanwhile, the lieutenant and the government employes in Washington were arranging to post $10,000 bond each for their freedom, the FBI said. The others were arrested in New York.

The department had nothing officially to say about Larsen and Service. Officials said however that Service had a good record since 1933 as an efficient and able officer. Larsen has been with the China division since last August before that worked in Naval e. He was an employe ngolian and Chinese govyears ago.

Grew Hints New Development In Espionage Investigation

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WASHINGTON, June 7—(AP) War secrets have been leaking from the government for months, the State department said today, and six arrests by the FBI is only one of the steps contemplated to tighten the security boundaries.

Acting Secretary Joseph C. Grew hinted other developments in the case but the Federal Bureau of Investigation said it knew of no new arrests impending now.

Grew said in a statement "a comprehensive security program is to be continued unrelentingly in order to stop completely the illegal and disloyal conveyance of confidential and other secret information to unauthorized persons."

State and Navy departments, and the FBI, investigated for two and a half months to find out how official and secret data was leaking out and announced last night the arrest of Navy Lt. Andrew Roth, Emmanuel Sigurd Larsen, State department Far East specialist; John Stewart, Service, also a State department foreign service officer; Philip Jacob Jaffe and Kate Louise

The Text of Justice Jackson's Report to the President on Trials for War Criminals

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WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The White House today made public the following "report by Mr. Justice Robert H. Jackson, Chief of Counsel for the United States in the prosecution of Axis war criminals," to President Truman:

My dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to report accomplishments during the month since you named me as Chief of Counsel for the United States in prosecuting the principal Axis war criminals.

In brief, I have selected staffs from the several services, departments and agencies concerned; worked out a plan for preparation, briefing, and trial of the cases; allocated the work among the several agencies; instructed those engaged in collecting or processing evidence; visited the European theatre to expedite the examination of captured documents and the interrogation of witnesses and prisoners; coordinated our preparation of the main case with preparation by Judge Advocates of many cases not included in my responsibilities; and arranged cooperation and mutual assistance with the United Nations War Crimes Commission and with counsel appointed to represent the United Kingdom in the joint prosecution.

I

The responsibilities you have conferred on me extend only to "the case of major criminals whose offenses have no particular geographical localization and who will be punished by joint decision of the governments of the Allies," as provided in the Moscow declaration of Nov. 1, 1943, by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. It does not include localized cases of any kind.

Accordingly, in visiting the European theatre, I attempted to establish standards to segregate from our case against the principal offenders, cases against many other offenders and to expedite their trial.

These cases fall into three principal classes:

1. The first class comprises offenses against military personnel of the United States—such, for example, as the killing of American airmen who crash-landed, and other Americans who became prisoners of war.

In order to insure effective military operation, the field forces from time immemorial have dealt with such offenses on the spot. Authorization of this prompt procedure, however, had been withdrawn because of the fear of stimulating retaliation through execution of captured Americans on trumped-up charges. The surrender of Germany and liberation of our prisoners has ended that danger.

Summary Action Advocated

The morale and safety of our own troops and effective government of the control area seemed to require prompt resumption of summary dealing with this type of case. Such proceedings are likely to disclose evidence helpful to the case against the major criminals and will not prejudice it in view of the measures I have suggested to preserve evidence and to prevent premature execution of those who are potential defendants or witnesses in the major case.

I flew to Paris and Frankfort and conferred with Generals Eisenhower, Smith, Clay and Betts, among others, and arranged to have a representative on hand to clear questions of conflict in any particular case. We also arranged an exchange of evidence between my staff and the theatre judge advocate's staff.

The officials of other countries were most anxious to help. For example, the French brought to General Donovan and me in Paris evidence that civilians in Germany had beaten to death witth wrenches three American airmen. They had obtained from the German buergomeister identification of the killers, had taken them into custody, and offered to deliver them to our forces.

Cases such as this are not infrequent. Under the arrangements perfected, the military authorities are enabled to move in cases of this class without delay. Some are already under way; some by now have been tried and verdicts rendered. Some concentration camp cases are also soon to go on trial.

Trials by Local Authorities

2. A second class of offenders, the prosecution of which will not interfere with the major case, consists of those who, under the Moscow Declaration, are to be sent back to the scene of their crimes for trial by local authorities. These comprise localized offenses or atrocities against persons or property, usually of civilians of countries formerly occupied by Germany. The part of the United States in these cases consists of the identification of offenders and the surrender on demand of those who are within our control.

The United Nations War Crimes Commission is especially concerned with cases of this kind. It represents many of the United Nations, with the exception of Russia. It has been usefully engaged as a body with which the aggrieved of all the United Nations have recorded their accusations and evidence. Lord Wright, representing Australia, is the chairman of this commission, and Lieut. Col. Joseph V. Hodgson is the United States representative.

In London I conferred with Lord Wright and Colonel Hodgson in an effort to coordinate our work with that of the commission wherever there might be danger of conflict or duplication. There was no difficulty in arriving at an understanding for mutual exchange of information. We undertook to respond to requests for any evidence in our possession against those listed with the commission as criminals and to cooperate with each of the United Nations in efforts to bring this class of offenders to justice.

Requests for the surrender of persons held by American forces may present diplomatic or political problems which are not my responsibility. But so far as my work is concerned, I advised the commission, as well as the appropriate American authorities, that there is no objection to the surrender of any person except on grounds that we want him as a defendant or as a witness in the major case.

Third Class of Cases

3. In a third class of cases, each country, of course, is free to prosecute treason charges in its own tribunals and under its own laws against its own traitorous nationals—Quislings, Lavals, "Lord Haw Haws" and the like.

The consequence of these arrangements is that preparations for the prosecution of major war criminals will not impede or delay prosecution of other offenders. In these latter cases, however, the number of known offenses is likely to exceed greatly the number of prosecutions, because witnesses are rarely able satisfactorily to identify particular soldiers in uniform whose acts they have witnessed.

This difficulty of adequately identifying individual perpetrators of atrocities and crimes makes it the more important that we proceed against the top officials and organizations responsible for originating the criminal policies, for only by so doing can there be just retribution for many of the most brutal acts.

II

Over a month ago the United States proposed to the United Kingdom, Soviet Russia and France a specific plan, in writing, that these four powers join in a protocol establishing an international military tribunal, defining the jurisdiction and powers of the tribunal, naming the categories of acts declared to be crimes, and describing those individuals and organizations to be placed on trial. Negotiation of such an agreement between the four powers is not yet complete.

In view of the immensity of our task, it did not seem wise to await consummation of international arrangements before proceeding with preparation of the American case. Accordingly, I went to Paris, to American Army Headquarters at Frankfort and Wiesbaden, and to London, for the purpose of assembling, organizing, and instructing personnel from the existing services and agencies and getting the different organizations coordinated and at work on the evidence. I uniformly met with eager cooperation.

The custody and treatment of war criminals and suspects appeared to require immediate attention. I asked the War Department to deny those prisoners who are suspected war criminals the privileges which would appertain to their rank if they were merely prisoners of war; to assemble them at convenient and secure locations for interrogation by our staff; to deny them access to the press; and to hold them in the close confinement ordinarily given suspected criminals.

The War Department has been subjected to some criticism from the press for these measures, for which it is fair that I should acknowledge responsibility. The most elementary considerations for insuring a fair trial and for the success of our case suggest the imprudence of permitting these prisoners to be interviewed indiscriminately or to use the facilities of the press to convey information to each other and to criminals yet uncaptured.

Our choice is between treating them as honorable prisoners of war with the privileges of their ranks, or to classify them as war criminals, in which case they should be treated as such. I have assurances from the War Department that those likely to be accused as war criminals will be kept in close confinement and stern control.

Conferences in London

Since a considerable part of our evidence has been assembled in London, I went there on May 28 with General Donovan to arrange for its examination, and to confer with the United Nations War Crimes Commission and with officials of the British Government responsible for the prosecution of war criminals.

We had extended conferences with the newly-appointed Attorney General, the Lord Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, the Treasury Solicitor, and others. On May 29, Prime Minister Churchill announced in the House of Commons that Attorney General Sir David Maxwell Fyfe had been appointed to represent the United Kingdom in the prosecution. Following this announcement, members of my staff and I held extended conferences with the Attorney General and his staff. The sum of these conferences is that the British are taking steps parallel with our own to clear the military and localized cases for immediate trial and to effect a complete interchange of evidence and a coordination of planning and preparation of the case by the British and American representatives.

Despite the fact that the prosecution of the major war criminals involves problems of no mean dimensions, I am able to report that no substantial differences exist between the United Kingdom representatives and ourselves, and that minor differences have been adjusted easily as one or the other of us advanced the better reasons for his view.

The Provisional Government of the French Republic has advised that it accepts in principle the American proposals for trials before an international military tribunal. It is expected to designate its representative shortly.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, while not yet committed, has been kept informed of our steps and there is no reason to doubt that it will unite in the prosecution. We propose to make provision for others of the United Nations to become adherents to the agreement.

III

The time, I think, has come when it is appropriate to outline the basic features of the plan of prosecution on which we are tentatively proceeding in preparing the case of the United States.

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1. The American case is being prepared on the assumption that an inescapable responsibility rests upon this country to conduct an inquiry, preferably in association with others, but alone if necessary, into the culpability of those whom there is probable cause to accuse of atrocities and other crimes.

We have many such men in our possession. What shall we do with them? We could, of course, set them at large without a hearing. But it has cost unmeasured thousands of American lives to beat and find these men. To free them without a trial would mock the dead and make cynics of the living.

On the other hand, we could execute or otherwise punish them without a hearing. But undiscriminating executions or punishments without definite findings of guilt, fairly arrived at, would violate pledges repeatedly given and would not set easily on the American conscience or be remembered by our children with pride.

The only other course is to determine the innocence or guilt of the accused after a hearing as dispassionate as the times and the horrors we deal with will permit and upon a record that will leave our reasons and motives clear.

Fair Hearings Required

2. These hearings, however, must not be regarded in the same light as a trial under our system, where defense is a matter of constitutional right. Fair hearings for the accused are, of course, required to make sure that we punish only the right men and for the right reasons. But the procedure of these hearings may properly bar obstructive and dilatory tactics resorted to by defendants in our ordinary criminal trials.

Nor should such a defense be recognized as the obsolete doctrine that a head of state is immune from legal liability. There is more than a suspicion that this idea is a relic of the doctrine of the divine right of kings. It is, in any event, inconsistent with the position we take toward our own officials, who are frequently brought to court at the suit of citizens who allege their rights to have been invaded.

We do not accept the paradox that legal responsibility should be the least where power is the greatest. We stand on the principle of responsible government declared some three centuries ago to King James by Lord Chief Justice Coke, who proclaimed that even a King is still "under God and the Law."

With the doctrine of immunity of a head of state usually is coupled another, that orders from an official superior protect one who obeys them. It will be noticed that the combination of these two doctrines means that nobody is responsible. Society as modernly organized cannot tolerate so broad an area of official irresponsibility.

Plea of Superior Orders

There is doubtless a sphere in which the defense of obedience to superior orders should prevail. If a conscripted or enlisted soldier is put on a firing squad, he should not be held responsible for the validity of the sentence he carried out. But the case may be greatly altered where one has discretion because of rank or the latitude of his orders. And, of course, the defense of superior orders cannot apply in the case of voluntary participation in a criminal or conspiratorial organization, such as the Gestapo or the SS.

An accused should be allowed to show the facts about superior orders. The tribunal can then determine whether they constitute a defense or merely extenuating circumstances, or perhaps carry no weight at all.

3. Whom will we accuse and put to their defense? We will accuse a large number of individuals and officials who were in authority in the Government, in the military establishment, including the general staff, and in the financial, industrial and economic life of Germany who by all civilized standards are probable to be common criminals. We also propose to establish the criminal character of several voluntary organizations which have played a cruel and controlling part in subjugating first the German people and then their neighbors.

It is not, of course, suggested that a person should be judged a criminal merely because he voted for certain candidates or maintained political affiliations in the sense that we in America support political parties. Organizations such as the Gestapo and the SS were direct action units and were recruited from volunteers accepted only because of aptitude for, and fanatical devotion to, their violent purposes.

Accused Organizations

In examining the accused organizations in the trial, it is our proposal to demonstrate their declared and covert objectives, methods of recruitment, structure, lines of responsibility, and methods of effectuating their programs.

In this trial, important representative members will be allowed to defend their organizations as well as themselves. The best practicable notice will be given that named organizations stand accused and that any member is privileged to appear and join in their defense.

If in the main trial an organization is found to be criminal, the second stage will be to identify and try before regular military tribunals individual members not already personally convicted in the principal case.

Findings in the main trial that an organization is criminal in nature will be conclusive in any subsequent proceedings against individual members. The individual member will thereafter be allowed to plead only personal defenses or extenuating circumstances, such as that he joined under duress, and as to those defenses he should have the burden of proof.

There is nothing novel in the idea that one may lose a part of or all his defense if he fails to assert it in an appointed forum at an earlier time. In United States wartime legislation, this principle has been utilized and sustained as consistent with our concept of due process of law.

Major Defendants

4. Our case against the major defendants is concerned with the Nazi master plan, not with individual barbarities and perversions which occurred independently of any central plan. The groundwork of our case must be factually authentic and constitute a well-documented history of what we are convinced was a grand, concerted pattern to incite and commit the aggressions and barbarities which have shocked the world.

We must not forget that when the Nazi plans were boldly proclaimed they were so extravagant that the world refused to take them seriously. Unless we write the record of this movement with clarity and precision, we cannot blame the future if in days of peace it finds incredible the accusatory generalities uttered during the war. We must establish incredible events by credible evidence.

5. What specifically are the crimes with which these individuals and organizations should be charged, and what marks their conduct as criminal?

There is, of course, real danger that trials of this character will become enmeshed in voluminous particulars of wrongs committed by individual Germans throughout the course of the war, and in the multitude of doctrinal disputes which are part of a lawyer's paraphernalia.

We can save ourselves from those pitfalls if our test of what legally is crime gives recognition to those things which fundamentally outraged the conscience of the American people and brought them finally to the conviction that their own liberty and civilization could not persist in the same world with the Nazi power.

Gauge of Criminality

Those acts which offended the conscience of our people were criminal by standards generally accepted in all civilized countries, and I believe that we may proceed to punish those responsible in full accord with both our own traditions of fairness and with standards of just conduct which have been internationally accepted.

I think also that through these trials we should be able to establish that a process of retribution by law awaits those who in the future similarly attack civilization.

Before stating these offenses in legal terms and concepts, let me recall what it was that affronted the sense of justice of our people.

Early in the Nazi regime, people of this country came to look upon the Nazi Government as not constituting a legitimate state pursuing the legitimate objective of a member of the international community. They came to view the Nazis as a band of brigands, set on subverting within Germany every vestige of a rule of law which would entitle an aggregation of people to be looked upon collectively as a member of the family of nations.

Our people were outraged by the oppressions, the cruelest forms of torture, the large-scale murder, and the wholesale confiscation of property which initiated the Nazi regime within Germany. They witnessed persecution of the greatest enormity on religious, political and racial grounds, the breakdown of trade unions and the liquidation of all religious and moral influences.

This was not the legitimate activity of a state within its own boundaries, but was preparatory to the launching of an international course of aggression and was with the evil intention, openly expressed by the Nazis, of capturing the form of the German State as an instrumentality for spreading their rule to other countries.

Our people felt that these were the deepest offenses against the international law described in the fourth Hague Conventtion of 1907 as including the "laws of humanity and the dictates of the public conscience."

International Pillage Program

Once these international brigands, the top leaders of the Nazi party, the SS and the Gestapo, had firmly established themselves within Germany by terrorism and crime, they immediately set out on a course of international pillage. They bribed, debased, and incited to treason the citizens and subjects of other nations for the purpose of establishing their Fifth Columns of corruption and sabotage within those nations.

They ignored the commonest obligations of one State respecting the internal affairs of another. They lightly made and promptly broke international engagements as a part of their settled policy to deceive, corrupt, and overwhelm. They made, and made only to violate, pledges respecting the demilitarized Rhineland, and Czechoslovakia, and Poland, and Russia. They did not hesitate to instigate the Japanese to treacherous attack on the United States.

Our people saw in this succession of events the destruction of the minimum elements of trust which can hold the community of nations together in peace and progress. Then, in consummation of their plan, the Nazis swooped down upon the nations they had deceived and ruthlessly conquered them. They flagrantly violated the obligations which States, including their own, have undertaken by convention or tradition as a part of the rules of land warfare and of the law of the sea.

Cities Wantonly Destroyed

They wantonly destroyed cities like Rotterdam for no military purpose. They wiped out whole populations, as at Lidice, where no military purposes were to be served. They confiscated property of the Poles and gave it to party members. They transported in labor battalions great sectors of the civilian populations of the conquered countries. They refused the ordinary protections of law to the populations which they enslaved.

The feeling of outrage grew in this country, and it became more and more felt that these were crimes committed against us and against the whole society of civilized nations by a band of brigands who had seized the instrumentality of a State.

I believe that those instincts of our people were right and that they should guide us as the fundamental tests of criminality. We propose to punish acts which have been regarded as criminal since the time of Cain and have been so written in every civilized code.

In arranging these trials we must also bear in mind the aspirations with which our people have faced the sacrifices of war. After we entered the war, and as we expanded out men and our wealth to stamp out these wrongs, it was the universal feeling of our people that out of this war should come unmistakable rules and workable machinery from which any who might contemplate another era of brigandage would know that they would be held personally responsible and would be personally punished.

Our people have been waiting for these trials in the spirit of Woodrow Wilson, who hoped to "give to international law the kind of vitality which it can only have if it is a real expression of our moral judgment."

Chances Against Top Nazis

Against this background it may be useful to restate in more technical lawyer's terms the legal charges against the top Nazi leaders and those voluntary associations such as the SS and Gestapo which clustered about them and were ever the prime instrumentalities, first, in capturing the German State, and then, in directing the German State to its spoliations against the rest of the world:

(A) Atrocities and offenses against persons or property constituting violations of international law, including the laws, rules and customs of land and naval warfare. The rules of warfare are well established and generally accepted by the nations. They make offenses of such conduct as killing of the wounded, refusal of quarter, ill treatment of prisoners of war, firing on undefended localities, poisoning of wells and streams, pillage and wanton destruction, and ill treatment of inhabitants in occupied territory.

(B) Atrocities and offenses, including atrocities and persecutions on racial or religious grounds, committed since 1933. This is only to recognize the principles of criminal law as they are generally observed in civilized states. These principles have been assimilated as a part of international law at least since 1907. The fourth Hague Convention provided that inhabitants and belligerents shall remain under the protection and the rule of "the principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usage established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity and the dictates public conscience."

(C) Invasions of other tries and initiation of w aggression in violation of international law or treaties.

The persons to be reached by these charges will be determined by the rule of liability, common to all legal systems, that all who participate in the formulation or execution of a criminal plan involving multiple crimes are liable for each of the offenses committed and responsible for the acts of each other. All are liable who have incited, ordered, procured, or counseled the commission of such acts, or who have taken what the Moscow Declaration describes as "a consenting part" therein.

IV

The legal position which the United States will maintain, being thus based on the common sense of justice, is relatively simple and non-technical. We must not permit it to be complicated or obscured by sterile legalisms developed in the age of imperialism to make war respectable.

Doubtless what appeals to men of good will and common sense as the crime which comprehends all lesser crimes is the crime of making unjustifiable war. War necessarily is a calculated series of killings, of destructions of property, of oppressions. Such acts unquestionably would be criminal except that international law throws a mantle of protection around acts which otherwise would be crimes, when committed in pursuit of legitimate warfare.

In this they are distinguished from the same acts in the pursuit of piracy or brigandage which have been considered punishable wherever and by whomever the guilty are caught.

But international law as taught in the Nineteenth and the early part of the Twentieth Century generally declared that war-making was not illegal and no crime at law. Summarized by a standard authority, its attitude was that "both parties to every war are regarded as being in an identical legal position, and consequently as being possessed of equal rights."

This, however, was a departure from the doctrine taught by Grotius, the father of international law, that there is a distinction between the just and the unjust war—the war of defense and the war of aggression.

Status of International Law

International law is more than a scholarly collection of abstract and immutable principles. It is an outgrowth of treaties or agreements between nations and of accepted customs. But every custom has its origin in some single act, and every agreement has to be initiated by the action of some State. Unless we are prepared to abandon every principle of growth for international law, we cannot deny that our own day has its right to institute customs and to conclude agreements that will themselves become sources of a newer and strengthened international law.

International law is not capable of development by legislation, for there is no continuously sitting international legislature. Innovations and revisions in international law are brought about by the action of governments designed to meet a change in circumstances. It grows, as did the common law, through decisions reached from time to time in adapting settled principles to new situations. Hence I am not disturbed by the lack of precedent for the inquiry we propose to conduct.

After the shock to civilization of the last World War, however, a marked reversion to the earlier and sounder doctrines of international law took place. By the time the Nazis came to power it was thoroughly established that

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launching an aggressive war or the institution of war by treachery was illegal and that the defense of legitimate warfare was no longer available to those who engaged in such an enterprise. It is high time that we act on the juridical principle that aggressive war-making is illegal and criminal.

War That Is Justifiable

The re-establishment of the principle of justifiable war is traceable in many steps. One of the most significant is the Briand-Kellogg Pact of 1928, by which Germany, Italy and Japan, in common with ourselves and practically all the nations of the world, renounced war as an instrument of national policy, bound themselves to seek the settlement of disputes only by pacific means, and condemned recourse to war for the solution of international controversies.

Unless this pact altered the legal status of wars of aggression, it has no meaning at all and comes close to being an act of deception. In 1932 Mr. Stimson, as Secretary of State, gave voice to the American concept of its effect. He said: "War between nations was renounced by the signatories of the Briand-Kellogg Treaty. This means that it has become illegal throughout practically the entire world. It is no longer to be the source and subject of rights. It is no longer to be the principle around which the duties, the conduct and the rights of nations revolve. It is an illegal thing. . . . By that very act we have made obsolete many legal precedents and have given the legal procession the task of re-examining many of its codes in a series of acts which have and treaties."

This pact constitutes only one reversed the viewpoint that all war is legal and have brought international law into harmony with the common sense of mankind—that unjustifiable war is a crime.

Geneva Protocol of 1924

Without attempting an exhaustive catalogue, we may mention the Geneva Protocol of 1924 for the pacific settlement of international disputes, signed by the representatives of forty-eight Governments, which declared that "a war of aggression constitutes . . . an international crime."

The eighth Assembly of the League of Nations in 1927, on unanimous resolution of the representatives of forty-eight member nations, including Germany, declared that a war of aggression constitutes an international crime. At the sixth Pan-American Conference of 1928 the twenty-one American republics unanimously adopted a resolution stating that "war of aggression constitutes an international crime against the human species."

The United States is vitally interested in recognizing the principle that treaties renouncing war have juridical as well as political meaning. We relied upon the Briand-Kellogg Pact and made it the cornerstone of our national policy. We neglected our armaments and our war machine in reliance upon it.

All violations of it, wherever started, menace our peace as we now have good reason to know. An attack on the foundations of international relations cannot be regarded as anything less than a crime against the international community, which may properly vindicate the integrity of its fundamental compacts by punishing aggressors.

We therefore propose to charge that a war of aggression is a crime, and that modern international law has abolished the defense that those who incite or wage it are engaged in legitimate business. Thus may the forces of the law be mobilized on the side of peace.

Any legal position asserted on behalf of the United States will have considerable significance in the future evolution of international law. In untroubled times, progress toward an effective rule of law in the international community is slow indeed. Inertia rests more heavily upon the society of nations than upon any other society.

Now we stand at one of those rare moments when the thought and institutions and habits of the world have been shaken by the impact of world war on the lives of countless millions. Such occasions rarely come and quickly pass. We are put under a heavy responsibility to see that our behavior during this unsettled period will direct the world's thought toward a firmer enforcement of the laws of international conduct, so as to make war less attractive to those who have governments and the destinties of peoples in their power.

V

I have left until last the first question which you and the American people are asking—when can this trial start and how long will it take? I should be glad to answer if the answer were within my control. But it would be foolhardy to name dates which depend upon the action of other Governments and of many agencies. Inability to fix definite dates, however, would not excuse failure to state my attitude toward the time and duration of trial.

I know that the public has a deep sense of urgency about these trials. Because I, too, feel a sense of urgency I have proceeded with the preparation of the American case before completion of the diplomatic exchanges concerning the tribunal to hear it and the agreement under which we are to work.

We must, however, recognize the existence of serious difficulties to be overcome in preparation of the case. It is no criticism to say that until the surrender of Germany the primary objective of the military intelligence services was naturally to gather military information rather than to prepare a legal case for trial.

We must now sift and compress within a workable scope voluminous evidence relating to a multitude of crimes committed in several countries and participated in by thousands of actors over a decade of time. The preparation must cover military, naval, diplomatic, political, and commercial aggressions.

The evidence is scattered among various agencies and in the hands of several armies. The captured documentary evidence — literally tons of orders, records, and reports—is largely in foreign languages. An immense amount of work is necessary to bring this evidence together physically, to select what is useful, to integrate it into a case, to overlook no relevant detail and at the same time and at all costs to avoid becoming lost in a wilderness of single instances.

Some sacrifice of perfection to speed can wisely be made and, of course, urgency overrides every personal convenience and comfort for all of us who are engaged in this work.

Full Preparation Essential

Beyond this I will not go in prophecy. The task of making this record complete and accurate, while memories are fresh, while witnesses are living, and while a tribunal is available, is too important to the future opinion of the world to be undertaken before the case can be sufficiently prepared to make a creditable presentation intelligent. Informed and sober opinion will not be satisfied with less.

The trial must not be protracted in duration by anything that is obstructive or dilatory, but we must see that it is fair and deliberative and not discredited in times to come by any mob spirit. Those who have regard for the good name of the United States as a symbol of justice under law would not have me proceed otherwise.

May I add that your personal encouragement and support have been a source of strength and inspiration to every member of my staff, as well as to me, as we go forward with a task so immense that it can never be done completely or perfectly, but which we hope to do acceptably.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT H. JACKSON.

More Than 700 U-Boats Sunk

Washington, June 7 (AP)—America and Britain disclosed today that more than 700 Nazi submarines were destroyed during the battle of the Atlantic.

The United States Navy announced, meanwhile, that less than one out of every 1,000 ships convoyed by it was lost to submarines.

The actual count of convoy losses to U-boats from December 7, 1941, to May 30, 1945, was 17 merchant ships sunk and 15 damaged out of 17,707 which sailed under protection of the United States Atlantic fleet. This does not take account of hundreds of unescorted vessels that fell victims to submarines.

Joint Statement Issued

American naval losses to German submarines in the 1941-45 period were reported as seven vessels sunk and six damaged, the biggest being the escort carrier Block Island, whose loss was announced June 5, 1944.

President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill, in their last monthly statement on the submarine war, gave the total of more than 700 U-boats sunk, in addition to "many others" which, they said, the Germans themselves destroyed in the final stages of the war.

The joint Truman-Churchill statement said that "with the surrender of Germany, the battle of the Atlantic has ended."

Losses Heavy In Lives

It added that most of the successes "have been achieved by the combined Allied naval and air forces working in closest co-operation; others are due to mines laid from aircraft and ships; others to bombing in harbors; and a few U-boats were lost by marine dangers."

The report said losses were heavy both in lives and materials, and that "at the peak in 1941 and 1942 the issue of the struggle hung in the balance."

"Germany's object," the report continued, "was to cut the Allied sea communications, upon which the maintenance of Allied war effort depended. This included the movements in supply of armies and air forces during successful campaigns on four continents. . . .

Job Finished Now

"But success was achieved. Thanks to the sailors and airmen, the scientists and technicians, the shipbuilders and factory workers, the convoys reached their destination and enabled the soldiers and the airmen to fulfill their tasks.

"We, President and Prime Minister, in this our last joint statement on the U-boat war, can now report that the Allies have finished the job."

Calls UNRRA Red Focal Point

Representative Demands an Investigation—Also Labels OPA Communist.

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Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—Representative Thomas (R.-N. J.) called today for a congressional investigation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which he called "the focal point for the Communist party in the United States."

Mr. Thomas said in an interview that he would ask the House Committee on Un-American Activities, of which he is ranking minority member, to make the investigation.

The law-maker disclosed at the same time that the committee, set up as the permanent successor to the old Dies committee, will begin hearings June 20 to investigate what he termed "the dissemination of communistic propaganda" by an employee of the New York OPA office.

Cites Radio Talks.

Other committee members revealed that investigators have been checking on the Price Administration's New York office since last month and said that Chester Bowles, OPA head, would be the first witness when the hearings start.

Thomas said a transcript of radio broadcasts made by one New York OPA employee indicated that he "has been smearing business, trying to bring about racial and class hatred, and following the communist line."

He said he would ask the committee to make a full-scale investigation of UNRAA as soon as it finishes the OPA inquiry.

"I think the Government should insist on an accounting of UNRRA by the general accounting office," he declared, "because there is a strong possibility, based on what I have already found out, that UNRRA is financing the Communist party in many parts of the world."

Mr. Thomas said he had been informed by a reliable source that one UNRRA sub-executive "now gives the orders to the Communist party in the United States."

"I want to find out if this is true," he added.

available from either OPA or UNRRA.

He said that a recent trip abroad with the House Military Committee, of which he is a member, gave him the impression that the Communist party is the best organized in all Europe.

"Somebody is financing it and I doubt if the people in those countries are, because they don't have the money," he declared. "I want to be sure that they are not getting their funds from UNRRA, which has had plenty of money to spend abroad."

Comment was not immediately

SECRET PAPERS TAKEN FROM JAP

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—Senator Tydings (D.-Md.) revealed today that Filipino patriots captured a Japanese Admiral at the height of the battle of Leyte and obtained the secret battle deployment of the entire enemy fleet.

The chairman of the Senate Territories Committee reported the incident to the Senate, in describing after his trip to the Philippines how loyal the natives were to the United States. The Admiral's capture previously had been reported from the Philippines but no reference was made at that time to capture of the fleet location papers.

"The chief Japanese Admiral was flying across the Viscapan Islands," Mr. Tydings said.

"Bad weather forced his plane down on the Island of Cebu. When it landed, the natives captured him. He had in his possession very valuable Japanese papers. These papers showed the location of every ship in the Japanese navy at that time.

"The Jap admiral was flying to hold a conference with those who shortly would fight the great naval battle of the Philippines. These papers were immediately sent to our own military forces

Army to Keep Up Food Flow

Shipments to Europe To Be Maintained at Full Tilt This Summer.

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Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—The Army will keep its food pipelines to Europe flowing chockful through midsummer despite the end of the war there.

A lawmaker made this disclosure today with the observation that the policy may cushion the effect of a recent decision to halt all third-quarter foreign relief and lend-lease food shipments.

Closely acquainted with the decision, this Congressman said that the Army will keep its European food shipments going at full tilt just as though it were still supplying a full-strength fighting army.

The chief reason, he said, is to supply troop transports being used to shift fighting men back to this country and to the Pacific. It will take all the food the Army can send to Europe to service these transports and the soldiers remaining there, he added.

Once the transport burden is out of the way, however, the Army's food pipelines—over-the-ocean supply vessels—will still be filled in transit.

This food then can be used to aid in relief feeding during the late summer. If that is done, the lawmaker said, the absence of actual relief shipments during July, August and September may not be missed.

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by the Filipinos.

"The Jap admiral was kept in captivity. The Jap garrison on Cebu became so infuriated that they started killing a number of Filipinos each day in order to force the Filipinos to give up their Jap captive. Only after a number of people had been killed did the Filipinos relent and then only after a conference in which it was agreed that the admiral would be given up provided there would be no more killing or mistreatment of civilians on that island."

operate ahead of ground attacks or to give fighter cover on distant bomber missions. Carrying a torpedo 100 miles an hour faster than present value against enemy ships. F7F's value against enemy ships

The first production of the Tigercats will be used by Marine corps pilots for land-based operations, and the Navy said its own fliers would use the plane on new 45,000-ton aircraft carriers of the Midway class. Although swift in the air, the plane has a low landing speed and a tricycle landing gear makes it easy to handle on crowded carrier decks.

Issuance of millions of pesos in guerrilla money complicaetd the financial setup also. Not a bank in the islands is open.

Sugar Revival Slow.

He forecast that the sugar industry would not be revived for another two or three years. The people are almost solely dependent on the United States Army.

Not much can be done at present to ease the situation, Tydings said, nor until the war with Japan is brought to a close.

Tydings and other Government officials discussed the problems with President Osmena.

"No one made any promises of any kind," Tydings said. "All we could say was that we knew and appreciated their plight."

Tydings praised the Filipino war effort, asserting that there was not one instance of treachery.

world bank for reconstruction and development loans and an $8,800,000,000 fund for international currency stabilization.

The United States is the first of the 44 nations to act on ratification legislation.

The limited House opposition bloc, led by Republican representatives Sumner of Illinois, Smith of Ohio and Buffett of Nebraska, assailed the world monetary plan as "a swindle and a fraud" and as an international WPA. They said "debtor nations" would control the world banking agency.

Prior to the final vote today the House turned down 325 to 29 a motion by Miss Sumner to send the bill back to the Banking committee with instructions that all provisions for the stabilization fund be stricken out.

guage of the agreements drawn at Bretton Woods. It does, however, "interpret" the language.

Under a compromise, by which the bill obtained bi-partisan support, the banking committee said in the "interpretation" that the bank, not the fund, would make long term stabilization loans. The United States has veto power over United States currency handled by the bank.

Left with the fund is the function of making short term stabilization transactions, with a stipulation that the fund may make no loans for use for development or production purposes.

In case other nations do not agree with the interpretation, the American delegation would move to amend the agreements to conform with the interpretation.

cents hourly premiums for working second and third shifts, time and a half for work beyond the seven-hour day and 35-hour week, and the underground travel time—were in the nature of "fringe" rather than basic increases, and thus were allowable, WLB said.

Allowance Explained

The travel time was allowed, the board said, because of the Supreme Court's recent decision in the Jewell Ridge Coal Corporation case. The tribunal, 5 to 4, found the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 required compensation for this travel, subject to the same hazards and difficulties as work itself.

The $1.132 allowed for it was about 18 cents too high in the opinion of board economists, if it considered only current travel payments. But under the court's decision the operators were responsible for such compensation since 1938, and the extra 18 cents was considered a fair adjustment of this dilemma, WLB Chairman George W. Taylor explained. The contract relieves the operators of any further liability.

A plea for citizens to "stay at home" in the months ahead to relieve a critical transportation emergency was voiced by the President. He said that if it becomes necessary, he will call for governmental control of travel. He added that he hoped such a course would not be necessary and that he did not expect it.

He made this comment in connection with a formal statement in which he said that with the return of soldiers from the European war and their transfer to the Pacific, "we must now complete in ten months a task that is only one-third less than the previous job which required nearly forty-eight months."

Big Three Meeting Seen.

President Truman also said that he expected that a meeting of the Big Three would take place within the next forty days. He added, in response to news conference questions, that he be

New Navy Twin-Engine Fighter Ready for Use Against Japs

BETHPAGE, N. Y., June 7.—(AP) A new Navy fighter plane, the twin-engine Gruman F7F Tigercat, swiftest and most powerful built for the fleet, is ready for action against the Japanese.

The Navy today removed some of the secrecy surrounding the heavy, high-speed fighter which is described as one of the answers to improved performances by Nipponese aircraft.

Although the number and size of guns carried by the Tigercat were not revealed, Navy officials said the full firepower volume could smash a big Japanese bomber in a single burst.

Some of the highlights of the sea service's latest sky fighter are:

1—Ability to climb steeply at better than a mile-a-minute.

2—Carrying a 4,000-pound bomb load—greater than any other fighter—or a full size torpedo. It is also equipped with rockets.

3—A longer range than any previous fighter plane.

As the first twin-engine used by the Navy, the Tigercat is powered by two 2,100 horsepower double Wasp Pratt and Whitney radial air cooled enignes turning three blade propellers. The horsepower may be increased for short emergency periods by water injection to the engines and the plane, if necessary, can fly home on one engine.

Described as the most versatile aircraft it ever has adopted, the Navy said the Tigercat's climbing speed made it especially effective in quick interception of enemy air attackers, and its speed a vital advantage in defending against low-level opposition as well as bombing and strafing the enemy and getting away.

They added that the longer range, made possible by a 300-gallon detachable fuel tank, enabled it to

PROPOSES GIFT TO PHILIPPINES

Tydings Submits His Aid Program to Truman.

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—Senator Tydings (D.-Md.) proposed today that the United States give the Philippines $100,000,000 outright, make loans available and guarantee low tariffs for possibly five years to restore the islands' economy.

Back from a trip to the Philippines, the chairman of the Senate Territories Committee told the Senate that he had submitted his recommendations to President Truman and that they called for:

1. Adoption of the idea that Philippine Independence by July, 1946, is "certain."
2. Outright gift of funds to repair the war damage.
3. Loans to the Filipino Government "to carry it through this period of real emergency."
4. A trade policy of low tariffs until the Philippines are functioning properly, then placing the nation on a tariff par with others.

Tydings said that 25 per cent of the permanent buildings in the islands have been destroyed. The islands' ecenomy was completely wrecked, he said, by the floateing of billions in worthless Japanehe money—"Mickey Mouse money."

House Passes Bretton Woods Agreement for World Bank

WASHINGTON, June 7—(AP) By a resounding 345 to 18 vote, the House passed and sent to the Senate today legislation ratifying the Bretton Woods Agreements setting up a world bank and monetary stabilization fund.

Applause greeted Speaker Rayburn's announcement of the vote, in which 205 Democrats were joined by 138 Republicans and two minor party members in the overwhelming approval of the measure. All the 18 "no" votes were cast by Republicans.

Secretary Morgenthau immediately hailed the decision, saying the House "has spoken forcefully for the principle of international cooperation." He said in a statement it presages "an era of world cooperation which will lead to prosperity for all."

Called Marvelous Cause

Chairman Wagner (D-N.Y.) of the Senate Banking committee said:

"It was a marvelous vote for a marvelous cause. I do not anticipate any trouble in the Senate committee nor on the Senate floor."

Senator Ball (R-Minn.): "I believe there will be quite a fight in the Senate over adoption of the Bretton Woods proposal but I believe the Senate will approve it—but by a closer vote than in the House."

Drawn by representatives of 44 nations meeting at Bretton Woods, N. H., last summer, the agreements would establish a $9,100,000,000

How it Would Work

As outlined by Treasury department officials, here is how the Bretton Woods agreements would work:

WORLD BANK

1. Encourage international investment in productive enterprise in war devastated countries and development of natural resources, public utilities and industries in underdeveloped countries. The bank would guarantee loans by private lenders and make some loans out of its own resources.
2. Make long term currency stabilization loans to countries whose money encounters difficulty.
3. Each member nation would share in the bank risks in proportion to the stock it held.

Of the $9,100,000,000 bank capital, the United States would subscribe $3,175,000,000. Members would pay in at the start 10 per cent of their subscription, which would mean $317,500,000 for the United States.

FUND

1—Stabilize currencies of all cooperating nations in terms of gold.

2—Progressively remove barriers against making payments across international boundaries.

3—Provide a revolving fund of foreign exchange for member countries to enable them in times of stress to maintain stable and unrestricted currency relationships.

Of the $8,800,000,000 fund assets the United States would subscribe $2,750,000,000.

The ratification legislation makes no change whatever in the lan-

Coal Men Look To OPA For Price Rise

Washington, June 7 (AP)—Anthracite operators looked to the OPA today to increase hard coal prices to offset pay increases in their newly approved contract with John L. Lewis's mine workers.

The War Labor Board approved the contract late yesterday, with minor qualifications affecting about 4,000 of the 72,000 Pennsylvania hard coal diggers.

The agreement provides for portal-to-portal pay for anthracite miners for the first time—allowing $1.132 per day for the trek between the foot of the shaft and their work.

Modifications Minor

The modifications imposed by the board were regarded as minor by Lewis and his associates, who wired the anthracite locals to continue voting favorably for the agreement in the referendum this week. The tally had been started on the original agreement, signed May 19.

Since a price increase is being sought by the operators, with Lewis's support, the agreement still is subject to approval by Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis. An average increase of 50 cents a ton may be sought.

"Fringe" Increases

The WLB decided unanimously that the wage adjustments, giving 68,000 miners a raise of $1.37½ a day, and slightly lesser increases to 4,000 others, came within the Government's stabilization policy.

All the adjustments—including a $75 vacation allowance, 4 and 6

Truman S... Little Steel Formula Will Stand for Now

No Changes Will Be Made Without Inquiry —President Believes Big Three Will Meet Within Forty Days.

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—President Truman said flatly today that the Little Steel wage formula would stand, at least until after a thorough investigation of present wage and commodity price schedules.

Discussing the matter with his news conference after talking earlier in the day with Presidents William Green of the A. F. of L. and Philip Murray of the C. I. O., the President said that an overall survey was contemplated for a later date.

Formula Stands.

The labor leaders had urged the upward revision of the formula under which wage increases are held generally to 15 per cent of January, 1941, levels. As to what the survey the Government will make may show, the President said that he was not prepared to comment, but at present the Little Steel formula stands.

lieved that the Syrian question can be worked out without a Big Five meeting such as has been suggested by France.

At the same time, he predicted that there would be a declaration very soon in San Francisco on the troublesome veto question in the world security organization. Asked if he favored a Big Five meeting on the Syrian dispute, Mr. Truman replied flatly that he did not.

Asked for his reason, he said

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that the meeting, which has been contemplated for some time, has concerned only the Big Three—the United States, Russia and Great Britain—to discuss world affairs. Then he added the belief that the Near Eastern problems could be worked out without teh larger meeting.

Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador, gave the State Department today his country's formal suggestion for a Big Five session. President Truman said that he did not know about Ambassador Bonnet's note, which was handed to the Acting Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew.

Jackson Report Approved.

President Truman expressed complete agreement with a report of Justice Robert H. Jackson proposing war crime prosecution of German industrialists, as well as members of the German General Staff. Asked his opinion of Justice Jackson's assertion that the American case is being prepared on the assumption that the responsibility rests upon the United States to investigate war criminals "alone, if necessary," the President said that meant exactly what it said.

He emphasized, however, that there is no prospect that we will have to conduct the trials alone. He said that Great Britain already has consented to an international tribunal and he believed that Russia and France would soon do so.

Would Raise Congress Pay.

President Truman declared himself in favor of increasing salaries of Congress members to $15,000 to $25,000 a year. They now receive $10,000.

The President said he would not veto legislation to allow House members $2,500 expense money. He said, however, that he thought they should come out for a straight-out increase in their salaries and that he would sign the bill if they did.

TRUMAN REJECTS REQUEST TO EASE WAGE CONTROLS

WASHINGTON, June 7—(AP) President Truman today turned down an urgent request by labor leaders for immediate relaxation of wage controls.

The President told his news conference that the little steel wage formula would stand, at least pending a thorough study to be undertaken later of present wage and commodity price schedules.

Only a short time before, A.F.L. President William Green and C.I.O. President Philip Murray had called at the White House to press for quick revision of the little steel formula, by which basic pay raises have been limited to 15 per cent above Jan., 1941, levels.

Fear Drop in Earnings

They expressed fear of a downward spiral in wartime earnings and employment even before Japan is defeated.

While these appeals were being made at the White House, the WLB was considering the over-all wage policy question.

WLB Chairman George W. Taylor disclosed that the board will make an announcement on its reconversion policy within 30 days. He so advised a group of presidents of C.I.O.-United Auto Workers locals at Chrysler Corp. Detroit plants.

Murray and Green both urged Mr. Truman to grant a 20 per cent increase in basic wages to absorb the loss in "take home pay" when war plants shift from the 48 to 40 hour work week.

The Chrysler workers told Taylor that cutbacks already are disturbing Detroit's economy and that Chrysler plants there all will be idling or converting to automobile manufacture by the end of September. This will mean unemployment to 75,000 to 100,000 workers, they said.

While the shorter work week is advocated all around in order to share employment, the union leaders express fear that unless the hourly rates are increased reduced earnings will be disastrous. Food and other living costs remain swollen, said Frank Danowski of the Chrysler Plymouth local, speaking for the Detroit group.

It was Murray's second visit to the White House on this subject in as many weeks.

Green Presents Petition

Green presented a formal petition to Mr. Truman. He said the department of labor cost of living index, which he described as not really an index of cost of living but of retail prices, rose 29.6 per cent from Jan. 1941 to April 1945.

Latest figure available show an increase of only 19.7 per cent in wage rates, Green said.

He said that WLB figures applied to Labor department data show that the buying power of average hourly wage rates has declined 5 cents between January, 1941, and October, 1944. This means a yearly loss in real income of more than $100 per worker, the A. F.L. president asserted.

He said the federation estimates that workers' buying at present wage levels will fall short by 13 billion dollars of the amount needed to create an adequate consumer market.

The ending of overtime will mean a loss of 15 billion dollars in workers' yearly income, he said.

"The change from highly paid war production jobs to lower paid peacetime jobs will cause an additional loss of three billion dollars," Green added. "The net reduction in the nation's labor force, when emergency war workers withdraw, will reduce workers' buying power by another 5 billion dollars.

TRUMAN FAVORS SALARY INCREASE FOR LEGISLATORS

Should Be Boosted to $15,000 or $25,000, He Says; House Votes Expenses.

WASHINGTON, June 7 — (AP) Asserting that Congress should not be a rich man's club, President Truman said today that the legislators should get $15,000 to $25,000 a year instead of their present $10,000.

He made his views known to a news conference after the House, on a record vote, insisted on granting each of its members $2,500 annual expense money. The Senate had refused to vote a similar fund for its members, and some House members opposed it, saying the public would look with disfavor on it as an indirect pay raise.

Mr. Truman said he wouldn't veto the House bill, although he indicated a preference for a direct raise. He said he felt himself in a position to suggest such a raise since he is no longer a member of the Senate.

Wife Served as Secretary

He recalled that while he was a Senator his wife served as his secretary, and said one reason was that he needed the money in order to meet his bills. He restated what he had said before in answer to criticism—that Mrs. Truman was a valuable secretary and he needed her services.

Members of Congress, Mr. Truman said, are grossly underpaid—their salaries do not compare with what they would receive in industry.

He asserted that the Congress should not be a rich man's club. He did not expand on that remark but his reference to the contention that a man needs independent income to support a seat in Congress was obvious.

Mr. Truman also said American diplomats should have more money.

During final House debate on the $2,500 allowance, hope was expressed that the President would block it.

"I hope he vetoes it," said Rep. Tarver (D-Ga).

"The House is entitled to this expense allowance," replied Rep. Sabath (D-Ill), the dean of Congress.

Passes 206-152

After an hour's debate that blew hot and cold over a Congressman's right to government-paid expenses the House sent the legislative appropriation bill to the White House 206 to 152 with the $2,500 expense allowance intact.

Proponents argued the Senators had taken care of their expenses in another way—by Government-paid telephone calls, a contingent fund which, according to Sabath, "will amount to just as much or more" than the House voted itself.

Rep. Robertson (D-Va) told the House it was "entering the back door instead of the front door to get $2,500 tax free." He pointed out that Congress has multiplied the taxes of the average citizen.

As the bill went to the President the $2,500 expense allowance is not specifically marked "tax exempt." Proponents say, however, that it can be deducted from income taxation as regular business expense. In the report accompanying the original bill the Appropriation committee report expressed Congressional intent that the allowance be free from taxation.

TAX DELINQUENTS PAY UP $2,300,000

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—Secretary Morgenthau reported today that the Treasury Department has collected approximately $2,300,000 in its two-months-old drive against income tax evasion.

The money, he told a news conference, was obtained from 12,000 delinquents and from 338 amended returns.

The Secretary also said that some 18,000 tips on possible income tax evasion cases, an increase of 8,000 since last week, are now in the hands of Treasury Department investigators. Some $20,000,000 which he described as "hoarded or fear money" has been returned to Federal Reserve banks in Chicago, he added.

Mr. Morgenthau also called attention to the record monthly war expenditures of $8,188,000,000 during May and commented:

War Loan Drive's Need.

"That's just an indication that we need purchases in the current War Loan drive pretty badly."

The Secretary said that even though "we have shifted from a two-front war to a one-front war, expenditures during the next four months are estimated to exceed revenue by $17,000,000,000."

"The Japanese people," he added, "are being asked by their leaders to make a desperate effort to avert defeat; we are more fortunate in that we are being asked for means to achieve victory. The goal of the Seventh War Loan—$14,000,000,000—is the minimum which must be raised to meet the Treasury's needs."

BLACK MARKET WHISKY SAGA

Morgenthau Reveals How $100 Grew To $1,000,000

Washington, June 7 (AP)—Henry L. Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said today the drive against tax evaders had, among other things, broken up a $1,000,000 whisky black market founded on a $100 investment.

Morgenthau informed a news conference that the illegal operators worked out of Chicago and Indianapolis.

After obtaining orders and payment for future deliveries of whisky, he said, they purchased a large stock and sold it to their customers.

But, Morgenthau related, the illegal operators filed income-tax returns on the basis of ceiling prices.

$500,000 Termed Unreported

Examination of records by Treasury operators disclosed the men had failed to report nearly $500,000 in additional income. Morganthau added. The information was turned over to enforcement authorities for action.

Morgenthau did not disclose the identities of the persons about whom he had been talking.

The Treasury's campaign against tax evaders, the Secretary said, also resulted in some $20,000,000 in "hoarded and fear" currency returning to banks in Chicago, as a result of the Treasury order requiring banks to report transactions involving big bills.

Currency Sold At Discount

And some alleged tax evaders, he said, who have converted their wartime gains into big bills, have been selling them at a discount as a result of the Treasury enforcement action.

"That's about the first time in the history of the United States," Morgenthau added, "that you have heard of any currency selling in a domestic market at a discount."

Other results of the campaign against tax evaders, he said, included:

Tips and leads on persons who have cut corners on their income tax returns jumped during the past week from 10,000 to 18,000.

About $2,300,000 has been ponied up by 12,000 taxpayers who either had neglected to file returns or who have now filed amended returns.

HOUSE COMMITTEE SETS FEPC VOTING

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—The House Rules Committee decided today to vote next Tuesday on legislation to create a permanent fair employment practices committee.

Representative Sabbath (D.-Ill.), the chairman, said that the committee refused to vote on the issue this morning because one member, Representative Slaughter (D.-Mo.), was absent.

"Some members said I was trying to railroad the bill through, so we decided to wait until next Tuesday and give every one an opportunity to be there," chairman Sabath said. Today's session was the third in two days called following a request from President Truman for immediate action on the measure.

BRADLEY IS NAMED VETERANS' HEAD

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—President Truman announced today the appointment of Gen. Omar Bradley as Administrator of Veterans Affairs, succeeding Gen. Frank T. Hines, resigned.

The President also told his news conference that he was appointing Navy Lieut. Paul M. Herzog as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, succeeding H. A. Millis, and John B. Hutson as Under-Secretary of Agriculture, succeeding Grover B. Hill.

The President also announced the appointment of W. Stuart Symington of St. Louis as chairman of the Surplus Property Board to succeed former Senator Guy Gillette of Iowa, whose resignation is effective July 15.

Mr. Truman said Gen. Bradley would take over Gen. Hines's job in about thirty to sixty days when he has concluded his present work in Europe.

The President made public a letter to Gen. Hines saying that he would ask him within the near future "to take another post of public importance."

Gen. Hines has agreed, the Chief Executive told reporters, to take the other job.

OPA To Assure Meat Slaughterers Of Profit

Washington, June 7 (AP)—Chester Bowles, price administrator, advised senators today that OPA will set up a meat-pricing schedule assuring a profit margin on each type of live stock slaughtered.

He made this statement in letters to Senators McKellar (D., Tenn.) and Thomas (D., Okla.), sponsors of separate amendments now before the Senate to write such assurance into the price-control law.

A spokesman for OPA said the purpose of Bowles's letter to McKellar was to point out that the agency had agreed previously to see that each of the three principal species of meat are considered separately on a profit basis.

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Naval Lieutenant Named Chairman of Labor Board

WASHINGTON, June 7—(AP) President Truman today picked a 38-year-old naval lieutenant, Paul M. Herzog, to succeed ailing Harry A. Millis as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

Herzog, former chairman of the New York State Labor Relations board and close friend of Senator Wagner (D-N.Y.), father of the act which created the agency, has been serving in the Navy's labor relations unit since March 1944.

Millis tendered his resignation on his physician's orders, he told the President, to be effective June 30, although his term does not expire until August 26.

Both C.I.O. President Philip Murray and A.F.L. President William Green were unaware that Mr. Truman was announcing the change, which he did at his news conference a few hours after the labor leaders had talked with him—but not about the NLRB.

Withholds Comment

Murray withheld any comment "at this time" and Green merely expressed "hope" that it will be a decided improvement over what it has been."

Green had called for Millis' resignation on numerous occasions, sharply criticizing the retiring chairman's decisions as prejudiced against the A.F.L. He was especially bitter about the board's decision to hold the Western Union collective bargaining election in seven geographical areas, instead of nationwide as the A.F.L. insisted. He blamed Millis for this decision.

The C.I.O. generally was pleased with the Herzog appointment, pointing to his experience with the largest state board in the nation, what it termed his "sympathetic" attitude toward the National Labor Relations Act, and "lack of bias for or against us, which is all we ask."

Held Educational Posts

The 72-year-old Chairman Millis, a native of Paoli, Ind., has been an economist and professor most of his career, holding down educational posts at Arkansas, Leland Stanford, Kansas, and Chicago universities. He was named as a member of the NLRB in 1934, and became its chairman in 1940.

Herzog is a lawyer, an honor graduate of Harvard College and Columbia Law school, and has a Master of Arts degree from University of Wisconsin.

He was appointed by former Governor Herbert H. Lehman as a member of the New York State Labor Relations board when it was created in 1937, and was designated as chairman in 1942.

Eisenhower Session on Air

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—Speaker Sam Rayburn announced today that the ceremonies of a joint session of Congress June 18 honoring General Dwight D. Eisenhower will be broadcast. The Speaker said he has received no direct communication from the general regarding his trip to Washington, but has been informed by the War Department that he will be here on that date.

Symington Named to Head Surplus Property Board

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WASHINGTON, June 7—(AP) In the midst of Congressional controversy over the handling of surplus war goods and facilities, President Truman today designated W. Stuart Symington, St. Louis industrialist, to take over the disposal job as successor to Guy M. Gillette.

The President announced the appointment at his news conference.

Gillette, Democratic former senator from Iowa, has resigned effective July 15, reportedly dissatisfied with the authority assigned to the surplus property board and to himself as chairman. Associates said he particularly felt that the board should have more direct control over actual sales instead of having to apply its policies through other government agencies.

Another question raised in surplus disposal discussion has been designation of one man for the task, rather than the present three-man board. The President was asked about that today and replied that it was a matter for Congress.

The Symington appointment was announced almost simultaneously with a demand by Rep. Rees (R-Kas.) for a congressional investigation of the whole surplus property matter. He told the House he was "reliably informed that the waste, confusion and graft in connection with the disposal of governt property is mounting to huge proportions."

Gillette meanwhile asserted that "certain large interests" already are seeking control of the huge industrial plants built with government funds during the war.

He apposed before the Senate Naval committee legislation which would permit the Navy department to lease for up to five years any of its plants which become surplus.

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Johnson Asserts Repeal of Loan Law Would Leave Citizens 'Holding the Bag'

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Senator Hiram Johnson of California told the Senate Finance Committee today repeal of the act bearing his name would amount to canceling debts of the first World War and leave American citizen investors "holding the bag" on loans of the second World War.

The committee is considering repeal legislation for the act which bars private investment in securities of foreign Governments in default on debts to the United States Government.

Mr. Johnson said that President Roosevelt in a 1932 address termed as "utterly and entirely unsound" the idea of encouraging a policy of opening foreign markets through American loans. He added:

"But that is exactly what the Administration proposes to do now in the Bretton Woods set-up, the Export-Import Bank and in the repeal of the Johnson act."

All "financial and political risks involved" in making European rehabilitation loans should be assumed by the Government, Mr. Johnson stated. A similar position was taken by another witness, [illegible]. Flynn, writer on

[illegible]th explained the Johnson [illegible]as no prohibitions against d[illegible] Government loans to foreign [illegible]tions. The statement of Senator Johnson, though he was present at the hearing, was read for him by an aide, Halford Davis. Mr. Johnson's statement continued:

"It is my sole purpose to impress upon this Congress the dangers involved in repealing the so-called Johnson act. If you repeal it you are implying by your action to the people of the United States that any European security purchased by them as an investment is sound and secure.

"You are, to all intents and purposes, acknowledging that the defaulted obligations of foreign countries are null and void and that the United States has no further intention of pressing its claims.

"You are shifting the political and economic responsibility of these loans from the United States to the individual American citizen who can leats afford financial disaster who can least afford financial discomes again."

DEWEY WANTS DEBTS ERASED

Early Settling Of Lend-Lease Obligations Also Urged

New York, June 7 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey called tonight for cancellation of World War I debts and early settlement of lend-lease obligations arising out of this war.

He also urged, in a speech at a War Finance Committee dinner, that the United States take the lead in reducing tariffs and accept the Bretton Woods proposals, despite "imperfections," as a step toward solving postwar economic problems.

"The 25-year-old foreign government debts to the United States arising from World War I will never be paid because they cannot be paid," Dewey said. "We should be honest and intelligent enough to say so officially and cancel them.

Would Repeal Johnson Act

"Along with this should go an immediate repeal of the Johnson Act, which forbids private loans to governments and nations now in default on these debts."

Urging that efforts begin "at once" to settle lend-lease obligations, the 1944 Republican presidential candidate said "it may well be that we shall have to cancel a major part of the financial obligations," adding:

"We are entitled to ask in return that our partners shall fully live up to the other part of their obligations by eliminating barriers to commerce and promoting the betterment of world-wide economic and social relations, as well as the cause of freedom of the individual, for which this war is being fought."

Lower Tariffs Urged

Dewey said the United States not only should lower its tariffs but also should "initiate a world conference for general tariff reductions" and should seek, with Great Britain, "the long-term stabilization of the all-important dollar sterling rate."

"We must begin now to pick up at least part of the pieces from the wrecked London Economic Conference of 1933," he said.

Dewey said "the ablest brains of our country were excluded" from preparing the Bretton Woods plan and that "in many respects it was a clumsy job," but he said the plan should be adopted as "a method and an organization through which men can work toward solutions."

Long Debate Seen As Aid

"If the United States were to look upon Bretton Woods simply as a method of stimulating exports, or if other nations were to consider the fund merely an easy method of obtaining American goods, nothing but disillusionment would follow," Dewey said.

"But the prolonged debate and the important amendments procured at the insistence of the minority in the House Banking and Currency Committee have already lessened this danger," he added.

total national goal, has been assigned to the quota of our state. That is a staggering sum. Yet I know you will achieve it.

The importance of the work you are doing does not lie alone in the amount of money that is raised. Even more important is the way that money is raised. In fighting total war money is less important than machines and it can be manufactured more easily. It can be manufactured by a mere stroke of the pen. But to finance the war that way would be unadulterated inflation. It might serve to finance the war for a time, but it would gravely jeopardize the peace.

Aid to Post-War Stability

The national goal is to raise one-half this great war loan out of the savings of individuals. Thus, you are working not only to win the war but to lay the foundation for economic stability after the war. Only with economic stability can we realize the promise of a lasting peace.

So it is appropriate, I think, to talk with you, briefly, about some of the things that need to be done if we are to achieve economic stability and lasting peace in the world.

It will not be enough to crush Japan militarily, as Germany has been crushed. Enduring peace cannot be won on the battlefield alone. Nor will it be won alone by the establishment of the world organization which is now being hammered out in San Francisco.

Real peace will only be achieved if the nations of the world can live and work together in mutual respect and confidence.

In the last world war we were also victorious in the field. But the end of armed conflict did not bring peace. War continued in a different form—the battle royal of economic warfare. It was every nation for itself and devil take the hindmost. In that economic war stupidity played a greater role than malice. The blind blows struck were aimed unwittingly at friend and foe alike.

Prohibitive tariff barriers, failure to settle the problems of war debts and reparations, a struggle for self-sufficiency led on to currency breakdowns, competitive devaluations, quotas, exchange restrictions, clearing agreements and a progressive descent into authoritarian controls over every aspect of international commerce. Here was a grim game which weakened and divided the nations which carried high the banner of freedom, while the totalitarian aggressors grew bold and strong.

Playing With Dynamite

We all know it is playing with dynamite to repeat those errors of the past. Yet that dynamite already exists. We must recognize that we will emerge from the present war with many wartime restraints on international trade in effect and with many countries impelled by dire necessity toward the establishment of a whole new system of restrictions and controls. In other words, we will end this war with many nations using the implements of exchange restrictions, export and import controls and other authoritarian devices which appeared at the very end of the last period of peace. The vital question is: Where do we go from here.

Most of the countries of Europe have been impoverished. The wholesale destruction of their industrial plants leaves them in desperate need of imports at a time when they have little to export in exchange. Inevitably such a condition is likely to encourage measures of self-protection to limit and control foreign trade.

The position of Great Britain is particularly significant. She will emerge from the war weakened by the loss of a large part of her foreign investments and owing an enormous short-term debt abroad. Much of her industry will need rebuilding; her foreign trade has been disrupted and her shipping partly destroyed. At the same time she is in need of large imports of food and raw materials. The problem of Britain is serious. It is serious for us as well as for the British, because restoration of a strong and prosperous Britain is essential to world recovery.

Before the war, traditionally free-trade Britain had been forced to turn to protection and to a system of empire preference. Now billions in blocked sterling are owed to India, Egypt and the Dominions. The urge

Dewey's Address on World Trade Needs

The following is the complete text of Governor Thomas E. Dewey's address last night:

It is a great pleasure to be here tonight and to extend to all of you, on behalf of the State of New York, warm appreciation and encouragement for the great work you are doing. As far as I know they have not given out any medals in this war to those who have worked so hard on the seven successive war-loan drives. But I do not think any of you need medals to sustain your enthusiasm and energy. None of you has any hope or desire for reward. You are engaged in floating this Seventh War Loan because you know how tremendously important that job is.

New York State has been called upon to play a major part in this as in previous war-loan drives. Nearly $4,000,000,000, more than one-fourth of the

toward empire preference is stronger than ever and an influential section of British opinion has urged the creation of a tightly knit sterling bloc within which trade would be encouraged to the exclusion of non-sterling nations.

Almost everywhere we look—to the British Empire, the Low Countries, the Scandinavian nations, France and other nations—the dangers of renewed economic warfare in the years ahead are great.

We in the United States will emerge from the war with overwhelming power—financial and industrial. We shall have a gigantic, burdensome internal debt. But, nevertheless, we shall have great power. Inevitably the rest of the world wonders how we will use that power. We, beyond all other nations, have the capacity to produce quickly the machinery and goods which virtually every nation will desperately need. There is no question of the huge demand for our exports that will exist. The great question is whether we are prepared to accept payment for these goods in the only sound way that payment can be made—by taking in exchange the goods and services of other nations.

If that question is left in doubt, then, inevitably, we shall see our present allies seeking to protect themselves by import quotas, currency blocs, blocked currencies, and all the freedom-menacing machinery of economic war.

I am not one of those who believe that we have in this country a "mature economy" in the sense of an economy that has lost the capacity to grow and expand under a system of private enterprise. But I do think we have become a mature country, capable of playing a wise and mature role in the community of nations.

I take it we are agreed that we do not intend to see the world fall back into the conflicts and antagonisms of ultra-nationalism. Certainly, speaking for the Republican party last year, and consistent with its platform, I made it very clear that I stood for no such proposition. Equally clearly, the Democratic party stands for no such proposition. The American people have made clear their determination to join with other nations in a world organization to maintain peace. But real peace cannot be achieved merely in the political field. The causes of international strife go deeper than mere unprovoked military aggression. All of the work being done at San Francisco will mean tragically little if economic conflict is to divide the nations.

U. S. Cannot Live Alone

Our primary objective is to secure peace and prosperity for the United States. But we know that we cannot live alone in the world. Certainly we cannot obtain the healthy, vigorous economy we seek if the rest of the world is sick. We seek an economy of abundance with full opportunity for employment and a rising standard of living. A broad, flourishing trade among nations is essential to the establishment of peace and prosperity in the world. This in turn is essential to our own goal of high level employment and a rising standard of living under a system of competitive free enterprise.

In the achievement of these ends the United States must take the lead. Our preponderant economic power makes us the nation which can make the most effective contribution to economic peace and can best afford to take the lead.

How shall we do it? Certainly no single step or action will do it. Many, if not most, of the controlling factors are in the hands of other nations. The United States has never, in peace times, taken to government-controlled cartels, exchange controls and restrictions, the widespread use of quotas or dumping. These are the handicaps to trade which other countries must lead in removing.

But there is much we can do. High tariffs are one barrier we ourselves can lead in reducing, as we have done in recent years and as we shall continue to do under the renewed reciprocal trade agreement act when the Congress completes action upon it. Beyond that, our country should initiate a world conference for general tariff reductions. Such a conference ought to develop a program for the speedy removal of war-time trade controls and other barriers to the exchange of goods and services among nations. None of these measures can work only one way. This must be a two-way street and serve the primary interest of our own people, or it will not work and will not continue to be supported at home. There are other serious barriers to world-wide economic recovery, including problems of exchange and of uneconomic debt, some of which still remain as a legacy of the first world war.

The twenty-five-year-old foreign government debts to the United States arising from World War I will never be paid because they cannot be paid. We should be honest and intelligent enough to say so officially and cancel them. Along with this should go an immediate repeal of the Johnson act which forbids private loans to governments and nations now in default on these debts remaining from World War I.

Lend-Lease Settlement

Efforts should begin at once toward settlement of the lend-lease obligations arising out of this war. Every action to this end should, in accordance with Article VII of the mutual aid agreements, be directed to the expansion of production, employment and the exchange and consumption of goods; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce and to the elimination of other trade barriers.

It is an essential part of the lend-lease agreement that the terms and conditions of final settlement shall not be such as to burden commerce, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations. In carrying out this program it may well be that we shall have to cancel a major part of the financial obligations under lend lease. We are entitled to ask in return that our partners shall fully live up to the other part of their obligations by eliminating barriers to commerce and promoting the betterment of world-wide economic and social relations, as well as the cause of freedom of the individual, for which this war is being fought.

As a part of this whole program the United States should join in the Bretton Woods proposals for the establishment of an international monetary fund and international bank for reconstruction and development. I recognize fully the imperfections of the Bretton Woods plan. The ablest brains of our country were excluded in its preparation and, in many respects, it was a clumsy job. The greatest danger is that this plan may be considered a final solution to the problems of money, credit and trade. It should be obvious that it provides no final solution but merely a method and an organization through which men can work toward solutions.

If the United States were to look upon Bretton Woods simply as a method of stimulating exports, or if other nations were to consider the fund merely an easy method of obtaining American goods, nothing but disillusionment would follow. But the prolonged debate and the important amendment procured at the insistence of the minority in the House Banking and Currency Committee have already lessened this danger. The interpretations which the American delegates are to obtain will greatly clarify the functions of the fund and the bank. They will mean that the fund is to be confined to strictly monetary stabilization and may not be used for relief, reconstruction or other long-term capital requirements, while the bank will be equipped to make general stabilization loans. These interpretations are essential if the plan is to be a success.

A further important safeguard is provided in the proposal to give the fund and the bank a common board of governors. The success or failure of this plan will depend upon the management of the fund and the bank. The various member nations will need to appoint as their representatives men of ability and sound judgment. We would not be justified in abstaining from the proposals for lack of faith in the willingness of ourselves and other nations to appoint such men, and it is essential that we go forward with it.

Currency Stabilization

Moreover, I seen no reason why an effort should not immediately be made by the United States and Great Britain for the long-term stabilization of the all-important dollar-sterling rate. We must begin now to pick up at least part of the pieces from the wrecked London Economic Conference of 1933. An overwhelming preponderance of world trade is carried out in these two exchanges—the dollar and the pound sterling. If once the relative value of the pound sterling and of the dollar is settled, the most important step that can possibly be taken toward the ultimate establishment of world-wide currency stability will have been accomplished. Co-operation between the British and ourselves must be a cornerstone in any program of world economic revival.

These are merely some of the measures which should be taken to lay the foundation for economic peace. We cannot expect that all of the difficult economic problems left in the wake of two world wars will be solved in a few months. I have said before, that when the war is over we shall have to wage peace with all the vigor and energy with which we have waged war. We are learning at San Francisco just how hard we must wage peace even to launch upon it. Just as the United States has taken a leading part in the solution of the political problems of lasting peace, so it must take a leading part in the solution of economic problems.

It does not lie wholly within our power to make certain that the world of the future is a world of active trade, expanding commerce and broadening opportunity. But it does lie within our power to block such a development if we fail to assert the leadership which our strength and prestige demand. In our self-interest we should take the lead in promoting the trade which is the lifeblood of our standard of living, our enterprise system and our individual freedom.

I cannot think of any group better equipped to take leadership in these problems than the men and women who are leaders in our war-financing work. As you push forward in the drive for individual war-bond subscriptions, you are thinking not only of the weapons that money will buy, you are thinking of the billions of savings securely invested for the future, of the safeguards against inflation and the foundations of economic stability thus erected. You are helping the fight for victory over Japan. You are also helping the fight for an American future of broader opportunity, greater individual freedom, higher standards of living and greater security. We want that kind of America and we want that kind of a world.

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GEN. PATTON HOPES TO FIGHT JAPANESE

BOSTON, June 7—(AP) General George S. Patton's ambition is to "get to the Pacific but it may not be fulfilled."

In a near midnight press conference he told newsmen after a state reception tonight:

"I sincerely hope I fight the Japanese. My ambition is to get to the Pacific but it may not be fulfilled."

He declined politely to amplify his remark but said, "a general officer can not be quoted as to the possibilities of his assignments."

Patton said he hoped to get a week or ten day leave which he would like to spend with his sister in Los Angeles.

NAZI P. O. W.'S HERE SEE HORROR FILMS

Fort Custer, Mich., June 7 (A. P.).—German war prisoners confined here were taken on a brief movie tour of German horror camps yesterday and emerged a far more serious, sober lot than entered the theater.

It was the first showing here of a series of newsreels of Nazi prison camps which the War Department has ordered all German prisoners to see. As pictures of gaunt, emaciated German captives were flashed on the screen, many of the prisoners shifted uneasily in their seats.

Scenes showing piles of bodies, methods of torture death, living-dead captives, brought no audible comment except an occasional clearing of throats. As German civilians appeared in the picture the prisoners strained forward to catch glimpses of those they might know.

As they filed out many of the Germans were swallowing hard, their lips in tight thin lines. One man was rubbing his eyes. Another grinned nervously. Most stared straight ahead, straightening up perceptibly when they realized newspaper reporters were watching them. There was no joking, laughing or talking among themselves as when they were going into the theater.

JUN 8 1945

General Patton Comes Home . . .

Boston, June 7 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., came home today to the welcome of 750,000 people, whose enthusiasm knocked out all reception time schedules.

It was a continual din from the moment the General jumped from a huge army transport plane straight into the arms of his waiting wife.

Army public relations officials estimated the welcoming crowds that lined the twenty-mile route from Bedford Airport to Boston at 750,000, and the estimates of unofficial observers reached the 1,000,000 mark.

Plane Arrives Early

Just as his record as head of the 3d Army read "ahead of schedule" for almost every operation he undertook, so Patton's transport plane touched the Bedford runway twenty minutes before it was slated to arrive.

But after that, there was no holding the schedule—the yelling crowds slowed it down.

As the side door of his plane opened, the General's shiny four-starred helmet appeared. He didn't wait for the steps to be placed, but jumped the foot or two to the unloading platform and strode across the 50-foot runway where Mrs. Patton, who had come up from the Patton farm at Hamilton, waited.

'So Glad To Have You Back'

He had been away two and one-half years as he doffed his helmet and kissed Mrs. Patton, she said quickly:

"Oh, I'm so glad to have you back."

Then he turned to his son, George S. Patton 3d, a West Point cadet, who was given special leave to meet his father, and kissed him on the cheek. He then embraced his two daughters, Mrs. James Patton and Mrs. John K. Waters, both of Washington.

Patton and the 46 officers and men with him arrived in three transport planes escorted, as they reached Bedford airfield, by six Flying Fortresses.

Personal Orderly With Him

Among those who arrived with the General was Master Sergeant William G. Meeks, of Junction City, Kan., the General's personal orderly. Meeks, a Negro who has served 27 years in the Army, has been with Patton six years.

Patton wore a battle jacket, his 30 decorations blazing on the left breast, and his widely known gold-buckled belt with an automatic pistol holstered on his right hip.

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Landon Urges Backing Truman In Negotiations of Big Three

Manhattan, Kan., June 7 (A. P.).—Alf M. Landon, Republican presidential nominee in 1936, called on Americans today to give their united support to President Truman "as he faces his crucial negotiations with Stalin and Churchill."

"We cannot merely attempt with fine words to sit on the lid of explosive forces now working in the world," the former Kansas Governor told the Manhattan Rotary Club. "Our leadership depends on the vigor, soundness and unity with which we exercise it. The world is watching not only what our President does, but how we support his foreign policies."

Failure to Build for Peace.

At the same, he said, America is failing to build a bridge of co-operation for peace in "our emotional approach to the problem of world peace and of Russia."

"The illusion current among many people that all we have to do is to follow the course charted from Moscow to Yalta is a dangerous fallacy that contributes to the difficulties of a satisfactory solution," he said. "Basically we have been trying to work with Russia, not only in war, but for a lasting peace, but Russia is making it exceedingly difficult, and there are those in the United States who are not making it easier by their loose talk that eventually we must fight Russia.

"There are still others who are not helping the situation by insisting that all Russians are perfect, and that all criticisms are Fascist lies. Whether the fault is ours—or the Russians'—or both, our first problem is to establish the right kind of relations with Russia."

Five Basic Facts.

Landon said that there were five basic facts governing foreign affairs today. He listed these as:

1. A large part of the world hates the British.

2. A large part of the world fears Russia—an imperialistic, militaristic Russia.

3. Russia fears the rest of the world.

4. Whatever their doubts about us, a large part of the world wants American investment and American business connections for political, as well as economic, reasons.

5. Europe, which for many centuries was the center of the world, today is the center of complete confusion, because of our military victories and lack of agreed peace policies among the Allies.

Facts of Situation.

"These," Landon said, "are the plain facts of a situation that confronts us now and will confront us for many years to come, and it is the height of foolishness for us to continue to ignore it. A fundamental of our statesmanship is that the United States must be an honest broker for peace among the nations.

"Today we stand as one of three great nations holding the real power of the world—the United States, Russia and Great Britain. If we in the United States make plain that we are not and will not be a party by action or inaction to any scheme or intrigue to gang up on Russia, Great Britain, China or any other nation, then we have laid the corner stone for lasting peace."

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Corporal Gilbert J. Beamesderfer of Ephrata, Pa., a Cushing General Hospital patient recently granted a 90-day work furlough, was a squad leader in the Thirty-fifth Division of the Third Army before events became too confused for comfort. He remembered leading his men against a German machine-gun nest in France and being hit in the left arm.

Then apparently he got mixed up with some captured Germans and when he awoke he was in a hospital. Just before they gave him ether, a surgeon spoke to him reassuringly — in German. Beamesderfer, who speaks German, grinned and answered in the enemy language.

Ater ten days in France, the prisoners, including Beamesderfer, were transferred to a Prisoner of War camp in England. Finally he managed to nab an interrogator.

"I'll tell you things about Pennsylvania that no one could tell you unless he's actually been there," Beamesderfer said desperately.

They called in a Philadelphia nurse. They told her about the unique customs of the Amish, descendants of German settlers of eastern Pennsylvania. The nurse was impressed.

Camp officials cabled Washington for his fingerprints. They established Beamesderfer as Beamesderfer. On the 30th day of his imprisonment, an officer burst into his tent and announced:

"I am happy to inform you that you're an American at last!"

Three Jap Balloons Fell in California

Los Angeles, June 7 (A. P.).—At least three Japanese balloon bombs have fallen harmlessly in southern California in recent months, according to disclosures

Chief of Police Conaway said that there were balloons floating over the city, all night. They measured about sixteen by ten feet, but didn't come from Japan. He said that three high school boys admitted constructing the balloons and launching them by filling them with hot air over a barbecue pit.

1,802 Veterans Of Afric Italy Reach New York

New York, June 7 (AP)—The sleek new navy transport Gen. W. P. Richardson put into port today with 1,802 battle-hardened troops of Gen. Mark W. Clark's victorious 5th Army.

Victors over the Nazis and Italians in Africa and Italy, the bemedaled veterans were sent home for reassignment. Many will go into the war against Japan after 45-day furloughs.

They were a happy, colorful group representing such famous outfits as the 34th, 36th, 85th and 88th divisions, the 1st Armored Division and the 12th and 15th air forces.

Seven were Nisei (Japanese-American) soldiers from the 100th Infantry Battalion of the 34th Division and they drew cheers as they stumbled down the gangway.

6 Ex-Croatian Fascist Leaders Executed

New York, June 7 (AP)—Premier Dr. Nikola Mandic and five other leaders of the former Croatian Fascist Government have been executed after conviction of high treason and war crimes by a Zagreb court-martial, the Yugoslav telegraph agency said today.

The broadcast dispatch, reported by the Federal Communication Commission, said that the Premier, Armed Forces Minister Nikola Steinfel and Dr. Pavao Canki, State Secretary and Minister of Religion and Justice, were shot.

Executed by hanging were Dr. Mila Budak, Foreign Affairs Minister; a Col. Juco Rukavina, not otherwise identified, and Ivan Vignjevich, president of a summary court, the agency stated.

3,000 STORM MARKET TO PURCHASE MEAT

NEW YORK, June 7—(AP) The Fort Greene market in Brooklyn was a mecca for New York's meat-hungry citizens today. More than three thousand customers were standing in line, five deep, at 8 a.m. when the market doors were opened and 30,000 pounds of meat of every description were placed on sale.

Throughout the day, purchases averaged about 12 pounds per customer, according to George Lazarus, market manager.

About two thousand purchasers were served, but those disappointed today could come back tomorrow when, Lazarus said, another 25,000 pounds would go on sale.

Other stores continued to report that their meat supply was low.

Scientists' Moscow Trip Delayed For Few Days

New York, June 7 (AP)—The departure for Moscow of a party of scientists was postponed tonight for several days, it was announced by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory. The grouup, including Dr. Shapley, was to have left by airplane tonight.

Dr. Shapley said the arrangements were indefinite but that it was "almost certain" the party would not leave for two or three days. Reason for the delay was not announced.

CIVILIANS TO GET MORE CIGARETTES

NEW YORK, June 7—(AP) The supply of cigarettes for civilian smokers will be increased at least 15 per cent within the next two weeks, Joseph Calamia, president of the Retail Tobacco Dealers of America, Inc, said today.

Calamia said he based his estimate on surveys among manufacturers and wholesale distributors. Cutbacks in army orders and slightly improved manufacturing conditions, he added, will make the additional cigarettes available.

The tobacco dealers official said that another 60 days would see a more substantial improvement in the civilian supply, but that the increase would be gradual.

Worst Sugar Shortage Forecast

Cleveland, June 7 (AP)—If you think it's tough to get meat these days, wait till after July and then try to get sugar, says the regional OPA chief.

"Widespread droughts of 1944 and manpower problems in harvesting the crop," Birkett L. Williams declared yesterday, "presage a shortage of sugar during the last six months of 1945 that will be tighter than at any other time since the war started."

"From July of 1945 to January, 1946," he added, "the sugar problem promises to be more acute than the current meat shortage."

Williams asserted consumers of the Ohio-Michigan-West Virginia-Kentucky region "will have to be content with 45 per cent of the 1945 sugar quota during the last half of the year, for they will have purchased 55 per cent of the supply by July 1."

Missing Wacs Are Part Of Overseas Contingent

Women Were in Army Plane Lost Off Africa Coast

MIAMI, Fla., June 7 (AP).—Eighteen Wacs reported missing yesterday with the three-man crew of an Army plane somewhere along the Ivory Coast of French West Africa were in the first mass air movement of Wacs overseas, it was announced here today.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph C. Mackey, commanding officer of the Maimi Airfield, said the Wacs left the Miami base by plane last September.

One of the missing Wacs, Private Helen F. Rozzelle, of Washington, said while awaiting shipment overseas that she had joined the Women's Auxiliary Corp to take the place of a brothe, Lieutenant Richard Rozzelle, a B-17 pilot, whose plane was shot down in flames off Italy in August, 1943.

Another of the girls, Private Wilma E. Liles, of Dallas Tex., has two brothers who are bomber pilots. One of them was shot down over Germany but escaped. She was formerly a primary school teacher in Dallas.

Private Rose Brohinsky, of 1011 Sheridan Avenue, the Bronx, New York, was formerly a dress model in New York City until she joined the W.A.C. and became a radio technician.

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LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE BRITISH AVIATION MAGAZINE AEROPLANE SUGGESTED TODAY THE POSSIBILITY OF PINCER AIR OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN WITH SOME OF THE ATTACKS LAUNCHED FROM BASES IN EASTERN SIBERIA WITHIN 600 MILES OF TOKYO.

"PLANS ARE WELL ADVANCED FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE FINAL STAGES OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN AND THE LAUNCHING OF AN AIR ASSAULT ON THE JAPANESE MAINLAND WHICH WILL HERALD AND SUPPORT THE INVASION," THE PERIODICAL SAID.

A168
(150)

G.I. Is Held as War Captive by His Own Buddies

Framingham, Mass., June 7 (A. P.). — A 27-year-old American soldier, hospitalized here, told a story of spending the "thirty most harrowing days" of his life when he was captured by his own troops and held as a wounded German prisoner of war.

today, publication of which was approved by Major Aubrey Rawlings of the Ninth Service Command.

Monterey Park, Cal., June 7 (A. P.).—Residents of this Los Angeles suburb were relaxing today after a Japanese balloon scare.

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ALLIED AIR POWER IN THE ORIENT PROBABLY WILL BE DIVIDED INTO TWO MAIN ZONES OF OPERATION, THE MAGAZINE SAID, ADDING: "U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS WILL OPERATE FROM ISLANDS TO THE SOUTH OF THE (JAPANESE) MAINLAND AND BRITISH AIRCRAFT FROM BASES IN INDIA, BURMA AND FARTHER SOUTH AS MORE TERRITORY IS FREED.

"THE POSSIBILITY OF PINCER AIR OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN CANNOT BE RULED OUT.

"RUSSIA MAY GRANT BASES FOR HEAVY BOMBER ATTACKS, AND THE FLIGHT OF THE LANCASTER 'ARIES' OVER THE NORTH POLE SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY OF FLYING LINCOLNS, LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES BY THE GREAT CIRCLE ROUTE TO VLADIVOSTOK, A DISTANCE OF 5,400 STATUTE MILES COMPARED WITH 6,000 MILES BY WAY OF THE U.S.S.R. AND SIBERIA."

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LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS INVITED FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, DENMARK AND NORWAY TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO LONDON NEXT WEEK TO DISCUSS THE CRITICAL FOOD SITUATION NOW CONFRONTING THOSE COUNTRIES.

BRITAIN HAS SHIPPED FOOD TO ALL FIVE NATIONS SINCE THEIR LIBERATION, BUT IT IS EXPECTED THEY WILL BE ADVISED THAT BRITAIN HAS TIGHTENED HER BELT TO THE LIMIT AND CANNOT CUT HER RATIONS ANY FURTHER IN ORDER TO LEND THEM AID.

IT IS ANTICIPATED THE FOOD MINISTRY WILL URGE ON THE EUROPEAN NATIONS THE NECESSITY OF ATTEMPTING TO PRODUCE AT LEAST 70 PER CENT OF THEIR OWN FOOD. DN753AEW

ADD LDN Gen Koet xxx their gratitude

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT FRANK O'BRIEN, AFTER A 600-MILE TRIP THROUGH SUCH TROUBLE SPOTS IN SYRIA AS DAMASCUS, HOMS, HAMA AND ALEPPO, REPORTED MEANWHILE IN A BEYROUTH DISPATCH THAT HE FOUND THEM QUIETED AFTER LAST WEEK'S FIGHTING BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND SYRIANS.

HE SAID THE SYRIANS, HOWEVER, WOULD NOT OPEN NEW TALKS UNTIL THE FRENCH QUIT THE COUNTRY COMPLETELY, AND DECLARED THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF LEBANON WAS INSISTING ON VIRTUALLY THE SAME TERMS. THE FRENCH, ON THE OTHER HAND, WERE REPORTED SEEKING A FAVORED NATION TREATY WITH SYRIA.

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID A NOTE WAS RECEIVED LAST NIGHT FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT GIVING ITS POSITION ON THE NEXT STEP TO BE TAKEN IN MEETING THE LEVANT SITUATION.

HE DID NOT DIVULGE ITS CONTENTS. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD IN UNOFFICIAL QUARTERS, HOWEVER, THAT THE NOTE INCLUDED A REITERATION OF THE FRENCH STAND THAT THE MATTER SHOULD BE DEALT WITH IN A BIG-FIVE CONFERENCE.

THE BRITISH HAVE TAKEN THE POSITION THAT IT SHOULD BE SETTLED IN A MEETING OF FRANCE, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

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LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)--SIR JOHN ANDERSON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER PLEDGED THE CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT TONIGHT TO A SPEEDY REDUCTION OF TAXES AND REMOVAL OF ALL WARTIME CONTROLS "NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY" IN ORDER TO INSURE THE TRADITIONAL BRITISH SYSTEM OF FREE ENTERPRISE.

IN THE FOURTH OF A SERIES OF PRE-ELECTION BROADCASTS FOR THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, HE TOOK SHARP ISSUE WITH THE LABOR [redacted] PARTY'S SOCIALISTIC PROGRAM AND DECLARED "IT WOULD BE THE HEIGHT OF FOLLY TO DENY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE THE MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT."

ANDERSON SAID THE CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT WAS DETERMINED TO PREVENT INFLATION, AND TO THAT END HAD INSISTED ON HEAVY TAXES AND PRICE SUBSIDIES. [redacted] THE LATTER, HE SAID, CURRENTLY WERE COSTING THE COUNTRY $800,000,000 A YEAR.

EG 1935 ET 315P

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LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-HUGE EMERGENCY BRIDGES, READY-BUILT TO SPAN THE THAMES IF V-BOMBS OR [redacted] NAZI LUFTWAFFE SMASHED THE ARTERIES TO LONDON'S [redacted] GREAT WHARVES, WERE REVEALED TODAY AS ONE OF THE SECRET PREPARATIONS [redacted] THE PORT IN OPERATION ALL

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THROUGH THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE PERMANENT SPANS OVER THE THAMES, HACKLED WITH BARRAGE BALLOONS AND ACK-ACK BATTERIES, STOOD THROUGH ALL THE ATTACKS, HOWEVER,

WHERE BALLOON AND ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSES TAPERED OFF AT THE ESTUARY, FLOATING ACK-ACK AND SEA FORTS STOOD GUARD AGAINST THE U-BOATS, TORPEDO BOATS, BOMBERS AND MINES WHICH SANK SEVERAL MERCHANT SHIPS AND HUNDREDS OF BARGES IN THE THAMES DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR. THE RIVER WAS SWEPT FOR MINES EVERY DAY.

ATTACKS, BOLSTERED BY BUZZ BOMBS AND ROCKETS, CONTINUED RIGHT UP TO V-DAY.

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SEVENTY-SIX OF THE PORT'S 37,000 WORKERS WERE KILLED, 152 WOUNDED AND 164 DECORATED FOR GALLANTRY. WITH HOME GUARDS MANNING THE DOCKS, THE TREMENDOUS FLOW OF FREIGHT WHICH KEPT BRITAIN FIGHTING CONTINUED. IN THE 11 MONTHS BETWEEN D-DAY AND V-DAY, 2,760,000 TONS OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT WERE SHIPPED

LONDON PORT -2- X X WERE SHIPPED

TO EUROPE.

JUN 8 1945

THE STORY OF THE THAMES COULD NOT BE TOLD UNTIL TODAY, WHEN THE WARTIME SECURITIES BAN ON ACTIVITIES OF THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY WERE LIFTED.

APRB-HERCHERS 1636 THROUGH 2ND GAW1155REW

I BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 7-(AP)-CAPT. RICHARD CANDELARIA OF LOS ANGELES, IGHTER PILOT WHO WAS SHOT DOWN IN NORTHWEST GERMANY ON FRIDAY THE 13TH OF APRIL, HAS RETURNED TO HIS OLD BASE AFTER KILLING FOUR GERMANS WHO TRIED TO ATTACK HIM AGROUND.

HE WAS AT LIBERTY TEN DAYS AFTER HIS PLANE WAS DESTROYED AND HE SAID HE KILLED THE GERMANS IN THAT PERIOD. HE SAID ALSO THAT HE LEFT HIS WOUNDS UNBANDANGED SO A S NOT TO ATTRACT ATTENTION; THAT HE LIVED ON A CONCENTRATED FOOD TABLET A DAY; THAT HE CRAWLED THROUGH TREES LIKE TARZAN AND SWAM A MILE AND A HALF DOWN AN ICY STREAM TO ELUDE TRACK HOUNDS.

AFTER HE FINALLY WAS CAPTURED, CANDELARIA SAID HE ESCAPED BY BURROWING THROUGH THE BACKWALL OF A MAKESHIFT JAIL WHILE A NAZI GUARD STOOD AT THE FRONT DOOR. DOGS TRAILED HIM AND HE WAS BACK IN THE CLUTCHES OF THE NAZIS LATER FOR A SHORT STAY BEFORE LIBERATION.

JUN 8 1945

JAMESON 12-5-45 P

U.S AIR BASE--FIRST ADD CANDALARIA X X X LIBERATION.
CANDELARIA IS FROM 3468 WHITTIER BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, AND AN ALUMNUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
THE CALIFORNIAN HAD SHOT DOWN FIVE NAZI PLANES IN ONE AFTERNOON SHORTLY BEFORE HE WAS SHOT DOWN WHILE ATTACKING AN AIRFIELD NEAR LUEBECK. HIS PLANE WAS RIDDLED BY FLAK. BLOOD FROM HEAD WOUNDS BLINDED HIM IN ONE EYE AND SHRAPNEL CUTS TEMPORARILY PARALYZED HIS LEFT ARM.

"AS SOON AS I PARACHUTED TO GROUND, I RAN TO A NEARBY WOOD AND KEPT RUNNING UNTIL M I COULDN'T GO ANOTHER STEP," HE SAID, "THE GERMANS EVIDENTLY SAW MY PARACHUTE BECAUSE I SOON HEARD GERMAN SHEPHERD DOGS BARKING ON MY TRAIL. SO I CLIMBED INTO A TREE AND CRAWLED FROM ONE TREE TO ANOTHER UNTIL I REACHED A STREAM. I DROPPED IN AND STARTED SWIMMING."

HIDING IN THE WOODS DURING DAYLIGHT AND WALKING THE ROADS DURING THE NIGHT, THE CAPTAIN SLOWLY MADE HIS WAY TOWARD ALLIED LINES.

ON THE MORNING OF THE THIRD DAY, HE CAME FACE TO FACE WITH TWO GERMAN SOLDIERS IN A FIELD NEAR RATZEBURG.

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"BOTH HAD RIFLES, SO I RAISED MY ARMS AND WALKED TOWARD THEM TO SURRENDER," HE SAID, "THE GERMANS HOWEVER IGNORED THIS AND STARTED TOWARD ME FIRING THEIR RIFLES AS THEY CAME.

"I FELL TO THE GROUND AND WAVED MY WHITE SCARF BUT THEY KEPT ON FIRING AND RUNNING AT ME. JUST AS ONE OF THEM STOPPED AND KNEELED TO STEADY HIS AIM, I FELT MY PISTOL PRESSING AGAINST MY CHEST. I PULLED IT OUT AND AIMED AT HIS BODY. TO SHOW YOU WHAT A PISTOL SHOT I AM, I HIT HIM IN THE HEAD BUT HE FELL OVER ON HIS BACK--VERY DEAD. THE OTHER SOLDIER KNEELED TO TAKE BETTER AIM AND I FIRED THREE TIMES AND HIT HIM TWICE. HE WAS DEAD TOO."

HE WALKED ALL DAY AND NIGHT FROM THE AREA AND RESTED A DAY BEFORE BECOMING INVOLVED IN THE SECOND FIGHT OF HIS LIFE. THIS TIME TWO CIVILIANS

3024-27363

CAME AT HIM WITH PITCHFORKS.

"OBVIOUSLY, THEY DIDN'T WANT TO BE FRIENDS SO I SHOT 'EM BOTH,"
CANDELARIA SAID.

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A GERMAN SOLDIER AND CIVILIAN CAPTURED HIM IN AN ABANDONED HOUSE ON THE TENTH DAY. HE SAID THE SOLDIER SAVED HIM FROM A GROUP OF TODT SLAVE LABORERS WHO MISTOOK HIM FOR A GERMAN SPY. LATER THE SOLDIER SAVED HIM FROM A GANG OF FANATICAL HITLER YOUTHS AND HOODLUMS WHO BRANDISHED KNIVES.

AT THE TOWN WHERE HE WAS IMPR$SONED, A FEW GERMAN SOLDIERS AND THE MAYOR SURRENDERED JUST BEFORE THE BRITISH ARMY ARRIVED TO ANOTHER CAPTIVE, MAJOR JAMES TOLLISON, WWM AMARILLO, TEXAS. THE LIBERATED PRISONERS SEIZED SEVERAL GERMAN CARS AND MADE THEIR WAY TO THE ADVANCING BRITISH AND DIRECTED THEM INTO THE TOWN.

APR 2025 THRU FIFTH RM 356P

CONINGTON, HUNTINGDONSHIRE, ENGLAND, JUNE 7--(AP)--COL. HARRIS E. ROGNER OF MASURY, OHIO, TODAY DEDICATED A PLAQUE IN THE TOWN'S PARISH CHURCH TO MEMBERS OF HIS 457TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE WHO WERE KILLED IN COMBAT.

APR JIMKINGS 0202 CCC 320P

A47 PARIS, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE POINT SCORE SURVEY THAT WILL ENABLE THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO RELEASE SOME 2,000,000 MEN NOT NEEDED FOR THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY FORWARDED TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE AHEAD OF SCHEDULE AND FORWARDED TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT, BRIG.GEN. RALPH B.LOVETT, ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS, SAID TODAY. EJ621PEU

JUN 8 1945

PARIS, JUNE 7-(AP)-EDITOR OF THE PARIS EDITION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, GENERAL JEFFREY PARSONS, JR., BLACKMAN TARTIERE, FORMER AMERICAN ACTRESS WHO WAS A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE FRENCH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, THE CIVILIAN MAYOR OF PARIS WAS ATTENDED BY ONLY FOUR WITNESSES HERE PLEVIN, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MME.PLEVIN, HELEN KIRKPATRICK PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, AND LT.COL. ANTHONY BIDDLE, JR FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE EXILED GOVERNMENTS IN LONDON.

DURING THE OCCUPATION MRS.PARSONS SAVED THE LIVES OF MANY AMERICAN FLIERS WHO BAILED OUT NEAR HERE HOME PARSON'S FATHER IS CHIEF EDITORIAL WRITER OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.

NO 304PEU

PARIS--INSERT IN NL SYRIAN AFTER FIRST GRAF X X X ASTERN QUESTION.

(IN WASHINGTON PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD NEWSMEN LATE TODAY HE WAS NOT IN FAVOR OF A BIG FIVE MEETING ON THE SYRIAN DISPUTE. IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS HE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THE SYRIAN QUESTION COULD BE WORKED OUT WITHOUT A BIG FIVE MEETING SUCH AS SUGGESTED BY FRANCE.

(HE SAID HE EXPECTED THAT A MEETING OF THE BIG THREE WOULD TAKE PLACE WITHIN THE NEXT 40 DAYS.)

(IN LONDON THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE TAKING THE POSITION THAT THE SYRIAN SITUATION DEMANDED QUICKER ACTION THAN WOULD BE POSSIBLE IF A FORMAL FIVE-POWER MEETING WERE CALLED TO CONSIDER THE ISSUE.)

REPORTS RECEIVED IN PARIS TONIGHT SAID GEN.SIR BERNARD PAGET, BRITISH COMMANDER IN THE MIDDLE EAST, HAD INFORMED GEN.BEYNET, FRENCH DELEGATE GENERAL TO THE LEVANT, THAT AN INVESTIGATION WOULD BE MADE IN THE WHOLE DAMASCUS INCIDENT.

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUS, ETC FOURTH GRAF

EJ641PEW

ADD SCHWERIN Deluce xx crowded city

"FOR AWHILE IT LOOKED LIKE A COMPLETE PANIC," SAID MAJ.E.C.REED OF LONDON, COMMANDER OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT THAT HAS BEEN STATIONED HERE SINCE MAY 2ND. "SCHWERIN'S NORMAL POPULATION OF 63,000 HAS BEEN TRIPLED BY EVACUEES FROM THE EAST AND IT SEEMED AS IF MOST OF THEM OVERNIGHT WERE PREPARING TO FLEE INTO SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. GERMAN PROPAGANDA ABOUT THE RUSSIAN BOGEY HAS LEFT ITS MARK UPON THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND GERMAN OFFICIALS PREDICT A WAVE OF SUICIDES IF WESTERN MECKLENBURG CHANGES HANDS."

EJ1125PEW

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A165FX (LA)

EDITORS:

THE FOLLOWING NOTE MAY BE CARRIED ATOP THE HOLLANDIA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, STORY ON THE HIDDEN VALLEY AIR RESCUE:

RALPH MORTON OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WAS THE FIRST NEWSPAPERMAN TO REACH HOLLANDIA TO AWAIT RELEASE OF THE THRILLING STORY ON THE ATTEMPT TO RESCUE SURVIVORS OF A PLANE WHICH CRASHED NEAR THE FABULOUS HIDDEN VALLEY OF SHANGRI-LA. FOR MANY DAYS HE HAS BEEN THE ONLY NEWSPAPERMAN AT THE SCENE.

THE AP/FX

DB1028PPW NM

A95

ST.MARGRETHEN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 7-(AP)-ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS TRUCK LOADED WITH MEDICAL SUPPLIES PREPARED TO LEAVE THIS SWISS BORDER TOWN TODAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO GET THROUGH THE RUSSIAN LINES TO PRAGUE.

A CONVOY OF TRUCKS CARRYING MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND FOOD LEFT HERE MORE THAN A WEEK AGO IN RESPONSE TO APPEALS BROADCAST BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK RED CROSS IN PRAGUE, BUT INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS AT GENEVA SAID NO WORD HAD BEEN RECEIVED YET THAT IT ACTUALLY REACHED THE CZECHOSLOVAK CAPITAL. NORMALLY THIS WOULD BE A ONE-DAY RUN.

G923AEW

A150FX

-95-

FOLLOW HOLLANDIA (160)

BY HAROLD STREETER

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 7-(AP)-MRS.RAY T.ELSMORE, OF MENLO PARK, CALIF., WIFE OF THE COLONEL WHO DISCOVERED DUTCH NEW GUINEA'S "HIDDEN VALLEY," TOLD ME IN UTMOST CONFIDENCE TWO WEEKS AGO THAT AN AIRPLANE CRASH HAD BROUGHT THE FIRST WHITE MEN INTO THAT FABULOUS AREA.

HER STORY, AS CONVEYED FROM HER HUSBAND AT HOLLANDIA, VARIES ONLY SLIGHTLY FROM THAT SENT FROM HOLLANDIA BY ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT RALPH MORTON.

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AS SKETCHED BY COLONEL ELSMORE:

THE TRANSPORT PLANE CRASHED NEAR HIDDEN VALLEY. AFTER CONSIDERABLE SEARCHING, ELSMORE SPOTTED THE WRECKAGE, SAW THAT THERE WERE SURVIVORS AND DROPPED THE WALKIE-TALKIE.

LATER, HE SAID, TWO FILIPINO MEDICS WERE PARACHUTED BESIDE THE SURVIVORS.

STILL LATER PARATROOPERS WERE DROPPED INTO THE VALLEY PROPER, SUPPOSEDLY TO BUILD AN AIRFIELD FOR PLANES TO LAND TO BRING OUT THE SURVIVORS.

IN APRIL, I FLEW WITH COLONEL ELSMORE OVER THIS FANTASTIC VALLEY. BETWEEN HOLLANDIA AND THE VALLEY THERE IS AN ENDLESS SERIES OF MOUNTAIN RIDGES, ALL COVERED WITH IMPENETRABLE JUNGLES. AT NO POINT IS THERE A PLACE FOR A FORCED LANDING.

SINCE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES, I HAVE SEEN THE AMAZING PICTURES TAKEN BY ASSOCIATES OF COLONEL ELSMORE, WHO IS COMMANDER OF THE 322ND TROOP CARRIER WING.

ONE PICTURE TAKEN FROM LOW ALTITUDE SHOWS IN CLEAR FOCUS A NATIVE STANDING ATOP ONE OF THE ODD HOMES IN A WALLED SETTLEMENT. THE NATIVE IS EASILY SIX FOOT TALL, HAS A FINE PHYSIQUE.

THESE TRIBESMEN ARE BELIEVED BY COLONEL ELSMORE POSSIBLY TO BE HEAD HUNTERS. ONE OF HIS PILOTS REPORTED THE NATIVES TOSSED SPEARS WHEN THE PLANE "BUZZED" THE VALLEY.

THEY LIVED IN WALLED COMMUNITIES AND APPARENTLY WAR ON EACH OTHER. EACH COMMUNITY HAS A TALL POLE ATOP WHICH A SENTINEL KEEPS WATCH. THERE IS A SENTINEL HUT NEAR THE POLE'S BASE. ON THE APRIL FLIGHT, I SAW SOME OF THESE SENTINELS HASTILY SCRAMBLE DOWN THEIR POLES AND FLEE.

ON THE FLIGHT, DESPITE THE ALTITUDE, IT WAS EASY TO SEE THE ENORMOUS HOGS RAISED BY THE NATIVES.

A152FX

THE HOMES WITHIN THE WALLED COMMUNITIES RESEMBLE MUSHROOMS FROM HIGH UP. WHEN THE PLANE DIPS LOW, IT IS POSSIBLE TO SEE THAT THE HOME IS A DOME-SHAPED, THATCHED ROOF SURMOUNTING POLES. THE WALLS AROUND THE SETTLEMENTS ARE MADE OF HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL POLES TOPPED BY THATCH.

THE NATIVES, DESPITE THEIR ISOLATION, PRACTICE CROP ROTATION AND IRRIGATION. THEIR EXTENSIVELY TILLED FIELDS SPREAD OUT ALL OVER THE VALLEY AND SOME ARE TERRACED UP THE MOUNTAIN SLOPES.

THE INDUSTRIOUS TRIBESMEN HAVE BUILT A ROPE BRIDGE ACROSS A TURBULENT STREAM.

COLONEL ELSMORE, WHO DISPATCHED THE PLANE FROM MINDANAO WHICH EVACUATED GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO AUSTRALIA IN THE EARLY, CRITICAL DAYS OF THE WAR, NAMED THE VALLEY "SHANGRI-LA" AND HAS MADE ALMOST WEEKLY FLIGHTS OVER IT.

A153FX

THE TRANSPORT ACCIDENT SHATTERED HIS AMBITION TO ORGANIZE AND PARTICIPATE AFTER THE WAR IN AN AERIAL EXPEDITION INTO THE VALLEY, USING GLIDERS TO SEND IN MEN WITH AIRFIELD-BUILDING EQUIPMENT.

THE VALLEY, OFTEN CONCEALED BY CLOUDS, IS ENTERED FROM THE AIR BY WAY OF A NARROW CANYON. AS THE PLANE NEARS SHANGRI-LA, A LARGE NATURAL TUNNEL IN A MOUNTAIN APPEARS. ALSO THE FLIER CAN SEE WHERE A STREAM ENTERS ONE SIDE OF A MOUNTAIN AND EMERGES FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

DBJ926PPA NM

30.24-27365

HOLLANDIA--FIRST WSEFT AND FIRST LEAD MORTON'S HIDDEN VALLEY
XXX MOUNTAIN PEAKS. - 8th Graph

THE SURVIVORS AND THE GROUND RESCUERS ARE IN CONSTANT CONTACT WITH PLANES OVERHEAD BY MEANS OF PARACHUTED RADIO EQUIPMENT.

THOSE ON THE GROUND SAID THE NATIVES AT FIRST WERE UNWILLING TO TRADE BUT THAT THE TRICK HAD BEEN TURNED THROUGH PARACHUTED QUANTITIES SALT--A BASIC ITEM OF FRIENDSHIP IN NEW GUINEA.

THE VALLEY IS IN A REMOTE AREA. A NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION EXPLORED PARTS OF THE AREA SOME YEARS AGO BUT NEVER REACHED SHANGRI-LA.

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HIDDEN VALLEY, ETC., SECOND GRAF AS BEFORE.

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 7, (AP)- FOOD RATIONS IN THIS ONCE STARVING DUTCH CAPITOL HAVE BEEN INCREASED TO 2,000 CALORIES A DAY FOR EACH PERSON STILL UNDER THE 3,000 FIGURED NECESSARY FOR THE WORKING MAN BUT FAR FROM THE BRUTALLY LOW RATION OF 230 CALORIES AVAILABLE IN THE FIRST WEEK AFTER LIBERATION.

AS A RESULT OF THIS ~~XXXXXXXX~~MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN THE FOOD SITUATION OFFICIALS HOPE TO BE ABLE TO COUNT THE MALNUTRITION PROBLEM SOLVED BY THE END OF THIS MONTH WHEN IT IS PLANNED TO STAGE THE OFFICIAL LIBERATION FESTIVITIES.

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THE CELEBRATION HAD TO BE POSTPONED BECAUSE OF THE FEAR THAT THE STARVED PEOPLE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO STAND THE STRAIN.

THE RAPID STRIDES THAT ARE BEING MADE ARE A TRUBUTE CHIEFLY TO THE WORK OF THE RELIEF TEAMS, EACH CONSISTING OF A DOCTOR AND FOUR NURSES AND 11 ASSISTANTS, WHICH IN AMSTERDAM ALONE HAVE EXAMINED 30,000 PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN SUFFERING FROM, HUNGER, EDEMA OF MALNUTRITION.

ONE OF THEIR MAIN JOBS IS THE ISSUING OF THE EXTRA RATION CARDS FOR AN EIGHT WEEK PERIOD WHICH IS EXPECTED TO BRING MOST OF THE PATIENTS AROUND SUFFICIENTLY SO THAT THE END OF TWO MONTHS THEY CAN BE ATTENDED IF STILL NECESSARY BY THEIR OWN DOCTORS.

THE SUDDEN INCREASE IN THE RATIONS AT FIRST BROUGHT ON AN EPIDEMIC OF INDIGESTION, BUT ONLY A FEW OF THESE ATTACKS WERE SERIOUS.

ONE MAN WAS KNOWN, HOWEVER, TO HAVE DIED AFTER HAVING EATEN SO MUCH THAT HIS STOMACH ACTUALLY BURST.

OFFICIAL FIGURES NOW OFFICIALLY LIST 1,681 DEATHS AS DIRECTLY DUE TO STARVATION IN AMSTERDAM DURING THE MONTHS FROM JANUARY THROUGH APRIL WITH BETWEEN 8,000 AND 10,000 DEATHS HAVING RESULTED DURING THE LAST SIXMONTHS AS THE DIRECT OR INDIRECT RESULT OF THE LACK OF FOOD.

IN ADDITION TO TREATMENT, THE RELIEF TEAMS HAVE ALSO MADE A STUDY OF THE PATIENTS SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS AND INVESTIGATED TO WHAT LENGTHS EACH WENT TO SECURE EXTRA FOOD. ONE MAN REPORTED THAT HE HAD WALKED 550 MILES ON FOOD HUNTS.

APR BONI'S 11915-31915 TPK 1640

JUN 8 1945

BY HOWARD COMAN

BAD GASTEIN, AUSTRIA, JUNE 7--(AP)--THEY AREN'T BEING ABUSED AND THEY AREN'T BEING PAMPERED--THAT'S THE STORY ON 137 JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL INTERNED BY THE AMERICANS AT THIS PICTURESQUE ALPINE RESORT VILLAGE.

THE JAPANESE AREN'T HAPPY ABOUT IT--AND NEITHER ARE THEIR GUARDS, THE GI'S OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. (IRON MIKE) O'DANIEL'S

SPIT AND POLISH THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION.

"WE DON'T GET ENOUGH EXERCISE," COMPLAINED TOSHIO YAMANAKA, SAN FRANCISCO BORN SECRETARY TO [redacted] LT. GEN. HIROSHI OSHIMA, WHO WAS JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN BEFORE HE AND HIS STAFF WERE MOVED FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL TO THIS AREA, WHERE THEY WERE SEIZED BY THE AMERICANS.

JUN 8 1945

"THEY WORRY THE LIFE OUT OF US," SAID PFC. LOUIS P. VIVOLO, 24 CHARTER ST., BOSTON, MASS., "THEY ARE ALWAYS WANTING SPECIAL PERMISSION TO GO PICK GRASS TO MAKE SOUP."

"THE FOOD SITUATION IS RATHER SERIOUS," [redacted] SAID YAMANAKA, WHO [redacted] SAID HE SPENT TWO YEARS AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY IN ENGLAND TRYING TO LOSE HIS AMERICAN ACCENT. THE THIRD DIVISION GI'S CALL HIM "TOJO" BECAUSE IT COMES TO CLOSE TO HIS FIRST NAME.

SEVENTY-SIX OF THE JAPANESE ARE QUARTERED COMFORTABLY

IN THE SWANK HOTEL ASTORIA, WHILE [illegible] 61 MORE ARE BILLETED IN THE EQUALLY LUXURIOUS KURTHAUS NEXT DOOR.

"THEY GOT ALL THEIR WOMEN AND KIDS WITH THEM," SAID VIVOLO, "AND THEIR LIKKER. YOU OUGHT TO SEE THE STUFF WE TRUCK IN THERE FOR THEM. AND WE COULDN'T TOUCH A BIT OF IT ON ACCOUNT OF [illegible] THEY'RE DIPLOMATS. MY TONGUE IS HANGING DOWN TO HERE RIGHT NOW."

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HE DREW HIS HAND ACROSS HIS STOMACH TO INDICATE THE [illegible] SIZE OF HIS THIRST.

NO MORE THAN 15 JAPANESE ARE PERMITTED OUT AT ONE TIME. THEY ARE RESTRICTED TO AN AREA ABOUT 200 YARDS LONG ON A HILL WHICH SLOPES UP BEHIND THEIR QUARTERS.

VAMANAKA SAID THAT LACK OF EXERCISE WAS THE CHIEF LAINT OF THE JAPANESE. HE MADE IT PLAIN HE WAS ACTING AS SPOKESMAN AFTER THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR SENT WORD THAT "HE REGRETS HE CANNOT SEE THE NEWSPAPERMAN OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH AT THIS MOMENT IS THE PROTECTING POWER OF THE JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL."

THE SWISS HAVE LEFT BAD GASTEIN AND NO ATTEMPT HAS BEEN

3.24-27367

MADE TO GET THE PORTUGUESE OR PAPAL DELEGATIONS TO TAKE OVER THE CHORE OF LOOKING AFTER JAPANESE INTERESTS.

JUN 8 1945

"THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HOLDS NO MORE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL. SO WE MUST EITHER BE EXCHANGED FOR PRISONERS OF WAR--OR JUST REMAIN IN INTERNMENT," VAMANAKA SAID.

[illegible] ASKED WHY THE AMBASSADOR DECIDED TO COME TO BAD GASTEIN, WHERE IT WAS LIKELY [illegible] HE AND HIS STAFF WOULD FALL IN AMERICAN HANDS, RATHER THAN STAY IN BERLIN AND BE TAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS, VAMANAKA REPLIED:

"WE HAD NO CHOICE. THE GERMANS MOVED US HERE APRIL 16 AND INFORMED US THIS WOULD BE THE SEAT OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT. THIS WAS TO BE THE CAPITAL OF THE REDOUBT AREA WHICH THE GERMANS WERE TO ESTABLISH. THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE STAFF MOVED HERE. SO WERE THE OTHE LEGATIONS."

VAMANAKA SAID OSHIMA PLEADED WITH TOKYO TO GET HIS STAFF OUT OF GERMANY TWO WEEKS BEFORE GERMANY COLLAPSED, BUT RECEIVED NO ANSWER.

VIVOLO SAID THAT COPIES OF THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES, WITH BIG BLACK HEADLINES ABOUT SUPERFORTRESS RAIDS ON TOKYOM ARE SCATTERED CONSPICUOUSLY THROUGH THE PARLORS WHERE THE JAPANESE PLAY CARD AND GAMES AND HAVE THEIR LANGUAGE CLASSES.

VIVOLO, WITH 113 POINTS TOWARD DISCHARGE, IS READY TO GO BACK TO BOSTON. HELPING HIM GUARD THE JAPANESE ARE PFC. CHARLES WW BIDDLE, ROSSVILLE, GA., PVT. EDWARD KITE, DELPH, IND., AND PVT. WILLIAM KINSLOW, COLFAX, IND.

THEY ARE IN THE CANNON COMPANY OF THE THIRD'S 15TH REGIMENT. THE COMPANY COMMANDE IS LT. RANDOLPH SUMMERALL, ISOLA, MISS., WHO IS CURRENTLY BOSS OF BAD GASTEIN.

HOWCOWANS THROUGH FIFTH 2157 MB/835P

JUN 8 1945.

LUNEBERG, GERMANY, JUNE 7, (AP)- SS GENERAL GUENTHER PANCKE, FORMER NAZI POLICE CHIEF OF DENMRRK, WAS QUESTIONED TONIGHT BY BRITISH INTELLIGEN OFFICERS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS ARREST IN AN UNDISCLOSED LOCALITY, PRESUMABLY IN DENMARK, WAS MADE HERE BUT THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY WITHHELD ALL OTHER DETAILS PENDING THE COMPLETION OF THE PRELIMINARY INTERROGATION.

GEN. PANCKE HAS BEEN LITTED BY THE DANISH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AS ONE OF THE CHIEF WAR CRIMINALS DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF DENMARK. AT GESTAPO HEADQUARTERS, WERE DANES ARRESTED BY PANCKE'S ORDERS WERE TAKEN, WAS ALLE GEDLY THE SCENE OF NUMEROUS MURDERS AND TORTURES.

GEN. PANCKE HAD BEEN THE OBJECT OF AN INTENSE MANHUNT BY THE DANISH FORCES SINCE THE GERMAN CAPITULATION. HE HAD NO OFFICIAL CONNECTION WITH THE EVACUATION OF GERMAN TROOPS INTO THE BRITISH PRISON CAGES WHICH COL. GEN. GEORGE LINDEMAN HAS BEEN CARRYING OUT SINCE MAY THE TENTH FORM THE OF THE WEHRMACHT.

APL DE LUCE'S 02115 TPK 2055

JUN 8 1945

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30.24-27369

BRUSSELS, JUNE 7-(AP)-PREMIER VAN ACKER SAID TODAY IT WOULD NOT BE LONG BEFORE KING LEOPOLD MAKES UP HIS MIND IN WHETHER TO RETURN TO BELGIUM.

THE PREMIER, WHO RETURNED LAST NIGHT FROM A VISIT TO SALZBURG, GERMANY, SAID IN A PRESS CONFERENCE LEOPOLD WAS NOT WELL ENOUGH TO RETURN YET.

JUN 8 1945

VAN ACKER SAID HE GAVE THE KING A COMPLETE PICTURE OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN BELGIUM.

KING LEOPOLD HAS BEEN LIVING WITH HIS CHILDREN AT SALZBURG .

ASSOCIATEDS 01400--AND ADD ---RJ 0950

BARCELONA, JUNE 7--(AP)--FORMER VICHY CHIEF OF GOVERNME PIERRE W LAVAL REMAINED IN MONTJUICH TONIGHT, AWAITING TRANSFER TO PARIS, WHERE IT WAS REPORTED LAVAL WAS WILLING NOW TO SURRENDER TO FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

POLICE DISCLOSED THAT TWO FORMER FRENCH OFFICIALS IN BARCELONA WILL REMAIN IN INTERNMENT AT SITGES, SOUTH OF BARCELONA, AT LEAST UNTIL LAVAL LEAVES. THE TWO, DETAINED BY POLICE FOR "SUPPOSED CONTACT WITH LAVAL," WERE PIERRE D'HERICOURT, CONSUL GENERAL FOR THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, AND JEAN COUBERG, HIS CHIEF AIDE.

APL 00045 MB/1OP

JUN 8 1945

(CPL. KLAUS MANN, STAFF CORRESPONDENT FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN EDITION OF THE STARS & STRIPES AND SON OF THE GERMAN AUTHOR AND EXILE, THOMAS MANN, HAS INTERVIEWED EMIL JANNINGS AND FRANZ LEHAR.)

BY CPL. KLAUS MANN

SALZBURG,-(AP)-TWO INTERNATIONALLY-KNOWN ENTERTAINERS ARE LIVING IN THIS LOVELY MOUNTAINOUS AREA--EMIL JANNINGS, THE GERMAN STAGE ACTOR AND MOVIE STAR, AND FRANZ LEHAR, THE HUNGARIAN COMPOSER, AUTHOR OF SUCH CELEBRATED OPERETTAS AS "THE MERRY WIDOW" AND "THE LAND OF SMILES."

JANNINGS' HOME, SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE LAKE OF ST. WOLFGANG, WAS NOT A NEW PLACE TO ME: IN PRE-HITLER DAYS I SPENT MANY A WEEKEND THERE. JANNINGS USED TO BE A GREAT FRIEND OF MY FAMILY; UP TO 1933 WE SAW A LOT OF HIM AND HIS CLVER, ATTRACTIVE WIFE, FORMERLY KNOWN, UNDER THE NAME OF GUSSY HOLL, AS ONE OFORLIN'S MOST

SAW A LOT OF HIM AND HIS CLVER, ATTRACTIVE WIFE, FORMERLY KNOWN, UNDER THE NAME OF GUSSY HOLL, AS ONE OF BERLIN'S MOST SOPHISTICATED PERFORMERS.

THE BEGINNING OF HITLER'S THIRD REICH MARKED THE END OF OUR PERSONAL CONTACT. JANNINGS CONTINUED TO APPEAR IN GERMAN FILMS AND THEATRICAL PRODUCTIONS; HE FLOURISHED UNDER THE NAZI REGIME AS HE HAD FLOURISHED UNDER THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC.

AFTER AN INTERVAL OF ALMOST 13 YEARS, I ENTERED HIS HOUSE AGAIN, NOT AS A FRIEND BUT AS A CORRESPONDENT TO INTERVIEW HIM. I MUST ADMIT THAT MY FEELING AND MY ATTITUDE CHANGED DURING OUR CONVERSATION. AS WE TALKED AND REMEMBERED, MY RESENTMENT DWINDLED.

JANNINGS' FAMILY DIDN'T SEEM TO HAVE CHANGED MUCH. RUTH JANNINGS, WHOM I REMEMBERED AS A HALF-GROWN GIRL, NOW WAS AN EARNEST YOUNG LADY. EMIL HIMSELF HAS GAINED SOME WEIGHT AND SOME NEW WRINKLES HAVE BEEN ADDED TO HIS LARGE EXPRESSIVE PHYSIOGNOMY. GUSSY, WELL-PRESERVED AND AS SPARKLING AS EVER, PRODUCED AN ALBUM WITH PHOTOGRAPHS.

THERE WERE SNAPSHOTS TAKEN IN HOLLYWOOD 18 YEARS AGO. THAT WAS THE TIME WHEN I FIRST MET JANNINGS--THE TIME WHEN HE FASCINATED THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WITH HIS PERFORMANCES IN FILMS LIKE "THE LAST COMMAND," "THE PATRIOT," AND "THE WAY OF ALL FLESH."

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THE JANNINGS FAMILY TOLD ME, AGAIN AND AGAIN, THEY HATED THE NAZIS. YET THEY HAD PROSPERED UNDER HITLER.

"WHY DIDN'T YOU LEAVE? MOST OF YOUR OLD FRIENDS PREFERRED EXILE TO TYRANNY. WHY DID YOU STAY?"

"OPEN RESISTANCE WOULD HAVE MEANT A CONCENTRATION CAMP", JANNINGS SAID.

"THE ONLY PROPAGANDA FILM IN WHICH I APPEARED WAS 'OHM KREUGER'--AND THAT I DID UNDER PRESSURE. WHEN GOEBBELS FIRST OFFERED ME THE LEADING ROLE IN THAT ANTI-BRITISH PICTURE, I REFUSED--WHEREUPON HE PUT IT AS AN ORDER."

IT WAS A TEN-MILE DRIVE FROM ST. WOLFGANG LAKE TO BAD ISCHL--A QUAINT, OLD-FASHIONED SPA WHERE LEHAR HAS BEEN SPENDING HIS SUMMERS FOR 42 YEARS.

"NO POLITICS, PLEASE!" THE 75-YEAR-OLD LEHAR BEGGED. "I HATE TO DISCUSS UGLY THINGS."

LEHAR SAID HIS LAST WORK WAS ONE OF HIS MOST AMBITIOUS--AN OPERA CALLED "GARABONICIAS" BASED ON A HUNGARIAN LIBRETTO. IT WAS PRODUCED IN BUDAPEST, JUST BEFORE HUNGARY "WAS FORCED BY HITLER INTO THIS TERRIBLE WAR."

"I WANT TO VISIT THE STATES," HE SAID. "IT IS MY AMBITION TO HAVE AT LEAST ONE OF MY WORKS PRODUCED ON BROADWAY UNDER MY OWN SUPERVISION EXACTLY THE WAY I WANT IT."

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HJ1032PEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (120)
BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, FRIDAY, JUNE 8-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL CHINESE ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY CLAIMED THE CAPTURE OF TATANG, 21 MILES SOUTHWEST OF LIUCHOW ON THE HIGHWAY TO NANNING.

LIUCHOW ITSELF STILL WAS IN JAPANESE HANDS TODAY DESPITE AN ANNOUNCEMENT TWO DAYS AGO BY GEN. YANG SEN, GOVERNOR OF KWEICHOW, SAYING THAT THE CHINESE HAD RECAPTURED THE CITY.

CHINESE REPORTS SAID A LARGE NUMBER OF JAPANESE WERE IN AND AROUND LIUCHOW AND HAD STRONGLY FORTIFIED THE AREA, APPARENTLY INDICATING THEY MIGHT TRY TO HOLD THEIR POSITIONS THERE.

SEVERE FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN PROGRESS NEAR JAPANESE-HELD ISHAN ON THE KWANGSI-KWEICHOW RAILROAD, 43 MILES WEST OF LIUCHOW.

CHINESE TROOPS, ETC., FIRST NIGHT LEAD AT START, MAKING TIME ELEMENT CONFORM.

M1206AEW

ADD CHENKS (DAY)XX ground forces

ALSO IN HONAN PROVINCE, 14TH AIR FORCE PLANES ATTACKED IN THE AREA OF THE BASTION OF HSINSIAKOW, 400 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHUNGKING. IN THE AREA WEST OF THE TOWN THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED A FIERCE BATTLE STILL RAGING.

DN650AEW

30.24-27371

A104 (250)
FIRST LEAD ARAB LEAGUE.

CAIRO, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE ARAB LEAGUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT IT WAS SUPPORTING THE DEMAND OF SYRIA AND LEBANON FOR IMMEDIATE EVACUATION OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM THE LEVANTINE STATES AND HAD DECIDED TO TAKE "NECESSARY MEASURES IN ORDER TO RESIST FRENCH AGGRESSION."

THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE SAID IT HAD DECIDED "FRANCE ATTACKED SYRIA AND LEBANON AND MUST TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ASSASSINATION, DESTRUCTION AND OTHER LOSSES WHICH OCCURRED IN BOTH COUNTRIES."

IN A COMMUNIQUE THE COUNCIL DECLARED "RETENTION OF FRENCH TROOPS IN SYRIA AND LEBANON IS CONTRADICTORY TO THE RIGHTS, SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE WHICH HAVE BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED IN BOTH COUNTRIES. PRESENCE OF FRENCH TROOPS IN SYRIA AND LEBANON IS A CONTINUAL THREAT TO THE PEOPLE OF SUCH FATAL EVENTS AS TOOK PLACE IN RECENT DAYS AND THE FURTHER PRESENCE OF THESE FRENCH FORCES CAUSES PERMANENT TENSION IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE TWO ARAB REPUBLICS AND THIS TENSION EXTENDS TO THE REST OF THE ARAB COUNTRY, THUS EMBARRASSING THE WAR EFFORT AGAINST JAPAN."

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THE COUNCIL SAID, "IN ACCORDANCE WITH CLAUSE SIX OF ITS CONSTITUTION (PROVIDING MUTUAL AID FOR A MEMBER ATTACKED) THE ARAB LEAGUE HAS DECIDED TO TAKE NECESSARY MEASURES IN ORDER TO RESIST FRENCH AGGRESSION THESE MEASURES ARE BEING PUT INTO EFFECT."

KTHE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT SAY WHAT THE MEASURES WERE.

THE COUNCIL SAID THAT IN DEMANDING THE WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS IT "DOES NOT THINK IT PROBABLE THAT OTHER FOREIGN TROOPS WILL REMAIN IN THESE COUNTRIES. THE BRITISH HAVE ANNOUNCED WITHOUT HESITATION THEIR INTENTION TO WITHDRAW THEIR TROOPS."

FRANCE WAS CALLED UPON TO RELEASE SPECIAL TROOPS OF SYRIAN AND LEBANESE NATIONALS FROM THE FRENCH ARMY SO THEY COULD SERVE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THEIR OWN COUNTRIES.

THE COUNCIL WILL MEET AGAIN SATURDAY.

(AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM DAMASCUS SAID SYRIA EXPECTED THE LEAGUE, BEFORE ENDING ITS CAIRO SESSIONS, TO TAKE A STAND ON FRANCE'S PROPOSAL FOR A FIVE-POWER CONFERENCE TO SETTLE ARAB PROBLEMS. SYRIAN LEADERS THEMSELVES WERE COOL TO THE PROPOSAL.

(ACTING PREMIER MARDAM BEY OF SYRIA HAS BEEN BUSILY DISCUSSING DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY PROBLEMS, WITH THE BRITISH, AMERICAN AND FRENCH OFFICIALS INCLUDING BRITISH GEN.SIR BERNARD PAGET, BRITISH MINISTER TERRANCE SHONE AND UNITED STATES MINISTER GEORGE WADSWORTH, THE DAMASCUS ACCOUNT SAID.

(THE SYRIAN GOVERNMENT WAS MOVING RAPIDLY TO LIQUIDATE ALL OF ITS RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. IT DISCHARGED ALL FRENCH OFFICIALS, EXPERTS AND TECHNICIANS IN THE CUSTOMS AND WHEAT COMMISSION. FRENCH MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS WERE PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING SYRIA. FRENCH COURTS WERE ON THE WAY TO DISSOLUTION.

(GOODS LOOTED DURING THE FIGHTING WERE REMOVED FROM FRENCH BARRACKS AND INSTITUTIONS. THE SYRIAN'S PARLIAMENT'S SAFE INCLUDING $240,000 IN MONEY WHICH WAS FOUND IN FRENCH HEADQUARTERS ACROSS THE STREET WAS ALSO REMOVED FROM FRENCH JURISDICTION, SYRIAN OFFICIALS SAID. THEY ADDED THAT AN HISTORIC BIBLE, REPUTED TO BE WORTH $2,000,000, MISSING FROM THE DAMASCUS SYNAGOGUE FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS, HAS BEEN FOUND AT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HOUSE.)

EJ720PEW

BY RUSSELL BRINES

MANILA, P.I., JUNE 7-(AP)-AT LEAST ONE MEASURE PLACING PHILIPPINE MILITARY BASES AND MANPOWER AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE UNITED STATES IS ALREADY ON THE DOCKET FOR THE FIRST PHILIPPINE CONGRESS SINCE 1941, WHICH OPENS SATURDAY.

PRES. SERGIO OSMENA WILL ADDRESS THE HOUSE AND SENATE JOINTLY THE AFTERNOON SESSION OPENS FOR ITS HISTORIC RESTORATION OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. THE PRESIDENT IS EXP

PRES. SERGIO OSMENA WILL ADDRESS THE HOUSE AND SENATE JOINTLY THE AFTERNOON THE SESSION OPENS FOR ITS HISTORIC RESTORATION OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. THE PRESIDENT IS EXPECTED TO STRESS THE NECESSITY OF NATIONAL UNITY IN THE FACE OF THE MANIFOLD PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

CONGRESSMAN MANUEL GALLEGO OF NUEVA ECIJA ALREADY HAS FILED A HOUSE RESOLUTION OFFERING THE UNITED STATES ALL AIR, ARMY AND NAVAL BASES NECESSARY FOR "ALL TIME TO COME." THE RESOLUTION ALSO PLEDGES THE TOTAL MANPOWER RESCOURCES OF THE PHILIPPINES FOR THE PROSECUTION OF WAR.

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GALLEGO SAID THE RESOLUTION EXPRESSED THE GRATITUDE OF THE FILIPINOS FOR THEIR LIBERATION AND ADDED THE PRESENCE OF SUCH BASES WOULD PROTECT THE ISLANDS AGAINST FUTURE AGGRESSION.

A JOINT HOUSE-SENATE RESOLUTION ALSO FILED WOULD MAKE GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE PHILIPPINES AND CARRY IN PERPETUITY HIS NAME ON THE COMPANY ROLLS OF ALL PHILIPPINE ARMY UNITS. IT ALSO PROVIDES THAT MACARTHUR'S LIKENESS SHOULD APPEAR ON A PHILIPPINE STAMP AND COIN WITH THE TITLE, "DEFENDER-LIBERATOR."

BUT, BEHIND THESE EVIDENCES OF A GENUINE FILIPINO GRATITUDE WILL BE THE BLEAKER, MORE PROSAIC TASK OF REPAIRING THE WAR'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENTS.

THE SESSION WILL BE HIGHLIGHTED BY WHAT MAY BE A MAJOR TEST OF STRENGTH BETWEEN OSMENA AND SEN.MANUEL ROXAS, CURRENT PHILIPPINE HER WHO IS A CANDIDATE FOR THE INFLUENTIAL SENATE PRESIDENCY.

ROXAS, A BRIG.GEN. IN THE PHILIPPINE ARMY, RECENTLY REVERTED TO INACTIVE STATUS AT HIS OWN REQUEST, NOW OPENLY IS MAKING A BID FOR POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

OSMENA HAS REQUESTED ROXAS TO HEAD A NEW ECONOMIC REHABILITATION COMMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES. THE SENATOR HAS DECLINED, HOWEVER, TO GIVE A DEFINITE ANSWER UNTIL AFTER CONGRESS CONVENES.

THIS WILL BE THE FIRST SESSION OF A TWO-CHAMBER CONGRESS UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH. MEMBERS WERE ELECTED LATE IN 1941 WHEN THE FORMER UNICAMERAL ASSEMBLY WAS ENLARGED BUT WERE PREVENTED BY THE WAR FROM MEETING.

ONE OF THE FIRST ITEMS OF BUSINESS SATURDAY WI

L BE LEGISLATION LEGALIZING THE CURRENT GATHERING BEYOND THE LEGAL PERIOD FOR AN AMERGENCY GATHERING.

UNDER THE JAPANESE CONTROLLED "REPUBLIC," A HANDPICKED UNICAMERAL RUBBER-STAMPED NECESSARY MEASURES. HALF WERE CHOSEN BY THE TOTALITARIAN PATRIOTIC PARTY "KALIBAPI" AND THE REMAINDER WERE SELECTED FROM CAREFULLY CHOSEN PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS.

JW1019ACW

A32FX

BY VERN HAUGLAND (280)

NAHA AIRFIELD, OKINAWA, JUNE 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ELEMENTS OF THE 6TH MARINE DIVISION WHICH CAPTURED NAHA AIRDROME TODAY FOUND ITS BORDERS STREWN WITH WRECKED JAPANESE AIRCRAFT OF ALL TYPES -- PERHAPS BETWEEN 60 TO 70.

THE AIRDROME, INOPERATIONAL DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS OF FURIOUS ALLIED ACTIVITY, WAS OVERGROWN WITH GRASS.

IT IS PITTED WITH GIANT BOMB CRATERS BUT IT WON'T TAKE LONG -- USING AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION METHODS -- TO MAKE IT CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN THE MAJOR RYUKYU AIRBASE IT USED TO BE.

AS ONE MARINE, ~~LT. ALAN~~ SHILIN OF (5 RIVERSIDE DRIVE) NEW YORK AND (30 SOUTH 22ND) PHILADELPHIA EXPRESSED IT: "IF WE HAVE EVER TAKEN A MORE IMPORTANT JAPANESE AIRFIELD I DON'T KNOW WHAT IT IS."

NAHA AIRFIELD WAS PART OF THE MAIN JAPANESE TOKYO-MALAYA AIR EXPRESS.

THE JAPANESE KNEW ITS IMPORTANCE AND MADE OROKE PENINSULA THE MOST HEAVILY DEFENDED SECTION OF OKINAWA UNTIL AMERICAN TACTICS FORCED THEM TO SHIFT THEIR DEFENSES.

THERE WERE MORE ANTIAIRCRAFT POSITIONS ON OROKE PENINSULA THAN ANYWHERE ELSE -- EMPLACEMENTS WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN VERY TOUGH IF THE JAPANESE COULD HAVE DEFENDED THEM.

COL. ALAN SHAPLEY OF SOUTH DETROIT, MICH., COMMANDER OF THE REGIMENT WHICH SEIZED THE AIRFIELD, SAID THAT THE FIELD WAS HEAVILY MINED AND MINE DISPOSAL TEAMS HAD REMOVED "HUNDREDS".

"WE SUFFERED ABOUT 200 CASUALTIES TAKING THE FIELD. WE HAVE COUNTED 400 JAPANESE DEAD," SAID THE COLONEL.

SHAPLEY DIVIDED THE CREDIT FOR THE SWIFT CAPTURE OF THE FIELD AMONG THE FIRST BATTALION LED BY LT. COL. GEORGE B. BELL OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.; THE SECOND BATTALION COMMANDED BY MAJ. EDGAR F. CARNEY JR. OF (175 EAST 62ND ST) NEW YORK CITY, AND THE THIRD LED BY LT. COL. BRUNO HOCHMUTH OF (2034 COLQUITT ST) HOUSTON, TEX.

JUN 8 1945

ADVANCING MARINES ENCOUNTERED SHARPLY INCREASING RESISTANCE TO THE SOUTH INDICATING THAT A MAJOR JAPANESE STAND MAY BE MADE.

SHAPLEY ORDERED THE SHELLING OF SENAGA SHIMA, A SMALL ISLAND JUST SOUTHWEST OF NAHA "WHERE FOUR ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS HAVE BEEN GIVING US A LOT OF TROUBLE. WE WON'T BE ABLE TO GET DOWN TO REAL WORK ON THE AIRSTRIP UNTIL WE KNOCK OUT SOME MORE ENEMY ARTILLERY."

WW212APW

A34FX

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

WITH ADM. HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, JUNE 7-(AP)-MUD-BELEAGUERED AMERICAN TROOPS ON OKINAWA WERE SUPPLIED YESTERDAY WITH FOOD, AMMUNITION AND MEDICINE BY AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS FROM U.S. THIRD FLEET CARRIERS.

TROOPS THUS SUPPLIED WERE BELIEVED TO BE SMALL GROUPS ISOLATED FROM MAIN FORCES BY THE EBB AND FLOW OF WAR, AND WERE NOT INDICATIVE OF ANY CRISIS IN THE SUPPLY PROBLEM OR BREAKDOWN OF THE AERIAL PACK TRAIN FROM LAND BASES.

PLANES IN YESTERDAY'S MISSION WERE LED BY LT. THOMAS H. STETHON, ALBANY, N.Y., WHO IN APRIL SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP YAMATO AND LED THE PLANES WHICH SANK HER.

"WE FLEW IN NEAR KARARA ONLY 1,000 YARDS FROM THE FRONT LINES," STETHON SAID. "WE HAD TO POKE ALONG AT A DANGEROUSLY LOW FLYING SPEED AND AT LOW ALTITUDE TO HIT THE RIGHT SPOTS WITH THE SUPPLIES.

"JAP ACKACK WAS HEAVY AND ONE OF OUR PLANES WAS HIT BUT ALL GOT BACK TO THE CARRIER. WE FLEW SO LOW SOME PILOTS SAW ENEMY TROOPS TAKING COVER."

THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PLANES INVOLVED OR THE NUMBER OF TROOPS SUPPLIED.

WW220APW NM

JUN 8 1945

BY AL DOPKING

WITH TENTH ARMY ON OKINAWA, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE SHOWDOWN FIGHT WAS AT HAND HERE TODAY AS YANKEE INFANTRY REACHED THE JAPANESE LAST-DITCH BATTLE LINE AND MARINES MOVED STEADILY THROUGH NARROW OROKU PENINSULA AFTER COMPLETING SEIZURE OF THE IMPORTANT NAHA AIRFIELD.

THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY ARE DOING JUST WHAT WAS EXPECTED OF THEM WHEN THE SHURI DEFENSE LINE CRACKED. THAT IS, MAKE A FINAL STAND IN THE HILL CHAIN STRETCHING FROM ITOMAN TO GUSHICHAN ACROSS THE SOUTHERN TIP, AFTER RETREATING AS BEST THEY COULD.

THE 17TH REGIMENT OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION ADVANCED 1,000 YARDS TO

THE VILLAGE OF TOMUI AND THE 96TH DIVISION REACHED HIGH GROUND ON THE VILLAGE OUTSKIRTS ON THE RIGHT.

MAJ. GEN. LEMUEL SHEPHERD'S SIXTH MARINE DIVISION, FIGHTING ON POSITIONS RUNNING EAST AND SOUTH OF NAHA AIRFIELD, WHICH WAS COMPLETELY IN THEIR HANDS, RAN INTO STIFF OPPOSITION ON THE CENTER AND RIGHT FLANK.

THE 29TH REGIMENT OF COL. WILLIAM WHALING OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., CAUGHT THE BRUNT OF RESISTANCE AS THE ENEMY GRADUALLY WAS BEING CONFRONTED WITH A CHOICE OF RETREATING OR BEING COMPLETELY CUT OFF FROM OTHER NIPPONESE FORCES BY THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION DRIVING SOUTH.

MOPPING UP ON THE CHINEN PENINSULA ON THE EAST COAST, WHICH WAS ISOLATED WHEN THE SEVENTH DIVISION DROVE TO THE SOUTH COAST SEVERAL DAYS AGO, WAS NEARING AN END.

THE 32ND REGIMENT UNDER COL. JOHN M. (MICKEY) FINN OF ASTORIA, ORE., WAS BUSY BLOWING UP CAVES AND CONFISCATING WHAT THEY DESCRIBED AS A "CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF AMMUNITION DUMPS." FINN'S OUTFIT, WHICH ALREADY HAD THE PROBLEM OF CARING FOR MORE THAN 10,000 CIVILIANS, FOUND TWO MORE CIVILIAN GROUPS.

THE 184TH REGIMENT OF COL ROY A. GREEN HAD A FIERCE BATTLE BEFORE TAKING GUSHICHAN ON THE SOUTHEASTERN COAST ANCHOR OF THE ENEMY'S LAST-DITCH LINE. COMPANIES HEADED BY LTS. RICHARD S. MC CRACKEN, SEARCY, ARK., AND JAMES B. BURT, $6339 RUTGER ST., HOUSTON, TEX., RAN INTO HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE. THE JAPANESE HAD THEIR POSITIONS ARRANGED FOR A LATTICE-LIKE COVERAGE OF THE NARROW STREETS AND THEN THREW IN SOME KNEE-MORTAR FIRE FOR GOOD MEASURE.

A88FX

GUSHICHAN FELL AT 3 P.M. AFTER IT HAD BEEN ASSAULTED SINCE DAWN BY BURT'S AND MC CRACKEN'S DOUGHBOYS. BURT'S COMPANY REPULSED A WELL COORDINATED COUNTERATTACK ABOUT 3 A.M. TODAY KILLING 60 JAPANESE.

DESPITE THE ENEMY'S PRECARIOUS POSITION, NO "BANZAI" ATTACKS OF ANY SIGNIFICANCE HAVE BEEN REPORTED, INDICATING THE FOE HAS DECIDED TO STICK TO CAVE FIGHTING TACTICS TO THE LAST. ENEMY TROOP MOVEMENTS CONTINUE TO BE REPORTED BY AIR OBSERVERS, ALTHOUGH DIMINISHING THE LAST FEW DAYS.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION SUPPLY LINE IS STRETCHED ACROSS THE ISLAND. SUPPLIES MOVE OVER MUDDY ROADS BY ALLIGATORS AFTER A TRIP AROUND THE CHINEN PENINSULA BY WATER FROM YONABARU TO THE SOUTHEASTERN SHORES OF THE ISLAND.

THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION'S LONGEST GAIN WAS 400 YARDS, MADE ON THE RIGHT FLANK ALONG THE OROKU PENINSULA WHERE RESISTANCE STIFFENED ABOUT MIDMORNING. SHEPHERD'S LEATHERNECKS JUMPED OFF EARLY AFTER A QUIET NIGHT IN WHICH THE ONLY ACTIVITY WAS ON ONAYAMA ISLAND IN NAHA HARBOR, WHERE THE SIXTH RECONNAISSANCE TROOP OF MAJ. ANTHONY WALKER OF WASHINGTON, D.C., KILLED TWO JAPANESE

30.24-27373

A129KX
(130)
WITH TENTH ARMY ON OKINAWA--FIRST ADD SITUATIONER (BY DOPKING) '
XXX THE HARBOR.
THE BAILEY BRIDGE WAS STILL UNDER ENEMY FIRE BUT THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION WAS HAVING NO TROUBLE GETTING SUPPLIES TO THE OROKU PENINSULA BY AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS.
SIXTH DIVISION LINES WERE SWEPT BY MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM AN ENEMY WELL DUG IN ABOUT 800 YARDS AHEAD OF THE LINE. AROUND 11:30 A.M. TANKS AND AN ARMORED BULLDOZER HELPED THE DEVIL DOGS ROUT THEM OUT AND HALF AN HOUR LATER A BATTALION LED BY LT.COL.BRUNO HOCHUMUTH OF HOUSTON, TEX., REPORTED IT HAD THE AIRFIELD UNDER CONTROL.
A SIXTH DIVISION ARMORED UNIT SEIZED A LITTLE UNNAMED ISLAND OFF OROKU PENINSULA, KILLING 30 JAPANESE IN THE TOM THUMB AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION.
TOWARD THE CENTER, THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION OVERRAN THE PLATEAU COUNTRY NORTHWEST OF IWA AND PUSHED ON TO SHANDAWAKU VILLAGE ABOUT A THOUSAND YARDS WEST OF IWA, THREATENING TO SEAL UP OROKU PENINSULA.
GG1022ACW NM

A154KX
BY VERN HAUGLAND (250)
JUN 8 1945
NAHA, OKINAWA, JUNE 6 (AP)-THE MAJOR PART OF THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN MAY BE ENDED WITHIN LESS THAN A WEEK ALTHOUGH FIGHTING WILL UNDOUBTEDLY CONTINUE AFTER THAT, MAJ.GEN.ROY GEIGER OF THE MARINE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS SAID TODAY.
GEIGER SAID HIS SIXTH AND FIRST MARINE DIVISIONS WERE MAKING SATISFACTORY PROGRESS AND THE ENEMY PROBABLY WOULD BE CLEANED OUT OF OROKU PENINSULA BELOW NAHA IN THREE OR FOUR DAYS, ALTHOUGH IT MIGHT TAKE A FEW DAYS LONGER TO CLEAN THE NIPPONESE OFF THE HILLY SOUTHERN TIP OF OKINAWA.
BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM T.CLEMENT, SUGGESTED THE JAPANESE FORCE REMAINING ON OROKU PENINSULA MIGHT EQUAL OR EVEN EXCEED IN SIZE AND STRENGTH THAT CORNERED ON THE ISLAND'S SOUTHERN TIP BY THE THREE OTHER DIVISIONS ON THE FRONT.
"IT WOULD BE MORE LOGICAL FOR THE JAPANESE TO DEFEND THE PENINSULA AND RETARD OUR USE OF NAHA AIRDROME AND HARBOR THAN TO TRY TO HOLD ON TO THE SOUTHERN TIP WHICH PROBABLY ALSO LACKS SUCH DEFENSE POSITIONS AS WERE INSTALLED A LONG TIME AGO ON THE PENINSULA," SHEPHERD SAID. "SHARPLY INCREASED RESISTANCE ON THE PENINSULA INDICATES THAT WE MAY HAVE TO WIPE OUT A PRETTY STRONG FORCE THERE."
COL.WILLIAM J.WHALING, COMMANDING THE 29TH REGIMENT ON THE LEFT FLANK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION'S SOUTHEASTWARD PUSH REMARKED:
"NAHA AIRFIELD WON'T BE SECURE FROM FIRE UNTIL WE CAN CLOSE OFF THE PENINSULA. BUT RIGHT NOW THE NAVY IS IN POSITION TO GO AHEAD AND WORK ON NAHA HARBOR. SOON WE WILL BE ABLE TO GO AHEAD AND DEVELOP THE ISLAND AS WE INTENDED. THE CLEAN OUT OF THE SOUTHERN TIP CAN AWAIT ITS TIME."
GG1129ACW NM

A122FX
VBY VERN HUAGLAND (180)
NAHA, OKINAWA, JUNE 7-(AP) JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES ON OKINAWA WERE HEAVY USERS OF NARCOTICS AND MAY HAVE THUS BOLSTERED THEIR HOPELESS BUT FANATICAL DEFENSE OF THE ISLAND, TWO NAVY DOCTORS SAID TODAY.
THEY WERE LTS. (JG) FRANK XAVIER DWYER (5409 CENTRAL ST.) KANSAS CITY, MO., AND JOHN J. SCHNEIDER (4148 GARFIELD AVE. SOUTH) MINNEAPOLIS.
"THE JAPANESE WERE HEAVY USERS OF MORPHINE DERIVATIVES," SAID DWYER. "WE'VE FOUND VERY FEW MEDICAL SUPPLIES--THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY HAD ALMOST NO HOSPITALS OR AID STATIONS--BUT THOSE SUPPLIES WE HAVE FOUND, MOSTLY IN CAVES, CONSISTED PRINCIPALLY OF SIZABLE STOCKS OF MORPHINE, OPIUM, HEROIN AND COCAINE.
"THE NATIVES HAVE SHOWN COMPLETE IGNORANCE OF THESE NARCOTICS AND THEIR USES. IT IS EVIDENT IT WAS THE JAPANESE MILITARY PERSONNEL AND NOT THE CIVILIANS WHO RESORTED STRONGLY TO DOPE."
SCHNEIDER ADDED:
"THE JAPS ARE GREAT USERS OF AMPULES AND PREFER TO ADMINISTER MEDICINES THAT WAY. AS FAR AS WE HAVE DETERMINED THE JAPANESE HAVE NEVER HAD BLOOD PLASMA OR PENICILLIN. IT IS THEIR PRACTICE TO KEEP WOUNDED IN ACTION AND BANDAGES ARE JUST LSAPPED ON WITHOUT PARTICULAR CARE.
"THEIR SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS THAT WE'VE FOUND HERE ARE ALL SECOND RATE. THE BANDAGES ARE MADE OF BETTER MATERIAL THAN OURS THOUGH."
QD758APW
JUN 8 1945

BY DON STARR
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR IN THE FIELD, JUNE 7-(AP)-VISTING THE MINDANAO BATTLEFRONT TODAY, GENERAL MACARTHUR PAID A SENTIMENTAL CALL AT DEL MONTE AIR FIELD, FROM WHICH HE TOOK OFF IN A FLYING FORTRESS THREE YEARS AGO TO ESTABLISH HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA.
IT WAS AT THIS SPOT THAT THE AMERICAN COMMANDER FOUND REFUGE AT THE END OF A TORPEDO-BOAT TRIP FROM CORREGIDOR.
MACARTHUR'S OFFICIAL PARTY WENT TO THE FRONT AND BACK IN JEEPS IN COMPANY WITH LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY; MAJ.GEN.FRANKLIN SIBERT, COMMANDER OF THE TENTH CORPS; MAJ.GEN.CLARENCE MARTIN, COMMANDER OF THE 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION; AD BRIG.GEN.ROBERT SHOE, COMMANDER OF THE CENTRAL MINDANAO TASK FORCE.
IN THE 100-MILE ROUND TRIP OVER ROUGH ROADS THAT HAD BEEN TURNED INTO QUAGMIRES BY RAIN, MACARTHUR SPOKE HIGHLY OF THE JOB ACCOMPLISHED BY THE ENGINEERS, WHO HAD WIDENED CARABAO TRAILS INTO SUPPLY ROUTES OVER WHICH TRUCKS CROSS 6,000-FOOT MOUNTAINS AND RUSHING STREAMS.
ROADS HERE WOULD BE A MIRACLE OF DRY-SEASON CONSTRUCTION BUT THE ENGINEERS ARE NOW DRIVING ON THROUGH THE RAINY SEASON, WHICH WASHES OUT ANYTHING LESS THAN CONCRETE.
AT ONE POINT ON THE JOURNEY THE ROAD HAD JUST DISAPPEARED AFTER A HEAVY RAIN, BUT ENGINEERS WITH A BULLDOZER PULLED THE JEEPS THROUGH MUD SO DEEP IT CAME OVER THE SIDEBOARDS OF THE CARS.
IQ1038PCW

A119FX
FOLO MANILA (110)
U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, HONOLULU, JUNE 7-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL, FORMER COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA, STOPPED OFF HERE RECENTLY TO SEE FACILITIES FOR TRAINING EUROPEAN VETERANS AND NEW TROOPS SENT INTO THE PACIFIC.
"VINEGAR JOE" CONFERRED WITH LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., COMMANDER OF ARMY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, ON HIS TWO-DAY STOPOVER ENROUTE TO CONFER WITH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN MANILA.

TOURING OAHU ISLAND TRAINING GROUNDS, STILWELL SAW INSTRUCTORS DEMONSTRATE THE LATEST JAPANESE BATTLE TACTICS IN SIMULATED WARFARE WITH LIVE AMMUNITION. HE WATCHED FLAME THROWING TANKS IN ACTION AGAINST PILLBOXES AND WAS SHOWN HOW CAPTURED JAPANESE EQUIPMENT AND WEAPONS ARE USED BY AMERICAN FORCES.

DB754PPW

OSAKA SEPARATE (280)

JUN 8 1945

BY RICHARD O'MALLEY

21ST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, FRIDAY, JUNE 8-(AP)-SMOKE CLOUDS, RISING TO 25,000 FEET OVER OSAKA TODAY, STILL OBSCURED THE DAMAGE WROUGHT YESTERDAY BY 450 SUPERFORTRESSES WHICH BLASTED ITS ARSENAL AND FACTORY BELT WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND FIRE BOMBS.

RETURNING PILOTS SAID THE FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS MEAGER BUT THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. POOR WEATHER PREVENTED TAKING PICTURES EITHER OF OSAKA OR KOBE, HIT TUESDAY.

STAFF SGT.EDWARD B.TWOMBLY, 23 FERNWOOD ROAD, SUMMIT,N.J., A TAIL GUNNER ON THE OSAKA STRIKE, SAID:

"I SAW THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS BUT ONLY ONE ATTACKED. HE SENT A BULLET INTO OUR NUMBER FOUR PROPELLER AND PASSED BENEATH OUR RIGHT WING IN AN ATTACK THAT APPEARED TO BE AN ATTEMPT AT RAMMING US.

"I SHOT A SHORT BURST AND ANOTHER CREWMAN REPORTED HIS WING SMOKING AS HE WENT BY."

EDWIN A.SEITZ, 1106 OHIO ST., WALKERTON,IND., COMPLETED HIS 13TH MISSION IN THE RAID.

ALTHOUGH TWO OF HIS ENGINES WERE OUT, LT.KAROLEK (CABLE COPY) M. PATTISON OF TUCSON,ARIZ., BROUGHT HIS PLANE BACK OVER THE LONG STRETCH OF WATER. AS PATTISON WAS MAKING HIS FINAL APPROACH TO LAND, THE THIRD ENGINE CONKED OUT.

CREW MEMBERS ABOARD PATTISON'S PLANE INCLUDED LT.EDGAR G. SPECTOR, FOREST HILLS,N.Y., NAVIGATOR; LT.LORENZO S. MANCUSO, 212 MONTROSE AVE., BROOKLYN,N.Y., BOMBARDIER; CORP. HENRY M.YOUNG, 1725 PURDY ST., BRONX,N.Y., RADIO OPERATOR; TECH.SGT.JESSIE C4.SMITH, ELKVIEW,W.VA., GUNNER; SGT. RUDOLPH A.JABANCICH, GLASSPORT,PA., GUNNER; SGT.JOHN A.MATKE, 2385 GRAND CONCOURSE,N.Y., GUNNER; SGT.ELMER J.BRONZEK, 53 PLYMOUTH ST., BRIDGEPORT,CONN., GUNNER, AND SGT.JOHN E.BOLAN, NORWICH,N.Y., TAIL GUNNER.

FJ12NIB CWT

JUN 8 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

ONOYAMA ISLAND, OKINAWA, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MARINE ENGINEERS WOR

ONOYAMA ISLAND, OKINAWA, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MARINE ENGINEERS WORKING UNDER DIRECT ENEMY FIRE HAVE COMPLETED TWO BRIDGES LINKING THIS TINY ISLAND WITH BOTH SHORES OF NAHA HARBOR, AND TODAY TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT STREAMED ACROSS TO STRENGTHEN THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION UNITS ON THE OROKU PENINSULA TO THE SOUTH.

THIS IMPORTANT BIT OF LAND IN NAHA HARBOR WAS VISITED TODAY BY MAJ.GEN.ROBERT GEIGER, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS, WHO PRAISED THE MEN WHO BUILT THE BRIDGES.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NORTHERN BRIDGE, LINKING NAHA AND ONOYAMA ISLAND, BEGAN TWO DAYS AGO IN A POURING RAIN WHILE THE JAPANESE STILL WERE IN FULL POSSESSION OF THE HARBOR'S SOUTHERN SHORE. THE ENEMY STILL WAS ON HIGH GROUND DIRECTLY OVERLOOKING THE ISLAND WHEN WORK BEGAN ON THE SOUTHERN BRIDGE YESTERDAY. ENEMY MACHINEGUN FIRE WOUNDED TWO ENGINEERS AND BLEW OUT 15 TRUCK TIRES.

30.24 - 27375

MAJ.SACKETT SAID THE NORTHERN BRIDGE WAS THE SIXTH THAT HIS BATTALION HAD INSTALLED IN FORMER JAPANESE TERRITORY AND THAT THE ENEMY FIRE WAS THE HEAVIEST YET EXPERIENCED.

AN ENGINEERING COMPANY UNDER CAPT.NOEL BENTER OF FRIONA, TEXAS, BUILT THE 70-FOOT NORTHERN SPAN OF BAILEY BRIDGE DESIGN FROM NAHA TO ONOYAMA ACROSS THE SMASHED CENTRAL PORTION OF A FORMER JAPANESE CONCRETE BRIDGE. WORK BEGAN WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER A MARINE RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY UNDER MAJ.ANTHONY WALKER OF 2009 BILMONT RD., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., HAD SECURED ONOYAMA ISLAND BY KILLING ITS 15-MAN GARRISON.

JUN 8 1945

ARMY AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS COMMANDED BY CAPT.QUINCY W.RAINES OF MEMPHIS, TENN., AND PINE BLUFF, ARK., CARRIED THE ASSAULTING MARINES TO ONOYAMA AND SUPPORTED THEM BY POUNDING THE JAPANESE SIDE OF THE HARBOR WITH 75-MILLIMETER FIRE.

"THERE WAS HEAVY MACHINEGUN AND 20-MILLIMETER AND ROCKET FIRE, WITH ESPECIALLY HEAVY CROSSFIRE FROM TWO MACHINEGUN POSITIONS," SAID CAPT.JAMES H.COOPER OF DOWNSVILLE, N.Y., SACKETT'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER. "ONE GUN WAS LAYING IT RIGHT DOWN ON THE BRIDGE, WITH THE OBVIOUS MISSION OF KEEPING US FROM WORKING.

"WHAT WAS NORMALLY A 4-HOUR JOB TOOK US ALL DAY, BUT THE BRIDGE WAS FINISHED BEFORE DARK."

MAJ.SACKETT SAID THE FACT THAT ONLY TWO MEN WERE WOUNDED WAS "A GOOD BRAND OF LUCK."

EARLY YESTERDAY THE ENGINEERS STARTED ON THEBIGGER JOB--THE 300-FOOT FLOAT BRIDGE FROM ONOYAMA TO THE PENINSULA. IT TOO WAS COMPLETED BEFORE DARK BY A COMPANY UNDER CAPT.BURT LEWIS, JR., OF 219 FOURTH AVE., THREE RIVERS, MICH.

FREE PONTOONS WERE FLOATED ON THE NAHA SIDE OF THE ISLAND, THEN TOWED AROUND TO THE SOUTHERN SIDE AND ASSEMBLED UNDER DIRECTION OF T/SGT.HERBERT J.PETLEY OF 36 COLUMBIA AVE., NEWARK, N.J., A FORMER BUILDING CONTRACTOR.

ONOYAMA IN PREWAR DAYS APPARENTLY WAS A PLEASANT LITTLE ISLE CROWNED BY A HILLTOP PARK AND SHRINE, BUT UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT AS THE LINK BETWEEN OKINAWA'S LARGEST TOWN AND LARGEST AIRFIELD, IT IS FAST BECOMING THE BUSIEST TRAFFIC CENTER BETWEEN MANILA AND JAPAN.

WCO53PCW

JUN 8 1945

FIRST NIGHT LEAD OKINAWA ADDXX CHINA SEA (Erickson)

GUAM, FRIDAY, JUNE 8 (AP)--AMERICAN FORCES ON OKINAWA RUSHED THE REBUILDING OF NEWLY-WON NAHA AIRFIELD AND PUT NAHA HARBOR TO USE TODAY AS TOKYO'S PRESS AND RADIO ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE "FINAL END" OF THE OKINAWA BATTLE WAS IN SIGHT.

THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION, WHICH SEIZED THE AIRFIELD, DROVE ON SOUTHEASTWARD TOWARDS A JUNCTION WITH THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION, AIMED AT FINALLY CUTTING OFF THE OROKU PENINSULA OVERLOOKING THE ANCHORAGE AND THUS STOPPING THE JAPANESE SHELLFIRE WHICH STILL COULD REACH BOTH FIELD AND HARBOR.

REMNANTS OF THE JAPANESE GARRISON THERE WERE RESISTING FIERCELY, DESPITE LOSS OF MANY OF THEIR BEST SIX AND EIGHT-INCH ARTILLERY PIECES.

OTHERS OF THE DEFENSE FORCE, NOW ESTIMATED TO NUMBER NO MORE THAN 15,000 FIGHTING MEN, HAD BEEN DRIVEN INTO LAST-STAND POSITIONS ON THE YAEJU-DAKE ESCARPMENT, A SERIES OF RIDGES AND HILLS RUNNING EAST AND WEST ACROSS THE SOUTHERN TIP OF OKINAWA.

THE SEVENTH AND 96TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE HAMMERING AT THE EASTERN AND CENTRAL SECTIONS OF THE ESCARPMENT, WHICH IS AS MUCH AS 450 FEET HIGH IN PLACES, WHILE THE FIRST AND SIXTH MARINES WERE GETTING INTO POSITION TO ASSAULT THE WESTERN SECTION.

THE ALL TOO FAMILIAR HEAVY RAIN AND DEEP MUD CONTINUED TO HAMPER OPERATIONS, SO THAT SUPPLIES HAD TO BE SENT FORWARD BY HAND, BY PARACHUTE AND BY AMPHIBIOUS VESSELS.

THE TENOR OF AMERICAN COMMUNIQUES AND FIELD DISPATCHES AGREED, HOWEVER, THAT THE ULTIMATE CONQUEST OF OKINAWA COULD NOT BE FAR AWAY.

BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM T.CLEMENT, ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION, SAID THE CLEANUP OF THE OROKU PENINSULA WAS THE AMERICANS' MOST IMPORTANT TASK, AND OTHER OFFICERS AGREED THAT FINAL CLEARING OF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND COULD BE DONE MORE OR LESS AT LEISURE WHILE THE AMERICAN BASE FACILITIES WERE BEING BUILT.

A197KX

ADMIRAL NIMITZ ALREADY HAS ANNOUNCED THAT AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN PRESSED TO A POINT WHERE AMERICAN TACTICAL PLANES ARE ATTACKING JAPAN ITSELF FROM OKINAWA.

WHILE NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT TWO AMERICAN SURFACE VESSELS WERE DAMAGED BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT ON TUESDAY, THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY BROADCAST THAT AMERICAN DEFENSES "HAVE CHECKED OUR SPECIAL ATTACK (SUICIDE) CORPS AIRCRAFT FROM GETTING TO THEIR TARGETS."

BROADCAST QUOTATIONS FROM DOMEI AND FROM JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS ALIKE VIRTUALLY WROTE OFF OKINAWA AS LOST, WITH DOMEI CONCEDING THAT "THE WAR SITUATION GRADUALLY IS BECOMING MORE DISADVANTAGEOUS TO OUR SIDE."

GG VX150PCW

OSAKA PREVIOUSLY WAS ATTACKED BY MASS FLEETS OF B-29S WITH INCENDIARY BOMBS MARCH 14 AND JUNE 1. RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS DISCLOSED THESE ATTACKS HAD LAIN WASTE 11.5 SQUARE MILES OF THE CITY.

ADD Guam (NL) xxx observe results?

JUN 8 1945

THE BROADCAST AND A JAPANESE JOINT ARMY-NAVY COMMUNIQUE ON THE RAID FAILED--A MARKED DEPARTURE FROM PREVIOUS AFTER-RAID ANNOUNCEMENTS--TO CLAIM ANY B-29S SHOT DOWN.

"WAR RESULTS SCORED AGAINST THE ENEMY RAIDERS AND THE DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY OUR SIDE ARE NOW UNDER INVESTIGATION," THE ARMY-NAVY STATEMENT SAID.

DOMEI AGENCY REPORTED THAT AMERICAN AIR RAIDS HAD "RENDERED HOMELESS" 50,000 FAMILIES, TOTALLING 200,000 PERSONS, IN JAPANESE CITIES. THESE FAMILIES, IT ADDED, WERE BEING MOVED TO FARMS TO HELP BOOST FOOD PRODUCTION.

THE B-29 RAID TODAY WAS THE THIRD OF THE WEEK ON JAPANESE CITIES. KOBE WAS HIT JUNE 5. IT WAS THE TENTH LARGE SCALE RAID IN A MONTH.

GG212PCW

JUN 8 1945

A72FX

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 7-(AP)-HIDEMARO KONOYE, BROTHER OF THE FORMER JAPANESE PREMIER PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE, AND A MISS NEJIKO SUWA, A "TOP RANKING" JAPANESE VIOLINIST, ARE AMONG THE JAPANESE NATIONALS INTERNED IN GERMANY BY THE UNITED STATES, JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.

THE FORMER PREMIER'S BROTHER, DOMEI SAID, IS A "MUSICAL CONDUCTOR OF INTERNATIONAL NOTE," AND HAD PERFORMED WITH THE BERLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. MISS SUWA WAS IN EUROPE FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS STUDYING AND PERFORMING IN PARIS AND BERLIN.

THEY WERE INTERNED BY THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN GERMANY, DOMEI SAID.

WW450APW

ADD Frisco Jap Cabinet xxx Domei said

A WEEK AGO VICE ADM. DANIEL E.BARBEY, COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH U.S. AMPHIBIOUS FORCES AND ACTING COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH FLEET, A VETERAN OF 52 AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS AGAINST THE JAPANESE, ASSERTED AT HIS HEADQUARTERS AT LUZON, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN WOULD COMMIT "NATIONAL HARA KIRI" IF HER LEADERS PERSIST IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

THE JAPANESE INSTRUCTIONS OUTLINED BY DOMEI TODAY FOLLOWED ALMOST TO THE LETTER BARBEY'S PREDICTION OF THE RESULTS OF FURTHER FIGHTING.

EVERY MEMBER OF THE NEWLY ORGANIZED EOPLE'S VOLUNTEER CORPS (HOME GUARD) SHOULD "THROUGH DEATH DEFYING ATTACKS, KILL OR WOUND THE ENEMY FORCES, THUS COOPERATING WITH THE MILITARY," THE ARMY SAID. TRAINING SHOULD INCLUDE "SHOOTING AND THROWING HAND GRENADES, AND DEATH-DEFYING CHARGES AND BODILY ATTACKS AGAINST TANKS."

JW815APW NM

UNDATED CROATS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PREMIER DR.NIKOLA MANDIC AND FIVE OTHER LEADERS OF THE FORMER CROATIAN FASCIST GOVERNMENT HAVE BEEN EXECUTED AFTER CONVICTION OF HIGH TREASON AND WAR CRIMES BY A ZAGREB COURT MARTIAL, THE YUGOSLAV TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID TODAY.

THE BROADCAST DISPATCH, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID THAT THE PREMIER, ARMED FORCES MINISTER NIKOLA STEINFEL AND DR.PAVAO CANKI, STATE SECRETARY AND MINISTER OF RELIGION AND JUSTICE, WERE SHOT. EXECUTED BY HANGING WERE DR.MILA BUDAK, FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER, A COL.JUCO RUKAVINA, NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED AND IVAN VIGNJEVICH, PRESIDENT OF A SUMMARY COURT, THE AGENCY STATED.

THREE OTHERS WERE REPORTED GIVEN PRISON SENTENCES. THEY WERE IDENTIFIED AS ADEMAGA MESICH, WHO RECEIVED LIFE IMPRISONMENT; LT.GEN. LAVOVSLAV MILICH OF THE USTASHI SUPPLY SERVICE AND DR.BRUNO NARDELLI, CROAT FASCIST GOVERNOR OF DALMATIA, EACH SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS.

THE SENTENCES INCLUDED CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.

G100SAEW

FOLO GUATEMALA

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE UNION OF GUATEMALA AND EL SALVADOR WILL TAKE PLACE WITHIN THREE OR FOUR MONTHS AND THE BIRTH OF THE NEW FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA WILL BE ANNOUNCED, IN THE OPINION OF CARLOS O.ZACHRISSON, GUATEMALAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

HE SAID THE PRESIDENTS OF GUATEMALA AND EL SALVADOR HAVE AGREED TO RESIGN THEIR POSTS IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE UNION.

ARMANDO LOPEZ ULLOA, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF EL SALVADOR, SAID A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE TWO COUNTRIES WAS BEING STUDIED. ZACHRISSON SAID COMMISSIONS WERE WORKING ON METHODS OF EQUALIZING THE VALUE OF THE MONEY OF THE TWO COUNTRIES, ESTABLISHING NEW CUSTOMS LAWS, FEDERALIZING THE BANKS AND OTHER MEASURES.

G142PEW

INSTEAD THEY HAD URGED A 10-MINUTE WORK STOPPAGE AS A PROTEST AGAINST DETENTION OF NEWSPAPERMEN AND AGAINST THE RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRESS. ADD Buenos Aires xxx celebration inappropriate

(ARGENTINE EXILES IN MONTEVIDEO LAST NIGHT SEVERELY CRITICIZED THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT DECREE OF MAY 31 ESTABLISHING RULES TO WHICH POLITICAL PARTIES MUST ADHERE IN ORDER TO FUNCTION LEGALLY. THAT DECREE, HAILED BY GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN AT THE TIME AS DEFINITELY POINTING THE NATION BACK TOWARD FULL DEMOCRACY IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE MEXICO CITY CONFERENCE ACTS, CREATED A NEW JUDICIAL BRANCH, RESTRICTED AND CONTROLLED CAMPAIGN FUNDS, PROVIDED PENALTIES FOR FRAUDULENT

30.24 — 77377

BALLOTING AND FORBADE CREATION OF GROUPS OF MILITARY CHARACTER WITHIN POLITICAL PARTIES.

(A MONTEVIDEO DISPATCH QUOTED POLITICAL EXILES AS SAYING THE DECREE WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL; THAT IT WOULD POSTPONE THE LONG-AWAITED ELECTIONS, AND WOULD OPEN THE ROAD FOR "OFFICIAL CANDIDACIES" WHILE PRESENTING THE DANGER THAT TRADITIONAL PARTY NAMES MIGHT BE USED BY COLLABORATORS WITH THE GOVERNMENT WHILE REAL LEADERS OF THE PARTIES WERE JAILED OR EXILED.)

A LEADING MEMBER OF THE JUNTA DE LA VICTORIA, AN ARGENTINE WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION WHICH SUPPLIES CLOTHING AND OTHER AID TO UNITED NATIONS NEEDY, SAID LAST NIGHT ITS MEMBERS HAD BEEN THREATENED WITH IMPRISONMENT IF THEY CRITICIZED THE GOVERNMENT. THE JUNTA LAST WEEK HAD BEEN ORDERED TO END ITS ACTIVITIES.

THIS MEMBER, WHO DECLINED TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR WHAT SHE SAID WERE REASONS OF SECURITY, ASSERTED THE WARNING WAS GIVEN AN OFFICER OF THE JUNTA BY THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR JUNE 1, WHEN THE JUNTA HAD SOUGHT PERMISSION TO CONTINUE ITS ACTIVITIES. THE INFORMANT SAID THE MINISTER ACCUSED THE JUNTA OF BEING COMMUNISTIC AND OBJECTED TO ITS AIDING FOREIGNERS WHEN ARGENTINES MIGHT BE IN NEED.

MEANWHILE THE CHIEF OF POLICE IN BUENOS AIRES LAST NIGHT ANNOUNCED THAT MEASURES ORDERED MAY 23 CONTROLLING MOVEMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS WOULD BE EASED. HENCEFORTH, HE SAID, THESE ALIENS WILL BE REQUIRED TO PRESENT SPECIAL PERMITS ONLY WHEN BOOKING PASSAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

DN717AEW

JUN 8 1945

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JUNE 7-(AP)-ONE OF THIS CONTINENT'S GREATEST GERMAN ESPIONAGE CASES ENDED TODAY WITH THE SENTENCING OF 22 MEN AND FOUR WOMEN TO PRISON TERMS RANGING FROM 61 DAYS FOR CARLOS ORREGO, SOCIALLY PROMINENT AUTOMOBILE DEALER, TO SEVEN YEARS FOR GUILLERMO KUNSEMUELLER, 28-YEAR-OLD CHILEAN BORN OF GERMAN PARENTS WHO AIDED THE NAZIS BOTH AS A CIVILIAN AND AS A MEMBER OF THE CHILEAN AIR FORCE. JB 540PEW

OTTAWA, JUNE 7--(AP)--THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLIGHT OFFICER THOMAS F. KINSLER, WHOSE FATHER, C. O. KINSLER, LIVES AT THOMASTON, GA., HAS BEEN LISTED AS PRESUMED DEAD. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE RCAF.

MC 1010PEW JUNE 7 CANPRESS

OTTAWA, JUNE 7--(AP)--THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT WARRANT OFFICER OTIS JUDSON MOHLER, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 303 1/2 15TH STREET, BISMARK, N. D., IS LISTED AS PRESUMED DEAD. HE PRESVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE RCAF.

MC 1013PEW JUNE 7 CANPRESS

JUN 8 1945

A137WX (SPOT)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SAID TODAY THE PRISONER OF WAR CAMP AT SHANGHAI, IN WHICH 426 AMERICAN SERVICEMEN ARE REPORTED HELD BY JAPAN, IS BEING MOVED TO AN UNDISCLOSED LOCATION IN NORTH CHINA.

RED CROSS OFFICIALS EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THE NEW LOCATION MAY BE NEAR MOTEN, MANCHURIA, WHERE OTHER AMERICANS NOW ARE HELD.

QS1147PEW

A139WX

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7-(AP)-AN OIL PAINTING COPY OF JOE ROSENTHAL'S FAMOUS PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FLAG RAISING ON IWO JIMA, BY ARTIST HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY, WAS PRESENTED TODAY TO GENERAL A. A. VANDEGRIFT, COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS.

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY WILLIAM A. BARRY, COMMANDANT OF NEW YORK DETACHMENT NO. 1, MARINE CORPS LEAGUE, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY COL. FRANK HALFORD, USMC., RETIRED, OF WASHINGTON.

THE PAINTING WILL BE HUNG IN MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS HERE

QS1150PEW

Superforts Hit Aircraft Plants In Three Cities on Honshu Isle; Japs Blasted in Okinawa Pockets

JUN 9 1945

NAGOYA, AKASHI, NARUO BLASTED BY BIG BOMBERS

COONS

B-29s Hammer Factories with High Explosives in Daylight Raids.

FLY WITHOUT ESCORT

Third Attack of Week Against Japanese Homeland.

GUAM, Saturday, June 9—(AP) Between 100 and 150 Superfortresses attacked aircraft factories at Nagoya, Naruo and Akashi today with high explosives in a three-way raid on the enemy main island of Honshu.

It was the first all high explosive raid since May 19 when the B-29s struck Hamamatsu although high explosives as well as fire bombs were dumped on the arsenal city of Osaka Thursday.

Fly Without Escort

The raiders flew today without fighter escort and bombed visually from medium altitude in daylight.

It was the third strike of the Marianas-based sky dreadnaughts this week against the enemy homeland which has been warned by Tokyo radio that B-29s are ready to hit the medium and small as well as large cities.

About 450 of the big bombers struck Kobe Tuesday and followed that up in equal strength Thursday against Osaka, leading industrial city of the entire Orient.

More than 90 square miles in the congested, industrial sectors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokahama have been either burned out or badly damaged by the mounting air assaults.

Nagoya is 165 miles southwest of Tokyo. Akashi is just west of Kobe on the inland sea of Japan. Naruo is in Amagasaki harbor of Osaka bay.

Although today's force was small in contrast with the 400 to 500 formations recently engaged in fire bombings, it was large for its strategic task—destruction of specific aircraft establishments.

Big Plane Plant Hit

At Naruo, the big planes attacked the Kawanishi aircraft company, oldest factory of that concern and a major producer of the Japanese navy fighter known to Americans as "George." Naruo is at the mouth of the Muko river in Amagasaki harbor.

The plant had been expanded greatly since the war and includes 16 major structures plus smaller buildings, with a total roof area of 2,699,000 square feet.

The one-story buildings for engine production, machine shops, airframe and sub-assembly are of light steel frame construction. The hangar-type structures are made of reinforced concrete. The plant has two seaplane ramps along the bay front.

The planes hit the Kawasaki aircraft plane at Akashi for the second time. The previous strike was on Jan. 19 by 50 to 100 planes which destroyed 38 per cent of the factory area.

Today's assault was aimed at major repairs by the enemy plus additional objectives. The earlier assault there burned out the railroad yards, foundry and heat treating plant.

The earlier raid also damaged 80 per cent of the main assembly building, destroyed 70 per cent of the machine shop and completely destroyed seven feeder warehouses.

The third formation today streaked over the Atsuta plant of the Aichi aircraft company on the southwest corner of Nagoya. Formerly this plant produced watches and precision instruments.

It wasconverted to aircraft engine parts for assembly by other units of the company.

CARRIER PLANES ATTACKING JAPAN

Tokyo Reports Navy Aircraft Bombing Targets on Kyushu Island.

GUAM, June 8—(AP) U. S. carrier planes of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet were rampaging over southern Japan again today, Tokyo reported, strafing and bombing the big Kanoya naval air station and other Kyushu island targets.

The Tokyo broadcast, unconfirmed by Pacific Fleet headquarters here, declared "about 200" of the carrier planes struck in waves of 30 or 40 starting after noon (after 11 p.m. Thursday, U. S. Eastern War Time.)

Inland Sea Mined

A small force of American Superfortresses, flying almost on the tails of 450 B-29s and escorting Mustang fighters which blasted and burned Osaka's munitions making center yesterday, mined Nippon's inland sea, Tokyo said. The report added eight of the bombers laid mines shortly after midnight between Honshu and Kyushu.

Clouds of smoke still billowed over Osaka, where two previous large-scale fire raids, on March 14 and June 1, had destroyed 11.5 square miles of the city.

The 20th Air Force in Washington announced two of the B-29s were lost. First returning B-29 crews had reported no Japanese opposition but those coming back later to Marianas bases said they encountered light fighter interception and heavy antiaircraft fire.

Escort Mustangs from Iwo Jima encountered five Japanese interceptors above the heavy overcast, shot down two and damaged a third.

The return of Halsey's planes, under immediate carrier command of Vice Adm. John S. McCain, would be the second blasting of southern Japan under the recently reactivated Halsey-McCain Third Fleet command. McCain sent his aircraft against Kyushu targets last Saturday and Sunday.

Tokyo had previously reported that Kyushu air bases were attacked yesterday by ground-based Thunderbolt fighters, apparently from Okinawa. U. S. Fleet headquarters announced Thunderbolts raided Kyushu Wednesday. The new carrier attack, if confirmed, would be the third air blow in three days at Kyushu.

"The enemy," Tokyo asserted, "apparently intended (by the series of raids) to forestall the activities of the special attack (suicide) corps bases on these airfields."

Carrier Planes Raid Kyushu Airfields

ERICKSON

Guam, June 8 (AP)—Two hundred American carrier planes raided southern Japan today, Japanese broadcasts reported, in the third successive day of fighter attacks on suicide air bases on Kyushu Island.

Tokyo said the raiders struck in waves of 30 or 40 planes, concentrating on Kanoya and other air bases near the southern tip of Kyushu, 325 miles north of Okinawa.

Tokyo also reported that night-flying B-29's had mined the western entrance to the Inland Sea.

Smaller raids by land-based aircraft from Okinawa were made Wednesday and Thursday, the Japanese have said. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz confirmed the first of these.

Warning On Small Cities

While industrial Osaka still smoldered from yesterday's 450-bomber raid, Tokyo radio told the people that Superfortress attacks "will be all the more frequent, bombing objectives will be enlarged and we can expect that medium and small cities in local areas, as well as the large cities," will be hit.

A combination rain of high explosives and 3,000 tons of incendiaries set fires raging through the arsenal and munitions-making area of Osaka yesterday. Smoke clouds rising to 25,000 feet today still obscured the damage. Returning B-29 flyers said fighter opposition was meager but anti-aircraft fire was heavy.

The largest force of Mustangs ever to escort Superfortresses flew a protective cover from Iwo Jima fields. They met only five Japanese interceptors above the thick undercast. Two of these were shot down and a third was damaged.

Jap Planes Downed

Army Thunderbolts shot down several Japanese planes over Kyushu airfields Wednesday to round out the second month of operations for the tactical air force on Okinawa.

Second Marine Air Wing Corsairs bagged several planes in the Ryukyus, and the Thunderbolts got one more there.

Ack-Ack Positions Hit

Since the tactical air force started operations April 7 under the command of Marine Major General Francis P. Mulcahy, its pilots have destroyed 479 Japanese planes.

Marine Corsairs heavily attacked anti-aircraft-gun positions on a ridge north of Itoman on Okinawa's west coast.

Men of the Air Service Squadron, 2d Marine Wing, joined with army units in beating off an attempted Japanese landing on northern Okinawa June 4. The Japanese came down in five small boats, apparently from Tokuna Shima, about 60 miles north of Okinawa. Twenty-one Japanese landed. The Marines killed nine and captured two and army units accounted for the rest.

TRAPPED TROOPS WHITTLED DOWN BY U.S. FORCES

JUN 9 1945

Nips Being Hammered by Planes, Warships and Artillery.

ERICKSON

JAP AIRCRAFT BUSY

Two Small American Vessels Damaged; 67 Enemy Planes Downed.

GUAM, Saturday, June 9 — (AP) Advancing swiftly on a broad front, American forces squeezed one of the two split Japanese garrisons on southern Okinawa into a three square mile pocket Friday and brought the other in the fortified Yaeju-Dake escarpment under intense plane, warship and artillery bombardment.

Seizing a substantial segment of the southwest coast and drawing up before the 450-foot high escarpment in preparation for a strong push, the U. S. 10th Army compressed the divided Nipponese holdouts into less than 19 of Okinawa's 485 square miles.

Jap Planes Hit Ships

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today's ground advances in a communique today which also reported substantial enemy air assaults on Okinawa Wednesday and Thursday during which 67 raiders were destroyed. The raiders damaged two small American vessels.

Thursday, Okinawa-based Thunderbolts hit the takeoff points for the enemy air force on Kyushu. They shot down eight interceptors but had a difficult time finding ground planes along the south end of the enemy homeland. Apparently the Japanese are holding their air forces in north Kyushu and organizing attack groups there for staging through the southern fields.

Aground, the First Marine division smashed yesterday to the west coast of Okinawa and captured substantial ground north of Itoman town.

The Sixth Marine division drove southeastward down Oroku peninsula despite strong resistance.

Advance elements of these two leatherneck outifts were near a junction.

In south central Okinawa, clearing weather permitted a coordinated aerial, artillery and naval bombardment attack on strongly fortified Japanese positions along the Yaeju-Dake escarpment, the enemy's final defense fortifications.

The Seventh Infantry division advanced several hundred yards although it had to fight through heavy machinegun fire in the vicinity of Hanagusuku town, end of the Yaeju-Dake escarpment on the southeast coast.

Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First Division marines swept southward past Zawa town to the north back of the Mukue river, 1,000 yards inland directly east of Itoman town, western anchor of the Yaeju-Dake line. The advance moved the marines 1,600 yards south of their Thursday position, south of Dakiton town.

Other elements of Del Valle's division expanded northwestward toward the Sixth Marine division sector on Oroku peninsula.

Del Valle's leathernecks seized Zawa in their push to the river.

Advances of First Marine elements, the 96th, and Seventh Infantry divisions established a fairly straight line before the well-organized positions of the enemy on the escarpment.

The First Marines were using some of the captured stretch of the southwestern beach to bring in supplies between the two surviving enemy forces.

Clearing weather offered the enemy air force the opportunity to renew attacks against shipping off Okinawa. On the evening of June 6, when the two ships were damaged, 47 raiders were downed, 25 of them by Marine Corsairs and Army Thunderbolts of the tactical air force. Presumably the remainder were bagged by ship and shore guns.

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The following day, 20 more enemy planes were downed during dawn and dusk attacks.

The character of Japanese resistance along the escapement line suggests the 10th Army still has some days of tough fighting ahead.

The enemy force pocketed on Oroku peninsula is using rockets and automatic guns against the Sixth Marine division on the north, but its position is endangered by the First Marine division push from the south on their rear.

Domei News agency acknowledged in broadcasts from Tokyo that "the center of fighting is gradually shifting southward," with the Americans "steadily infiltrating the area facing the main Japanese positions."

The Japanese held no more than 22 of Okinawa's 485 square miles, and the Domei News agency acknowledged in broadcasts from Tokyo that "the center of fighting is gradually shifting southward," with Americans "steadily infiltrating the area facing the main Japanese positions."

A fiery curtain of Japanese mortar and machine-gun fire, however, had forced the 381st regiment of the American 96th Infantry division to withdraw behind a smoke screen from a hill near Yuza in the west-center of the line.

Take 500-Foot Hill

Other elements of the 96th division took and held a 500-foot height of land west of Yunagusuku in the center, while the Seventh division in the southeast recorded a hard-won 200-yard advance beyond the captured town of Gushichan.

Although Adm. Nimitz has announced that Japanese killed on Okinawa from the April 1 landing through June 6 totalled 66,324, the only reported indication of weakness among the surviving defenders came when about 1,000 broke and ran before an air strafing attack in the area of Itoman, big town on the southwest coast.

Admiral Nimitz announced that the First Marine division had reached the vicinity of the coast a half-mile north of Itoman, pocketing the Japanese on the Oroku peninsula between the First and Sixth marines.

The peninsula is the most important contested spot on the island as it includes the American-held Naha airfield, largest on Okinawa, and overlooks Naha harbor.

The Sixth marines reported bitter resistance, with strong 20 and 40-millimeter gunfire and mortar shelling and much mining as they advanced slowly southward while the First Marines pushed northward against the two by three-mile Japanese holdings.

On the cross-island line, some five miles long, Brig. Gen. Claudius Easley of Waco, Texas, assistant commander of the 96th division, said the Americans had slammed up against the final defenses, which follow the precipitous Yaeju-Dake escarpment from coast to coast.

It was not clear how the remaining live Japanese—estimated at 15,000 to 20,000—were divided in their last-ditch positions on the escarpment and on Oroku peninsula. Both groups were putting up such a fight that Americans predicted they eventually would have to be blasted and burned out of their caves with grenades and flamethrowers.

Hard Fight Seen In Okinawa Cleanup

Guam, June 8 (AP)—American troops plunged today into the final battle for Okinawa, with every expectation of having to use grenades in hand-to-hand combat and having to call upon flame-throwing tanks before this bloody doorstep to Japan could be called "secure."

Japanese remnants of the smashed Naha-Shuri-Yonabaru line—possibly 20,000 troops—were cut into two separate groups, but both were well entrenched. One was squeezed between the 6th and 1st Marine Divisions when the latter advanced 900 yards yesterday to within 300 yards of the west coast, north of Itoman town. This maneuver cut off Oroku peninsula.

The 2d was well intrenched in the Yaeju-Dake heights, an escarpment rising to 450 feet in the center and stretching from Itoman to Hanagusuku on the eastern coast.

Intense Fire Defense

In both sectors, the Japanese were defending their positions with intense machine-gun and mortar fire. On the Oroku Peninsula, the Japanese also turned 20 and 40 mm. gunfire on the Americans.

Although the enemy position was hopeless—Tokyo radio itself said so in effect—the Nipponese could hold out several days and make the battle for Okinawa even costlier than it has been.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué reported that 66,324 Japanese had been killed on Okinawa from the April 1 invasion through June 6. This was an increase [illegible] in the past week. Latest estimates were that the original garrison totaled about 85,000 Japanese troops.

Tokyo radio, contradicting itself from broadcast to broadcast, said today that "the Okinawa fighting was never intended to decide the fate of our nation" after quoting newspaper concessions that the battle was virtually lost.

Preparing For Loss

Preparing the Japanese populace for news of the loss of the island—only 325 miles from the Japanese homeland—Tokyo continued:

"No one can deny that the fighting on Okinawa will have a great effect on the entire war. It goes without saying that the cause of the current Okinawa war situation is the widening difference in the fighting strength of both sides."

Tokyo blamed much of its troubles on its "very difficult supply situation. Since the enemy landed we were forced to fight virtually with the only troop strength on hand and the ammunition on hand."

Sinking Claims

After earlier having quoted two Domei news agency correspondents as attributing defeat on Okinawa to failure of *kamikaze* (suicide) aerial assaults on naval forces off the island, Tokyo blatantly asserted: "We have destroyed 566 enemy vessels, counting only those announced by the Imperial headquarters. The enemy will never be able to replace these losses so easily. Actually, his naval task force has been completely worn out."

[The United States Navy Department reported a few days ago that 25 ships had been sunk in the Okinawa and kindred actions.]

The broadcast did not reconcile this claim with its admission that United States forces got ample supplies, while the Japanese got virtually none, nor with the fact that American carrier pilots have raided Japanese home islands whenever Nimitz thought advisable.

More Suicide Attacks Reported

Domei reported later that *kamikaze* pilots resumed their attacks and claimed two American ships were sunk. It said the attacks were continuing. Nimitz's communiqué made no mention of suicide assaults yesterday, when Domei said they occurred.

Japanese on Okinawa have the benefit of good defensive terrain, where they already are dug in. On Oroku Peninsula—site of Naha airfield—the ground is very rough and the Japanese are dug into caves and pillboxes. There is similarly rough terrain all across the Yaeju-Dake escarpment.

Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's 1st Division Leathernecks cut off Oroku Peninsula when they advanced 900 yards to within sight of the west coast. Advance elements of this division and of Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s, 6th Marine Division were pressing from opposite directions on the Japanese in the Oroku pocket.

How Many Trapped?

There was no indication how many Japanese were trapped there, nor how many were compressed south of the Itoman-Hanagusuku line.

Shepherd's Marines reached Gushi, more than a mile southeast of Naha airfield. Del Valle's Leathernecks captured Hill 108, a mile west of Dakiton Town, while advance elements pushed on to the coast.

To the east, both Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Infantry Divisions met intense machine-gun and mortar fire as they closed in on the Yaejudake Heights.

The 32d Regiment of the 7th Division captured little O Island in Minatoga Cove off the southeastern coast of Chinen Peninsula. There was only light resistance. The Doughboys had been using the island for amphibious delivery of supplies because of muddy roads.

Aircraft and tanks supported ground operations as weather improved. Tanks led columns of the 96th Division in a 1,000-yard advance through hills northeast of Yuza town, 2 miles due east of Itoman.

Navy planes sank two small cargo ships off Kyushu and destroyed a cargo vessel in the East China Sea. Three other ships were damaged.

The knob of Onna Take was a fortress studded with pillboxes, machine guns and mortar emplacements, protected by Japanese riflemen in holes. To take Onna Take, elements of the 106th Regiment had to storm up a pathway covered by enemy machine gun nests.

Soldier Split Attack.

Pfc. Lloyd A. Bullard, Hatfield, Ark., met a Japanese counter-attack the night before Onna Take was taken.

"He split the attack," said his battalion commander, Major William A. Foxen, 2802 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. "The poncho over Bullard's head was riddled with bullets, but he stayed in there firing as fast as he could reload. The lord knows how many Japs he killed."

For nearly ten days the enemy on the knob had stalled the Twenty-seventh Division's mopup of the northern hills. The front lines, twenty yards apart, were separated by dense vegetation.

Corpsmen working with Capt. A. C. Oshlag, New Rochelle, N. Y., medical officer, carried wounded down the slippery slope on improvised bamboo poles and poncho litters while others went ahead hacking out a wider path. One of the little bearers was Corporal Lionel Four, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Yanks Win Battle of Clouds

Capture Lofty Knob in Northern Okinawa in Mopping Up Operation.

Okinawa, June 8 (A. P.).—Doughboys who fought on Onna Take call it "the battle of the clouds." Onna Take is a lonely knob of earth perched more than 1,100 feet high atop the hills of northern Okinawa.

The clouds come down to settle around this bleak terrain and visibility is limited by mist and fog to less than ten feet.

The battle had its beginning some ten days ago as the Twenty-seventh Infantry Division reached the bottom of a ridge where a narrow trail knifes through defense bamboo jungle to a saddle which flattens out for twenty yards. Maj.-Gen. George W. Griner's doughboys had been assigned the job of mopping up northern Okinawa.

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New York Division Praised By Buckner

Okinawa, June 8 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., 10th Army commander, today commended the 96th Infantry Division for helping drive the Japanese from the Shuri defense belt.

He said he regarded the New York division's capture of Conical Hill on the east coast of Okinawa as the most important single factor in collapsing the line.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz previously had mentioned the division's capture of Conical Hill as outstanding in a headquarters communiqué.

BRITISH BUILDING FOUR NEW PLANES

One Is Larger Than Lancaster, Greatest Of Weight Lifters

London, June 8 (AP)—A new British bomber larger than the Lancaster, which is the world's greatest weight lifter, was one of four new types of British planes announced today by the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Only the scantiest information was released on the new bomber, which will be known as the Lincoln and presumably will be used in attacks on Japan.

The four-engined bomber has been developed from the present Lancaster and "will carry the heaviest bombs over a range considerably in excess of that of the Lancaster and at greater speed," it was officially stated.

Over 500 Miles An Hour

The modified Lancaster carried 22,000 pounds of volcano bombs 300 miles into northern Germany during the last great air offensive to smash Nazi communications.

The new bomber is powered by Rolls-Royce Merlin engines and will be manufactured in England, Canada and Australia.

Of the other new types of planes announced, one is a jet-propelled single-seater fighter called the Vampire, which is said to have a speed in excess of 500 miles an hour. It is powered by a single gas turbine engine being built by the De Haviland company.

Hornet And Spiteful

Another new machine designed by De Havilland is a twin-engine fighter, a scaled-down version of the Mosquito. It will be known as the Hornet, and is said to have a top speed of 470 miles an hour. It is powered by Rolls-Royce Merlin engines.

The other new plane is the Spiteful, a single-engine fighter developed from the world-famous Spitfire. It is powered by a Rolls-Royce Griffin engine and has a top speed of more than 460 miles an hour, the announcement said.

Socialism Won For Russia, Claim

London, June 8 (AP)—Herbert Morrison, Laborite member of the British Parliament and former Home Secretary, declared tonight in a political campaign speech that without socialized economy Russia would have been defeated by Germany.

Morrison, whose party is campaigning for nationalization of basic industries, asserted "neither I nor the British Labor party would wish the system of political government obtaining in the U.S.S.R. to obtain in this country."

"But," he added, "the fact is, without the socialized organization of its industry, accompanied as it was by a prodigious increase in output, the Soviet Union would have been defeated in this war. . . . Czarist, capitalist Russia could not possibly have survived the Nazi attack."

Asks Minimum Wage.

The British Communist party today came out with a platform calling for defeat of Churchill's Conservative government, nationalization of British land and basic industries, public ownership of the Bank of England and a minimum wage of $18 a week.

The Communist party announcement urged voters that "in every place where there is no Communist candidate give your support to Labor." The party holds only one of the present Parliament's 615 seats and is running only 22 candidates, its headquarters said.

Ernest Bevin, Tom Johnston and Clement Attlee, Laborite members of Parliament, charged tonight in campaign speeches for the July 5 election that policies of the Conservative government would lead to inflation which would eat up the wartime savings of the British working class.

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Churchill's Opponent

London, June 8 (AP)—William Douglas-Home, 32, an aristocrat dishonorably discharged from the British Army and sentenced to a year's imprisonment by a court martial, said today he would oppose Winston Churchill in the Woodford constituency at the general election on July 5.

To date, no candidates have actually filed for the Commons seat held by the Prime Minister.

Douglas-Home announced that he was entering the race as an independent "to drive Churchill out of party politics and Conservative control and into his proper sphere of a statesmanship in the House of Lords."

Douglas-Home, third son of the Earl of Home, was courtmarialed on charges of failure to obey a lawful command in refusing to fight in the battle of Le Havre. He was released from prison last week with time off for good conduct.

HOPKINS VISITS RUINS OF BERLIN

Sees Reichschancellery Bunker Where Top Nazis Died

London, *Saturday*, June 9 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Berlin, broadcast by the Moscow radio, said today that Harry Hopkins and his wife spent several hours in the German capital Thursday. Hopkins, special representative of President Truman, has been in Moscow for conferences with Marshal Stalin.

The Hopkins's plane landed at the Tempelhof airdrome, where the travelers were welcomed by Soviet officials, the broadcast added. Hopkins visited the Reichstag and the Reichschancellery, where he went down into the subterranean refuge used by the Nazis during the battle of Berlin, the broadcast said.

Tass reported that Hopkins visited also the central part of Berlin, including the Tiergarten and the Brandenburg Gate. Before leaving the city by plane he was entertained by Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Russian representative on the Allied Control Commission.

Shipping Lost By Britain

London, June 8 (AP)—Secretary for War Sir James Grigg told Commons today that Great Britain lost 12,000,000 tons of shipping during the war, but still had 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 tons afloat.

British Seize Polish Editor

London, June 8 (AP)—British police arrested an editor of Polpress—the news agency of the Warsaw Polish Government — and turned him over to Polish military police of the London exiled regime today to farce a charge of desertion.

The editor, identified as "Dr. J. Jagodzinski," was arrested by plain clothes men in his Fleet street office.

The Polish Ministry of Information, an agency of the exiled government, described Jagodzinski as a second lieutenant of the reserve in the Polish Army and said he had failed to return to duty after his last leave.

Hanfstaengel Escapes War Criminal Stigma

London, June 8 (AP)—Home Secretary Sir Donald Somervell told Commons today that Ernst (Putzi) Hanfstaengel, once Hitler's piano-pounding press chief, was not listed as a war criminal.

He said the Harvard-educated Hanfstaengel would remain in custody on the Isle of Man until he could be repatriated to Germany.

Birth Of A Son To Slav Queen Denied

London, June 8 (AP)—The Yugoslav Legation officially denied today a report that Queen Alexandra, wife of King Peter of Yugoslavia, had given birth to a son at their home at Sunningdale last night.

The British Press Association said it had learned that "the birth of Queen Alexandra's baby is not expected in the immediate future."

The London *Daily Sketch* had reported last night that Alexandra had given birth to an eight and one half pound boy at her country home.

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BRITISH ABLE TO CLEAR HIM, PETAIN SAYS

Vichy Chief Claims He Early Negotiated Secret Pact With London

Paris, June 8 (AP)—Eighty-nine-year-old Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain declared in effect today that Prime Minister Churchill or the British Government could say the word that would place his whole course as head of the Vichy state in its proper perspective and save him from the treason charge on which he is to be tried this month.

Speaking with the force and eloquence on which the high court commissioners already have commented, he told them that at the very moment of his first meeting with Hitler he was negotiating with Churchill a secret treaty which guided his future actions.

Cannot Disclose Details

Both Churchill and the British Foreign Office have said no such pact was concluded. Pétain today avoided saying that it had been, but he told the court commissioners that he "gave instruction" for its negotiation and that it was "being negotiated" at the time he met Hitler at Montoire.

He told the high court commission, which is questioning him at Montrogue fortress preliminary to his trial, that he could not disclose the details of the pact even in his own defense unless Britain consented.

British Admit Contact

[Official British quarters in London admitted that Churchill was in communication with Pétain at the time specified by the marshal, trying to learn anything he could about the Vichy Government, but added that "any suggestion that any undertaking or treaty was signed is untrue."]

"I regard it to be contrary to diplomatic practice that it should be me who furnishes information concerning this treaty as long as the British Government has not given its consent," Pétain said.

The old marshal's followers have said that he has documentary evidence of the negotiations which he declared today "gives to the Monstoire meeting its real character." He said he had been guided by the treaty "even when the British seemed to deviate from it."

Defends Ruin Of Fleet

He defended the sabotage destruction of the French fleet at Toulon as "an inevitable sacrifice and a national mourning," and contended that even if he had ordered the fleet to slip port and go to North Africa the order would have been impossible to execute.

Pétain blamed Pierre Laval, the Vichy chief of Government, for the misdeeds of La Milice, the French police force organized to work with Gestapo in France.

Two hours and fifteen minutes of questioning in the anteroom of his single chamber at the fortress just outside Paris brought the marshal's pretrial interrogation nearly to an end. He probably will have his last long session with the court commission on Monday and his treason trial is expected to start June 28.

FRANCE TO INSIST ON BIG-5 PARLEY

Spokesman Adheres To View Despite Truman's Statement

Paris, June 8 (AP)—An official French source said today that France would stand firm for a "Big-Five" conference to thresh out all postwar problems in the Middle East, despite President Truman's statement to the American press yesterday that he did not favor such a meeting.

"Middle East affairs should be discussed by all interested parties," the French spokesman maintained, "and that means including Russia and China.

"The Syrian matter cannot be a matter for arbitration by America, Britain and France."

Compromise Believed Sought

Nevertheless, it was believed tonight that discussions had begun between the three nations on a compromise plan designed to terminate the impasse and to eliminate the necessity either for a three-power or a five-power conference.

Communications were reported passing rapidly between Paris, London and Washington on the subject.

The French spokesman pointed out that Truman's statement had been made in reply to a press conference question and hardly could be considered an official statement from one government to another.

France's opposition to Prime Minister Churchill's request that the United States, Britain and France sit down and argue out the dispute on Syria and Lebanon, without touching on the other countries of the Middle East, appeared to be based on the belief that the United States and Britain would vote alike.

No Closer To Solution

Thus the question of the Levant, where Syria and Lebanon want full independence and the French want military bases, appeared to be no closer to a solution.

An Associated Press dispatch from Lebanon said all French troops were being removed from neighboring Syria along with most French officials and their families. The French troops are being concetnrated in Lebanon close to the Syrian frontier and near a British military strong point.

"The situation here is definitely strained and trouble could start any time over very little," the dispatch said. "Heavy gendarme patrols and police are watching Beirut carefully. It is generally expected that any outbreak would be followed by immediate British intervention."

Lebanese Feeling Mounts

The dispatch said feeling against the French was mounting in Lebanon as the public learned of the loss of life in last week's fighting in Syria between French troops and natives.

The Lebanese, the dispatch said, were demanding immediate removal of French troops from their country as well as from Syria, asking "why should we be penalized because there has been no violence here?"

The Pan-Arab League meeting in Cairo demanded yesterday that all French forces be evacuated immediately from Syria and Lebanon. British troops have been in full charge in Syria since they intervened last week and stopped the fighting in Damascus and other cities.

Renewed charges by the French yesterday that British agents fomented the trouble in Syria brought another vigorous denial from the British.

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French Zone Due To Cut Others

Paris, June 8 (AP)—The United States and Britain were reported today to be attempting to carve out a French zone of occupation in Germany at the expense of their own zones.

France was said by an authoritative informant to be pressing for inclusion of Cologne in her zone, which city now is in the British area, and Frankfurt, which is in the American and is the site of General Eisenhower's advance headquarters. Moreover, the French would like the Saar Basin, which originally was included in the American zone.

Supreme Headquarters Silent

It was reported an agreement on these points might be reached within a week or ten days and, except for satisfying French desires, the problem of occupation areas virtually has been settled. However, supreme headquarters has declined to comment on the zone boundaries, preferring to let announcement of the lines of demarcation, when fixed, come from Washington and London.

Elsewhere, however, it was reported that the lines would be essentially the same as those indicated in maps published Wednesday in Moscow, in which the Russian zone included the eastern half of prewar Germany.

Informed sources said the Western Allies had diminishing hopes that the Allied Control Council would prove to be the efficient machinery originally expected because of Russia's apparent disinclination to give her representative, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, powers to act on his own.

Zhukov Statement Recalled

These informants recalled American correspondents' reports that the council meeting in Berlin Tuesday was cut short when Zhukov said he had no instructions from his Government to carry on further discussions until complete withdrawal of British and American troops from zones to be occupied by Soviet forces. But, the correspondents pointed out, that dispersal could not be effected until boundaries of the occupation zones were announced by the four governments concerned.

Meanwhile, there is no immediate prospect for a new council meeting, in view of the slowness of negotiation over the occupation areas, plus the fact that General Eisenhower, the American member, is expected back in the United States within the next ten days.

U.S. Opens Coblenz District's High Court

Paris, June 8 (AP)—American military government officials have reopened the Supreme Court of Coblenz district with eight German judges chosen after careful scrutiny to determine that they had no connection with the Nazi regime. The court will administer civilian justice over more than 62,000 square miles with a prewar population of 856,000.

The military government will review its decisions.

Capt. Robert J. McKeever, of Port Chester, N.Y., is legal officer for the Coblenz military government, which is headed by Major Robert F. Stockton, of Trenton, N. J., representing the 15th Army's 23d Corps.

2,000,000 On Way Home From Allied Zone

SHAEF, Paris, June 8 (AP)—More than 2,000,000 recovered United Nations prisoners of war and displaced persons have been moved out of Allied-occupied areas in Germany and Austria and some 2,900,000 others remain in this zone, SHAEF announced today.

Less than 200,000 western Europeans in the SHAEF zone are awaiting repatriation and are expected to be returned to their homes in the next few weeks. It is uncertain how many western Europeans are in Russian-occupied areas.

Transfer of Soviet citizens from the SHAEF zone to the Red Army has reached the rate of 50,000 daily. More than 630,000 of them have been sent into the Russian zone.

250,000 G.I.'S SCORE 85 OR UP IN EUROPE

Supreme Headquarters, Paris, June 8 (A. P.).—Around 250,000 American soldiers in the European theater have adjusted service scores of 85 or more and are eligible for discharge under the interim rating, Brig.-Gen. Ralph B. Lovett, adjutant-general, said today, and the number will be substantially increased when new campaign stars for the Ardennes and Central Europe campaigns are awarded.

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Analysis of the scores, completed six days ahead of schedule, showed 218,178 ground and service force men and 36,361 air force men eligible.

As a result of the survey here and in other theaters, the War Department will soon be able to select a final score low enough to release slightly under 2,000,000 men and retain 7,000,000. Some 2,135,000 men in the European theater have scores below 75. About 175,000 have scores between 75 and 85. Out of 2,416,205 ground service men and 281,267 air force troops in the theater when the survey started, all but 137,199 have reported their scores.

CHICAGO GIRL TELLS OF LIFE IN REICH

Schwerin, Germany, June 8 (A. P.).—A blue-eyed blonde Chicago girl who escaped to the safety of the American lines last month from a burning village in Mecklenburg said today that the American Eighth Infantry Division is the grandest in the world. "The Eighth and I got to Schwerin at about the same time, and it was better than any Christmas I ever celebrated," she declared.

She is Elizabeth Hoch, 23 years old. With her 8-year-old sister Helen and her mother, Mrs. Theodore Hoch, she is living at the Schwerin Hotel now awaiting repatriation. She told this story:

"We came to Germany on the last voyage of the Europa in August, 1939, to visit some relatives of my father, who is a naturalized American. We got stuck.

"During the war, all of us had to keep our mouths shut. . . . Mother once made a critical remark about the Nazis and was not permitted to buy shoes for three years, and a German officer told me to my face that I was 'a typical American gangster.'

"The last letter we received came in 1944 from my aunt, Mrs. Minnie Boyer, in Chicago. Our house in Malchin was burning and Russian artillery shells were dropping all around when we fled."

Busch Still Living At HQ In Denmark

Lueneburg, Germany, June 8 (AP)—A British staff officer said today that German Field Marshal Gen. Ernst Busch, who set himself up as commander of the north in the post-surrender Flensburg government, still is residing in *Wehrmacht* headquarters at Silkeborg, Denmark.

Mein Kampf To U.S. History

Poessneck, Thuringia, June 8 (AP)—The Vogel Verlag, one of the best known publishing houses in Germany, was busy today turning out a history of the United States 30th Infantry Division. Its last task was printing editions of Mein Kampf at the direction of Hitler's own publishing house, the Eser Verlag in Munich.

PREMIER BONOMI OFFERS TO RESIGN

ROME, June 8 — (AP) Premier Ivanoe Bonomi offered his resignation today, declaring it was impossible to govern because of a six-party stalemate on choice of a new government, but he remained in office at his ministers' request.

Bonomi, who had pledged himself to resign as soon as northern Italy was liberated, said the party deadlock "has prolonged itself for many weeks without a rapid solution yet in sight," and said the situation was harmful to the nation. His ministers suggested a solution might be reached in a few days, but this appeared to be optimistic.

Communists, Socialists and Actionists oppose Bonomi's retention. But the Committee of National Liberation also is split on the other two suggested as successors—Foreign Minister Alcide deGasperi, a Christian Democrat, and Pietro Nenni, Socialist party secretary.

In suggesting his own resignation, Bonomi praised his colleagues whom he said "had rendered possible the solution of vital problems and a grandual liberation from the bonds of the armistice."

Former Italian Fascist Sentenced

Rome, June 8 (AP)—Cesare Rossi, former head of the Fascist Press Bureau, today was sentenced to prison for a term of four years and two months after conviction on various charges of supporting Benito Mussolini.

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Mollison Heads 15th Air Force

Rome, June 8 (AP)—Brig. Gen. James A. Mollison has assumed command of the United States 15th Air Force, succeeding Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, who has returned to the United States for a new assignment.

Mollison has been commander of the 15th Air Force's service command. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor he was stationed at Hickam Field in Hawaii as chief of staff to the late Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker. He is a native of Smith Center, Kan., and a graduate of the University of California. His family lives at Mobile, Ala.

Tito-Allied Agreement Reported In Prospect

Rome, June 8 (AP)—A usually reliable informant said tonight that an agreement between the Allies and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia on the controversy at Trieste and in Venezia Giulia province appeared to be near with excellent prospects that a settlement would be signed in Belgrade within several days.

This source, who could not be named, gave no indication of the terms of the prospective agreement.

HOPKINS STARTS HOME

Moscow, June 8 (A. P.).—Harry S. Hopkins, representative of President Truman, and Mrs. Hopkins left Moscow today by plane.

Hopkins was seen off at the Central Airdrome by Maxim Litvinoff, Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R., the chief of the protocol department and other ranking Russian officials, Radio Moscow said.

Food To Be Shipped

Copenhagen, June 8 (AP)—Nearly 7,000 tons of foodstuffs, including 2,400 tons of butter, 1,000 tons of bacon and 1,500 tons of eggs, will be shipped from Danish ports next week to London and Antwerp. The British Ministry of Food and the American Army will be the recipients of the ten shiploads.

Bradley Aide Weds In Luxembourg

Luxembourg, June 8 (AP)—Major Louis D. Bridge, of Lido, Cal., one of Gen. Omar N. Bradley's aides, was married in Luxembourg Catholic Cathedral to Odette Stoddard, of Mason City, Iowa.

The bride, a Red Cross clubmobile worker, was given away by General Bradley, commander of the 12th Army group.

The bride and her bridesmaids, who were other clubmobile workers, wore gowns sent especially from the United States.

reeling Against French Grows

By Frank O'Brien

Beirut, June 8 (AP)—Expressions against the French were mounting today in Lebanon as reports filtered through to the Lebanese public of the loss if life and property in the sister state of Syria during last week's fighting.

The National Lebanese Congress, an all-party, all-religious organization formed here when the French arrested the Lebanese President in 1943, has protested to the Government against a French withdrawal from Syria to Lebanon. An unofficial account of the congress' meeting said its members demanded that "something should be done in Lebanon, as was done in Syria."

New Strike Expected

A new strike was expected here momentarily.

The Lebanese disapproved new sandbagging of French quarters in buildings, the mounting of machine guns at strategic street positions an dpro-French utterances pouring from the French-owned Beirut station, Radio Levant.

Asked what Lebanese considered necessary for keeping the peace, one Lebaneses leader answered: "Keep the French off our streets, give us control of the telephone system to halt French espionage, and halt French provocations over Radio Levant."

Trouble-Stirring Charged

The Lebanese charged that French agents were trying to stir up trouble between the Moslem and Christian communities of Lebanon. The divergence between Moslems and Christians in Lebanon is sharper than in Syria.

However, a leading Lebanese Christian editor, Gibran Tueni, writing in what heretofore was considered a pro-French newspaper, *The Navar*, said: "There is no one in Lebanon who is pro-French except paid French agents" and the Christian Youth Organization participating in national congress activities.

Arabs Declare Against French

Cairo, June 8 (AP)—The Council of the Arab League has informed France in blunt terms that the Arab states will meet force with force in the Levant and has told the French to get their troops out of Syria and Lebanon immediately.

A communiqué of the council, which has been considering the Levantine crisis, announced last night that measures were being put into effect "to resist French aggression" and laid the blame for "assassination, destruction and other losses which occurred in both countries" directly on France, whose troops, it said, attacked Syria.

Japanese War Mentioned

Supporting the demand of Syria and Lebanon for "immediate evacuation of French troops," the communiqué said retention of French soldiers in the two countries "is contradictory to the rights, sovereignty and independence which have been acknowledged in both countries," and would cause permanent tension in the relations of France and the Arab Republics." This tension, it added, "extends to the rest of the Arab country, thus embarassing the war effort against Japan.

Meanwhile, the Syrian Government was moving rapidly to liquidate all its relations with France. A Damascus dispatch last night said all French officials in the Customs and Wheat Commission had been discharged; French magazines and newspapers were prohibited from entering the country; French courts were being dissolved, and goods looted during the fighting in Damascus were removed from French barracks and institutions.

Conferences Held

Acting Premier Jamil Mardam Bey has been in conference with British, American and French officials on military and diplomatic problems.

[A Paris dispatch said reports were received there last night that Paget had informed General Beynet, French Delegate General to the Levant, that an investigation would be made of the whole Damascus incident.]

Morale Of Trio In Shangri-La High As Rescue Job Is Pushed

Manila, *Saturday*, June 9 (AP)—The lumbering army plane came out of the sky and crashed in flames halfway up a towering mountain at the edge of a strange and primitive land.

It was a land never before visited by a white man, where native warriors grow six feet tall, carry spears, rotate crops, irrigate, and raise pigs as big as donkeys."

The day was May 13, the hour 3 P.M., and somehow out of the wreckage, 7,200 feet up the 13,000-foot mountain crawled an army officer, a WAC and a sergeant.

WAC Burned On Legs

WAC Corporal Margaret Hastings, Owego, N.Y., was burned and cut on the legs.

Lieut. John B. McCollom, Trenton, Mo., was bruised and cut.

Sergt. Kenneth W. Decker, Kelso, Wash., was hurt the worst. He had deep back wounds and suffered burns.

Behind them in or near the wreckage of the C-47 were the bodies of twenty of their comrades, who had set out on that day to see from the air the wild beauty of Dutch New Guinea.

Ralph Morton, Associated Press correspondent, who flew down to Hollandia from here to cover the story, gave this account:

Food, medical supplies, a walkie-talkie and two Filipino medical technicians were dropped.

Tribesmen Cook For Them

One native village was near the wreck, and the tribesmen who come out to look at these strange birdmen yielded enough to cook some sweet potatoes for them.

On May 20, Capt. Cecil E. Walters and eight Filipino parachute troops were dropped into the valley about 10 miles from the survivors to begin work on a landing strip.

They reached the survivors and the two other parachute troopers May 25, and by June 1 had them back in the valley camp after a slow and tortuous trip through incredibly wild country.

Landing Strip Being Built

Before they left they were witnesses at an aerial funeral service. A plane came out of Hollandia May 26 and cruised over the scene of the wreckage while chaplains read the burial service.

Crosses were dropped to mark the spot where these Americans lie buried near the valley of Shangri-La.

Now a landing strip is being built so a glider can be sent in and be towed out by a transport, but the Far East Air Forces believe it will be a week before the party can be brought out.

Their morale was well summed up by 100-pound, 31-year-old Miss Hastings. The hovering planes heard her clear, firm voice over the walkie-talkie saying:

"I am fine and enjoying it all."

Shangri-La Dead Listed; Rescue Work Continues

Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, June 5 [AP—*Delayed*]—A wartime air tragedy has unlocked in dramatic fashion the mysterious "hidden valley of Shangri-La."

Paratroopers—the first men from the outside world to enter the isolated home of six foot, spear-wielding tribesmen—are building a glider field in the valley, 150 miles southwest of Hollandia, to rescue a 30-year-old WAC and two army airmen.

[A dispatch today, June 8, from Manila by Associated Press Correspondent Dean Schedler, said the rescue still had not been effected but the three were "safe and living comfortably."]

The three are the only survivors among 23 army personnel on a transport plane that crashed into the 4-by-25-mile valley's Oranje Mountain wall 24 days ago during a sight-seeing trip.

Eight Filipino paratroopers and a medical assistant have been parachuted to effect the rescue. The plan is to build a landing site, send in a glider, then pull it into the air with a low-flying C-47 by means of a grabline.

The survivors are in constant contact with circling planes, using a parachuted walkie-talkie. Food and medical supplies are dropped to them.

Dead Are Listed

At Manila, the Far East Air Forces announced the names of the twenty persons who died in the crash, as follows:

PROSSEN, COL. PETER J., pilot of the plane and chief of maintenance for the Far East Air Service Command. His wife lives at San Antonio, Texas.

NICHOLSON, MAJOR GEORGE H.; mother, Mrs. Margaret G. Nicholson, Medford, Mass.

ANTONINI, MAJOR HERMAN F.; father, Fred V. Antonini, Danville, Illinois.

DATTLE, MAJOR PHILIP J.; father, Gus S. Dattle, Louisville.
GOOD, CAPT. HERBERT; wife, Mrs. Hilda B. Good, Dayton, Ohio.
FREYMAN, CAPT. LOUIS; wife, Mrs. Peggy Freyman, Melbourne, Australia.
HOLDING, LIEUT. LAWRENCE F.; mother, Mrs. Louise F. Holding, Raleigh, N.C.

McCOLLOM, LIEUT. ROBERT E., whose wife lives at St. Paul, Minn.
NORRIS, S/SGT. HILLIARD; mother, Mrs. Irene Norris, Waynesville, N.C.
MILLER, CORPORAB CHARLES R.; mother, Mrs. Helen Miller, St. Joseph, Mich.
WEBER, CORPORAL MELVYN A.; mother, Mrs. Florence Weber, Compton, Cal.
MOLLBERG, PFC. MELVIN A.; mother, Mrs. E. S. Mollberg, Baudette, Minnesota.
NEWCOMER, PFC. GEORGE R.; wife, Mrs. Mary B. Newcomer, Middleton, New York.
BESLEY, S/SERGT. LAURA; mother, Mrs. Sue E. Besley, Shippenville, Pa.
McMONAGLE, T/3 MARION W.; friend, Dr. Stooker, Philadelphia.
KENT, SERGT. HELEN G.; father, Harold F. Greene, Taft, Cal.
NAIMER, SERGT. BELLE G.; father, David Naimer, New York city.
FAIR, PFC. ALETHIA; friend, Mrs. Ferne Tuedhope, Hollywood, Cal.
GILLIS, PFC. MARIA C.; mother, Mrs. Ethel F. Gillis, North Hollywood, Cal.
LANDAU, PFC. MARM; sister, Renee Landau, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Survivors

The survivors are:

HASTINGS, CORPORAL MARGARET, daughter of Patrick J. Hastings, Oswego, N.Y. She is attached to the Far Eastern Air Force Service Command headquarters.

McCOLLOM, LIEUT. JOHN B., son of R. S. McCollom, Trenton, Mo. He is an air corps officer attached to FEASC.

DECKER, SERGT. KENNETH W., son of Bert Clair Decker, Kelso, Wash. He is attached to the maintenance division of FEASC.

Decker was the most seriously injured. He suffered deep back wounds, which were treated with boracic acid dropped from a plane. McCollom suffered only a bruised head.

A Far East Air Forces announcement issued in Manila said the big transport "evidently became caught in a downdraft as it flew above uncharted peaks and crashed 7,200 feet above sea level into a mountain."

The transport plane crashed May 13 against a 17,000-foot mountain that helps to wall in the fabulous valley where 50,000 to 100,000 natives live in walled communities, shut off from the world by jungle and mountain areas largely unexplored.

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Reporter Views Shangri-La Where Army Plane Crashed

By RALPH MORTON

HOLLANDIA, Dutch New Guinea, (Saturday) June 9—(AP)—I had my first visit over Shangri-La today and have buzzed only 50 feet from the valley floor, close enough for comfort and close enough, too, to send the wild looking high statured native tribesmen running to cover.

The main valley, near which a 30-year old WAC and two army men who survived a May 13 air crash await removal, is rich farmland, hemmed in by 14,000 foot mountains. Twenty-one Army personnel were killed in the crash. (Report from Manila lister 20).

Capt. Herbert O. Mengel, Pittsburgh, Pa., veteran of Burma and the Middle East Air fighting, flew a C-47 transport plane into the valley. It was the first time newspapermen had been shown the scene since the crash.

All of the fantastic stories of this lost world now are real to me. Never have I seen a more beautiful sight. For miles in all directions there are farmlands, trees, green swamps, glistening water and native villages in as neat a pattern as any city park. The valley floor is 5,000 feet above sea level in a totally unexplored section of the Dutch New Guinea interior.

Forty minutes from Hollandia we sighted the high Oranje range and went through a 7,000 foot saddle in the mountains, dodging clouds skimming the jagged rock.

Valley Fenced In

In the valley, we could see fast flowing Baliem river, which tumbles down one end of the valley and disappears through a gorge into another peaceful valley. All around, the tall mountains fenced in the valley in a completely encompassing horizon. Outside, the ranges were not unlike the Sierra Nevadas and inside the valley was as fresh and green as a Pennsylvania farmland.

From all directions we could see water glistening as if the whole valley was suspended in water. The natives have worked out ingenious means of drainage. Farm land was reclaimed from swamps by deep irrigation ditches.

From 700 feet we could see large villages, protected by high wattle fences. Inside the yards were elongated houses where it is said only men dwell and round toadstool appearing houses, where milady lives.

We could see fires burning where tribesmen were clearing brush land preparatory to planting more garden. We could see land which had been tilled now fallow, its ditches gradually filling with soil.

Fields of various hues were like a patchwork out of New England. Each field was fenced. Certainly, if these people are ferocious warriors, they must be fighting for each other's land.

We flew past a large village at only 50 feet. The top of its watch tower was higher than our plane. The natives—black, tall, strong creatures—ran for cover.

We saw one man clearly take to a ditch and cover his head with his hands.

See Men Working

We could see men working in fields with what appeared to be crude hoes. Although these people are advanced agrarians, they are so backward they have not discovered the secret of the wheel. Nowhere was there any kind of cart or rolling vehicle in sight—odd in so carefully nurtured a farm area.

Some of the more courageous natives waved spears at us as we passed. A low range inside the valley has outcropping of limestone pocked with deep caves.

Filipinos of the rescue party, who have attempted to trade with the natives in return for their labor have met with a refusal to accept salt. This is odd, because natives elsewhere in New Guinea have an insatiable appetite for salt.

We contacted the Filipino paratroopers on the way into the valley by radio. They said they wanted some mosquito repellent for flies and bugs.

Colonel Describes Valley.

San Francisco, June 8 (A. P.).—Mrs. Ray T. Elsmore, of Menlo Park, Cal., wife of the colonel who discovered Dutch New Guinea's "Hidden Valley," said that the airplane crash had brought the first white men into fabulous "Shangri La."

Her story as sketched by Col. Elsmore:

The transport plane crashed near "Hidden Valley." After considerable searching, he spotted the wreckage, saw that there were survivors and dropped the walkie-talkie. Later, he said, two Filipino medics were parachuted beside the survivors.

Still later paratroopers were dropped into the valley proper, supposedly to build an airfield for planes to land to bring out the survivors.

Toss Spears at Plane.

One picture taken from low altitude shows in clear focus a native standing atop one of the odd homes in a walled settlement. The native is easily 6 feet tall, has a fine physique.

These tribesmen are believed by Col. Elsmore possibly to be head hunters. One of his pilots reported the native tossed spears when the plane "buzzed" the valley.

The valley, often concealed by clouds, is entered from the air by way of a narrow canyon. As the plane nears "Shangri-La," a large natural tunnel in a mountain appears. Also the flyer can see where a stream enters one side of a mountain and emerges from the other side.

Army Twins Separated By New Guinea Crash

By The Associated Press.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8—The Army transport crash in the "Valley of Shangri-la" near Hollandia, Netherland New Guinea, has separated the McCollom twins, almost inseparable since birth, whose Army careers have paralleled each other since 1942 when they were commissioned after graduation from the University of Minnesota.

Lieut. Robert E. McCollom was one of twenty-one who died in the crash. His brother, Lieut. John B. McCollom, Trenton, Mo., was one of the three survivors.

The twins received their Army commissions upon graduation from the university's aeronautic department.

WAC's Death Similar To That Of Her Fiance

New York, June 8 (AP)—WAC Sergeant Belle G. Naimer, of the Bronx, one of twenty persons killed May 13 when an army plane crashed in New Guinea's "hidden Shangri-La" valley, met the same fate as her fiancé, her father, David Naimer, said today.

The attractive, 32-year-old woman had been engaged to an Army Air Force lieutenant who was killed in a plane crash in Europe while en route to the front, he said.

The father, almost totally blind, said he did not know the lieutenant's name.

He said he last received a letter from his daughter May 9, from New Guinea.

BORNEO BASES POUNDED HARD

Ground Forces In Philippines Record More Gains

Manila, *Saturday*, June 9 (AP)—Heavy aerial pounding of Japanese bases on Borneo is continuing, with daring torpedo-boat sweeps off that big island's north coast, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today as the ground forces in the Philippines recorded gains of 1 to 7 miles in the cleanup drives on Luzon and Mindanao.

Heavy, medium and fighter bombers hit Borneo with 170 tons of bombs, cratering airdrome runways, destroying two grounded planes and setting many fires, MacArthur's communiqué stated.

Light coastal forces shelled Borneo's north coastal defenses, it added, and air patrols sank a schooner near Kendari, attacked airfields in the Celebes, east of Borneo, and harassed Japanese facilities in the lesser Sundas to the south and in the Moluccas again.

Luzon Town Captured

While this softening process was in progress against the East Indies, the land drives in the Philippines continued steadily.

The 37th Infantry Division thrust northeastward beyond captured Bayombong today down the narrow Magat River valley 27 miles from the 100-mile-long Cagayan Valley where Japanese are expected to make their last stand on northern Luzon.

Bayombong, normally a town of 12,000 population, fell Thursday with little resistance after the troops of Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler killed 119 Japanese in a 7-mile march from Bambang and knocked out two flame-throwing tanks, the first the enemy has employed in this theater.

Crests Cleared Of Japs

Highway No. 5 winds northward through the valley, then snakes its way 12 miles eastward over low, rugged hills to the floor of the big Cagayan Valley, which extends to the north coast of Luzon.

Troops of the 37th already were pressing along the highway toward Solano, 3 miles north of Bayombong.

The 38th Division in central Luzon east of Manila also advanced in the troublesome Marikina hill mass, bypassing Mount Ayras and reaching the base of Mount Payacin. The crests of Mourt Compananan and Purra finally were cleared of Japanese.

Air Force Support Strong

Both the 37th and 38th had strong 5th Air Force support, 400 fighter-bomber sorties being flown in a day.

The other Philippines cleanup campaign, on the southern island of Mindanao, witnessed a 1-mile advance up the Taloma River valley by the 24th Division, which smashed a pocket of Japanese resistance near Tagapan, off Davao Gulf.

The troops on Mindanao were supported by dive bombers which hit Japanese buildings and transport and caused an explosion in an enemy supply area north of Cape San Augustin, MacArthur reported.

Canton Area Bombed

Planes also continued the air blockade of the Asiatic coast, destroying a coastal vessel east of Foochow, China, and a large junk off the southern Chinese island of Hainan.

Military targets in the Canton area were bombed and large fires were started in night air attacks on Taihoku on the Japanese island of Formosa, but bad weather curtailed other operations.

MacArthur also announced Australian troops led by tanks were driving the enemy out of the Hari River defenses in southern Bougainville.

Heavy, medium and fighter bombers hit at New Guinea, the Solomons and Bismarcks, where light naval units also shot up Japanese shore positions.

Yanks Capture Bayombong, Jap Base

Manila, June 8 (AP)—American infantrymen advancing toward the last-stand Japanese forces in Cagayan Valley of the northern Philippines yesterday captured Bayombong, prewar city on northern Luzon which the Japanese turned into a supply base.

The United States 37th Division found no strong Japanese defenses in Bayombong, which had a prewar population of 12,000, although they killed 119 Japanese in a 7-mile advance and knocked out two flame-throwing tanks. These were believed to be the first such Nipponese tanks encountered in the Southwest Pacific.

Captured Bambang

Infantrymen drove to the enemy supply base after capturing Bambang Wednesday, sealing off the enemy's lateral road running across the Cordillera Central Mountains at a point north of Baguio, American-held summer capital of the commonwealth.

Patrols pressed up the fertile Cagayan Valley toward Corano, a town of 17,000 population before the war.

In central Luzon, mountain fighting through the Manila watershed, the 38th Division captured two mountain crests, bypassed a third and reached the base of a fourth peak.

24th Scores Gain

On Mindanao Island in the southern Philippines, the 24th Division broke a pocket of Nipponese resistance near Tagakpan village, just off Davao Gulf, and advanced a mile up the Taloma River. This was one of several spearheads driving the Davao garrison back into the mountains where they are being trapped between the United States 24th and 31st divisions.

Savage air blows against British North Borneo were reported in the wake of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's conference with Gen. Joseph Stilwell, China-Burma-India expert who now commands all Army ground forces.

225 Tons Of Bombs Dropped

Liberators of the United States 13th Air Force dumped 225 tons of bombs on Borneo targets Wednesday in stepped-up aerial strikes against the East Indies.

Labaun Island in Brunei Bay, on Borneo's northwest coast, was a prime objective of the fighter-escorted Liberators. Craters were dug in the island's Timbalai airdrome, and Japanese bivouacs were smashed. Jesselton airfield, on the Borneo mainland south of Brunei Bay, was heavily bombed.

Widespread Damage Reported

Medium and fighter bombers, meanwhile, pounded airdromes, troop concentrations, shipyards and shipping on western and southern Borneo. Several ships were sunk or damaged offshore. General MacArthur's communiqué today reported "widespread damage" to Japanese bases on Borneo.

Seventh fleet and 5th Air Force bombers bombed Formosa, setting numerous fires in the Taito airdrome area on the east coast, and sank or damaged ten ships in China Sea waters to the south.

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Peace Bid By Aguinaldo To Yamashita Possible

Manila, June 8 (AP)—The Manila *Post* said today that Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, one-time insurrection leader, is willing to ask Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita to quit fighting in the Philippines, as he once fruitlessly asked Gen. Douglas MacArthur to quit on Bataan.

The newspaper said friends described Aguinaldo as willing to make the request of the Japanese commander if the American military authorities will permit him to send a message to Yamashita urging an end of the "hopeless fight" the Japanese are waging in the islands.

In 1942, Aguinaldo wrote a letter to MacArthur, which was broadcast by radio, asking that he end his historic defense of the Bataan peninsula.

The newspaper quoted Aguinaldo as saying that his motive in both instances was a desire to see a cessation of hostilities "in the interest of humanity."

Philippines To Resume Outside Link By July

Manila, May 27 [AP—*Delayed*]. Regular trade relations between the Philippines and the outside world will be re-established in June after three years of war disruption, H. L. Schage, war shipping administration representative here, said today.

The sailing from the United States of the first of three scheduled merchant ships monthly will mark the reopening of commercial trade channels. They will carry purely commercial cargoes.

Arrival of this first vessel also will inaugurate the long-planned change from army to civilian distribution of basic essentials in the islands.

New Hospital On Guam Dedicated

Guam, June 8 (AP)—A 200-bed civilian general hospital, set up in 26 quonset buildings, was dedicated today.

Commander James J. Stone, of New Orleans, medical officer, commands a hospital staff including 145 navy corpsmen, 5 native corpsmen and 22 native nurses.

A three-building hospital was destroyed during the American reconquest of Guam last July.

CHINESE BATTLE INTO SUBURBS OF AIR BASE CITY

CHUNGKING, June 8—(AP) A Chinese army spokesman said today that approximately 200,000 Japanese troops have been isolated in southeast Asia as the Chinese offensive rolled into the northern suburbs of the vital Kwangsi province air base city of Liuchow.

The spokesman said it was quite possible that Liuchow and Kweilin, 90 miles to the northeast, would fall to the Chinese. Both cities were base sites for the U. S. 14th Air force, and their recapture would aid American air power in southern China.

A battle for Liuchow apparently was taking shape. The Chinese said the enemy, which has occupied the city for seven months, had strongly fortified the area and concentrated a large number of troops there.

The Chinese High command's announcement of Chinese operations around Liuchow made it plain that unofficial reports two days of the city's fall were premature.

Sweep in from South

The route by which the Chinese reached Liuchow's northern suburbs was not disclosed. It appeared likely, however, that the Chinese moved around the city from the south.

By shattering the southern link in the Japanese land corridor extending from Korea through China to French Indo-China, the Chinese isolated Japanese troops in Burma, Thailand, Indo-China and Malaya. The swelling Chinese offensive further threatened the Japanese forces in the stronghold of Ishan, 43 miles west of Liuchow.

Chinese units have taken Tatang, on the Indo-China highway 21 miles southwest of Liuchow, and appear now to be in position to cut the Kweiyang-Kwangsi railroad west of Liuchow. This railroad is the main escape route for the Japanese at Ishan.

American officers said other Chinese forces moving against Ishan along the railroad were within six to 12 miles of the town from the west.

It was disclosed that the occupation of Mengshan, 75 miles east of threatened Liuchow, did not result from a long sweep by part of the Chinese forces in the Liuchow area, but was carried out by local Chinese militia. The communications town was lightly fortified by the Japanese and apparently was abandoned as part of the enemy's contraction plan in the south.

Northeast of the battle area Chinese formations which opened a 105-mile stretch of the Fukien province coast above liberated Foochow continued their assaults on the town of Futing.

Deploy Along Coast

In that area the Chinese were less than 10 miles from the border of Chekiang province and were deployed along the coast in a possible American invasion region 450 miles west of Okinawa. Futing, 55 miles below Wenchow, covers the southern approaches to that major Chekiang province port.

Declaring that operations in the China theater were not divorced from those in the Pacific, the Chinese spokesman said: "The Chinese pressure against the now-liberated towns of Yungning (Nanning) and Foochow was related to the general strategy of the war and was part of the Allied plans against the Japanese."

He added that the Japanese now have completed their anti-invasion defense works in that area of Shanghai and Hangchow north of the portion of the coast freed by the Chinese and are continuing to fortify Canton in the south.

In addition to their drive on Ishan, Chinese troops also were edging closer to the Hunan province base of Shaoyang (Packing), 235 miles northeast of Liuchow, American officers said, and were within less than six miles from the town on the northwest and west.

Although reported practically obliterated by American planes during the recent ill-fated Japanese drive on the U. S. air base at Chihkiang, Shaoyang's air field retains its strategic importance, American officers said.

The Chinese high command said Chinese planes had made attacks on grounded enemy planes at two airfields at Hankow and on a fleet of 200 junks on the Yangtze and had made assaults on Japanese positions at Laohokow, former American airbase in Hupeh province.

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Battle For Recapture Of Liuchow Shapes Up

Calcutta, June 8 (AP)—Japanese troops in southern Burma have withdrawn from strong posititons at Milestone 18 on the Toungoo-Mawchi road toward Thailand, and pursuing British troops have driven ahead slowly, a Southeast Asia communique announced today.

Chungking, June 8 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today that Chinese forces had fought their way into the northern suburbs of Liuchow and an army spokesman declared the recapture of that former United States air base in Kwangsi province appeared probable.

The spokesman also declared it was quite possible that Kweilin, another former United States air base about 100 miles northeast of Lichow, would fall to the Chinese.

200,000 Believed Isolated

He estimated that about 200,000 Japanese in Burma, Thailand, Indo-China and Malaya had been virtually isolated by the Chinese offensive in Kwangsi province, which has driven a deep wedge into the enemy's north-south communications corridor.

The high command's announcement made it plain that unofficial reports two days ago to the effect that Liuchow already had fallen were premature.

A battle for the city apparently was taking shape. The Chinese said the enemy, which has occupied the base for seven months, had strongly fortified the area.

Route Not Disclosed

The high command did not disclose the route by which the Chinese had reached the suburbs, but it appeared likely that they had moved around the city from the south. Only last night the Chinese announced officially that they had captured Tatang on the Indo-China highway 21 miles southwest of Liuchow.

It appeared that the Chinese were in position to cut the Kweichow-Kwangsi railroad west of Liuchow and thus sever the main escape route of Japanese forces at Ishan.

Chinese forces previously were reported attempting to encircle Ishan, which is about 50 miles northwest of Liuchow.

Futing Attacks Continued

In Fukien province, meanwhile, the Chinese continued their assaults on the coastal highway town of Futing, 105 miles north of Foochow and 55 miles south of the Chekiang province port of Wenchow.

The high command reported widespread activity by the Chinese Air Force, including attacks on grounded Japanese planes at two airfields at Hankow, five strafing attacks on 200 junks on the Yangtze and assaults on positions at Laohokow, former American air base in Hupeh province.

Chinese planes also attacked targets around the Yangtze River port of Ichang in Hupeh, westernmost Japanese bastion in central China.

Chinese Threaten Shaoyang

Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure's Chinese combat command, an American group which advises and assists Chinese forces, said Chinese troops were threatening Shaoyang (Paoking), 55 miles west of Hengyang, important junction on the Hankow-Canton railroad.

The Chinese were reported to be within 6 miles of Shaoyang in Hunan province, the base from which the enemy launched his abortive drive on Chihkiang airbase a few weeks ago.

metal. Water quickly filled the compartments. The ship rolled to the port side and sank soon after being abandoned.

Many of the men were knocked out by the blast.

Blown Off His Feet

Harry C. Manning, coxswain, of Washington, D.C., heard the explosion and was blown off his feet. He helped set loose a life raft and was among the last to leave the ship.

Men asleep in the forward compartment believed the ammunition had blown up and the ship was turning over. Herald T. McClung, seaman 1/c, of South Cahrleston, W.Va., thought they were trapped.

Daniel C. Boone, boatswain's mate 2/c, of Keokuk, Iowa, told of discovering a Japanese torpedo boat the next morning near the scene of the wreck. The craft was unmanned with two empty torpedo tubes on the sides.

British Gain in South Burma

CALCUTTA, June 8 (AP).—Japanese troops in southern Burma have withdrawn from strong prepared positions at Milestone 18 on the Toungoo-Mawchi Road toward Thailand, and pursuing British troops have driven ahead slowly, a southeast Asia communique announced today.

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Dundalk Coast Guardsman Survives Sinking In Pacific

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

A Coast Guard Base in the Philippines, May 21 [*Delayed*]—Nineteen weary survivors of a Coast Guard manned army supply ship lost in Philippine waters May 11 today told how their ship sank in twenty minutes after being hit by a Japanese torpedo boat.

The men are recuperating at this base while awaiting further orders. Seventieth survivor has been hospitalized with fractured ribs.

The 200-foot freighter was sunk in Taloma Bay, 4 miles southwest of Davao, Mindanao, on the fifth day of an invasion in which units of the 31st Army Division were put ashore to join elements of the 24th Division which were driving on Mindanao's capital city. The vessel carried ammunition for the first echelon of invading troops.

Fierce rain with intermittent flashes of thunder and lightning obscured the scene, the crew related, when shortly after midnight an explosion blasted the stern of the vessel into a mass of twisted

Foe Shells Safe-Conduct Party

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 8 (AP).—Japanese troops on Tarakan Island shelled a group of Australians waiting to give safe conduct to a Japanese medical officer who had been invited to discuss removal of Japanese wounded, the Department of the Army announced today. Two shots were fired at the Australians from a .75 millimeter gun exactly on the hour of the truce, the announcement said. There were no casualties and no Japanese officer appeared.

RULE BY DECREE IS URGED IN JAPAN

Group Would Ignore Diet—Suzuki Prays for Our Defeat —Tighter Curbs Adopted

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 (AP)—Japan adopted a new set of drastic economic controls today while Premier Kantaro Suzuki "prayed for the destruction of the enemies, America and Britain," and other powerful leaders demanded rule of the country by direct imperial decree.

The Government-controlled Domei news agency announced the new economic controls, aimed particularly at boosting aircraft, munitions and other war production, and also proposed the decree rule "without approval of the Diet." [Parliament].

Radio dispatches and broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said that:

Suzuki visited the Meiji and Yasukuni shrines to offer his "destruction" prayers.

Gen. Jiro Minami, president of the totalitarian "surevictory" political association of Great Japan, advocated the drastic measures to "squeeze out completely" the "entire strength of the people" in the war effort.

The Domei agency, in announcing the new controls to effect "the readjustment of all important industries, with particular emphasis on aircraft production," declared that they would be carried out "forcibly if necessary."

Move Toward Nationalization

The controls authorize the Government to tax industrial profits above a guaranteed "certain amount" by special tax; adjust and control labor and industrial output; encourage or enforce "amalgamation of enterprises," and control inflation. Domei said the excess profits control was a step "indicating a further advance of Government policy toward the nationalization of enterprises."

Other Tokyo dispatches reported that:

Japan's train service would be cut another 20 per cent, effective Sunday, to reserve air attack evacuation facilities.

Two more Japanese admirals, Rear Admiral Rujima Sugi and Minoru Kariya, had died "in action."

Posthumous honors were conferred on Maj. Gen. Ikozo Iketani and sixteen other members of a special police air defense corps who died fighting air attack fires on May 26 in the Imperial Palace grounds in Tokyo.

Eizo Ueyama, Governor of the Japanese Provincial Bank of often-bombed Formosa, declared on arrival in Tokyo that "nothing escapes being made targets of the enemy planes."

Reorganization of the municipal administration of bomb battered and burned Tokyo "to simplify and strengthen" the city's government was announced in a domestic broadcast. The shake-up extended through the main metropolitan office to the ward offices.

Government Of Japs By Decree Is Urged

San Francisco, June 8 (AP)—Rule of Japan by imperial degree without sanction of the Diet was advocated today by the Government-controlled Domei news agency, which also announced a new set of industrial controls issued by Premier Kantaro Suzuki, including the seizure of all excess profits.

The new industrial regulations will effect "the readjustment of all important industries with particular emphasis on aircraft production."

Framework Of "Basic Plan"

They are the framework of a "basic plan," Domei explained in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, "to cope with the new situation arising from the possibility of waging a decisive war in Japan proper."

The excess profits decree was referred to as a step "indicating a further advance of Government policy toward the nationalization of enterprises."

Revolutionary Changes Seen

The regulations will be carrier out "forcibly, if necessary."

The proposal of rule by imperial decree from the semi-official Government mouthpiece and the new regulations, following a day of extraordinary political activity by Suzuki indicates possibly revolutionary administration and Government changes.

Domei said Suzuki's Cabinet during its two-month tenure has done its utmost, but that "with the enemy's air raids due to be intensified" there "is need for further strong measures," and no time for the delay necessitated by obtaining Diet approval. The broadcast was recorded here.

Imperial Decree Advocated

In "political and other well-informed quarters," Domei said in the dispatch written by one of its political correspondents, "it is felt the Government should be empowered with extraordinary authorization to enforce the laws by means of imperial decree but without the approval of the Diet or to enforce emergency measures that are similar in character to the exercise of extraordinary power."

The need for "further strong measures," Domei said, applies to "munitions production, transportation and communications, finances, food production and the rehabilitation of war-ravaged areas."

Suzuki Talks To Leaders

Suzuki yesterday conferred with administration and political leaders, including Gen. Jiro Minami, president of the new Japanese Totalitarian political party, the Political Association of Great Japan, and reported to Emperor Hirohito on "general political affairs" during the morning. In the afternoon a five-hour "extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held."

Minami, in a speech to the Political Association after his conference with Suzuki yesterday, called on the Government to remove "with resolute determination every possible obstacle" blocking "an increase in our fighting strength."

"Drastic Action" Needed

Drastic action, Minami was reported by Tokyo radio to have said, is required to "squeeze out completely" the "entire strength of the people" and to overcome "the crisis faced by our country."

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Japs Moving Yank PWs From Shanghai

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—The American Red Cross said today that the prisoner of war camp at Shanghai, in which 426 American service men are reported held by Japan, is being moved to an undisclosed location in North China.

Red Cross officials expressed the belief that the new location may be near Hoten, Manchuria, where other Americans are now held.

Argentine Paper Resumes, Reports Say

Montevideo, Uruguay, June 8 (AP)—Buenos Aires dispatches said today that the *Tribuna*, largest afternoon newspaper in the Argentine city of Rosario, was reopened yesterday after being closed by the Government two days earlier.

The dispatches said the action followed an announcement Wednesday that the Farrell Government was lifting its ban against suspended newspapers and releasing arrested journalists. No definite word had come from Argentina, however, that other suspended newspapers have been allowed to resume publication or that imprisoned newspaper men have been released.

U.S. ARMY BEST EVER: BRADLEY

General Says Force That Beat Nazis Was Without Equal

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Gen. Omar N. Bradley declared today that German officers were outsmarted and their men beaten by an American Army that was "the best trained and equipped army any nation ever put in the field."

The commander of the million-man 12th Army Corps gave this appraisal of the European operations at a news conference with Secretary of War Stimson.

Repeating every question and salting his answers with dry Missouri humor, the General traced how the Allied forces of the west burst through France, across the Rhine and to the Elbe.

Still Work In Europe

As for his future plans as veterans administrator, a post for which he was named by President Truman yesterday, he had nothing to say. He explained that he still has 30 to 60 days' work to do winding up his duties in Europe.

The quality of the American soldier and his equipment, the mobility of the armies and the strategy of the generals brought the triumph over the Nazis, he said.

"We ended up with the best trained and equipped army any nation ever put in the field."

Goal Never Berlin

On two major operations, the German general staff was fooled, he asserted. They expected Patton at the Rhine to swing toward the British. He swung in the opposite direction and the Ruhr was encircled, with a bag of 317,000 prisoners. The Germans then expected Bradley to dash straight through the corridor to Berlin.

"We never intended to go to Berlin," Bradley said tersely.

He termed the campaign from the Ruhr to the Elbe one of the most interesting for future study "because everything worked so well."

The attack was planned for January 10 at Aachen, then von Rundstedt opened his Ardennes bulge offensive.

Well "Here It Is"

"General Smith (Walter Bedell Smith), said to me: 'Well, Brad, you've been asking for a counter-attack. Here it is.' But I didn't want one that strong," Bradley said.

He said he knew it could be stopped, however, and demonstrated that confidence by refusing to move his own headquarters, which were only 10 miles from the front lines of Luxembourg.

"I liked it there," he said, with a smile.

The counterattack was stopped, and the new offensive was set for a month later. Meantime, the Germans had so weakened themselves that their own offensive shortened the war, Bradley said.

Not Much Future

The biggest headache now is handling 3,000,000 German prisoners and 1,200,000 "displaced persons," he said.

About 15,000 German soldiers are being discharged daily, the General added, with farmers, miners and railroaders geting first call.

Asked about Russian criticism that some Soviet prisoners in Allied hands were being mistreated, he said:

"We had about 150,000 Russians who had been fighting on the side of Germany. I don't believe Russia would object to any treatment because I don't believe these people have much future."

VETERANS' INQUIRY ATTRACTS BRADLEY

General Meets House Committee After It Hears of Patients Abused at Northport

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who is to be Veterans Administrator, appeared today at a closed meeting of the House Veterans Committee investigating charges of neglect and brutality in Government hospitals.

The four-star general, who will succeed Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines as head of the administration, met with the committee soon after the investigation produced evidence that several soldiers had been court-martialed on charges of abusing patients in the veterans' mental hospital at Northport, N. Y.

Members of the committee said, however, that the investigation was not mentioned during the twenty-minute conference with General Bradley.

Testimony that several soldiers, probably fifteen, and seven civilian employes at Northport were involved in an investigation of alleged brutality was developed from Veterans Administration officials this morning under questioning of Representative Kearney of New York, a member of the committee.

Evidence of "Serious Abuse"

Edward Odum, solicitor for the Veterans Administration, said he believed fifteen soldiers were court-martialed and thirteen of them convicted on accusation of abusing patients. In a letter he wrote to the United States District Attorney at Brooklyn he said there was evidence of "rather serious abuse of patients by soldiers."

The letter said seven civilian employes of the hospital quit or were discharged after they became involved in the investigation. Neither Mr. Odum nor Col. John H. Baird, an assistant medical director of the Veterans Administration, gave the committee any indication of the type or scope of the abuses uncovered at the hospital.

Colonel Baird said so far as he knew, none of the staff doctors was involved or had been disciplined.

Col. Roy A. Wolford, assistant medical director in charge of tuberculosis treatment in the Veterans Administration, filed a bulky report with the Veterans Committee in which he denied published charges that veterans receive "third-rate" medical treatment in Government hospitals.

Sentences Confirmed Here

A spokesman for the Second Service Command here was reported by The Associated Press yesterday as having said that "an investigation revealed that some of the soldiers on duty at the Northport veterans facility were implicated with civilian attendants in the mistreatment of patients at that facility." He added:

"For their part, the soldiers were tried by court martial and received sentences ranging from two months' confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of $10 per month for two months, to three months' confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of $10 per month for three months."

To Modernize Vet Bureau

Discussing the Hines-Bradley shift, Mr. Truman, a veteran of World War I himself, said he would not have liked to have a Spanish-American War man conducting veterans' affairs for the last two decades or more. He reiterated a previous assertion that the Veterans Administration will be modernized.

Hines also resigned as director of veterans' retraining and re-employment, but Mr. Truman said Bradley would not take over that work; that will be handled in another way.

Bradley will take over within 30 to 60 days, after he has wound up his work as head of the 12th Army Group, which was the biggest field command in American history—three armies comprising a million men. His men tought from Normandy into the heart of Germany.

Gen. Bradley To Head Revamped Vet Bureau

Washington, June 8 (AP)—President Truman has called on a four-star general of World War II—Omar N. Bradley—to look after the affairs of veterans of all wars.

By so doing, he accented once more his inclination to pick westerners for key jobs. General Bradley, 52-year-old commander of the 12th Army Group in Europe, is from Moberly, Mo.

He will succeed Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines (retired), who is resigning to take an undisclosed post. Hines has been head of the Veterans Administration since 1923, and Mr. Truman said he believed the veterans should have someone who served in the present war running their affairs.

Other Westerners Chosen

The West and mid-West retained their share of other presidential appointments announced yesterday. These included John B. Hutson, of Kentucky, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture, and W. Stuart Symington, Maryland-born St. Louisan, to be chairman of the Surplus Property Board.

Hutson, now an assistant to War Mobilizer Fred M. Vinson, was named to succeed Grover B. Hill, of Texas, who resigned. Symington, president of the Emerson Electric Company, will succeed Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa, who asked to leave July 15.

Another appointment announced yesterday was that of Paul M. Herzog, of New York city, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board to succeed H. A. Millis, resigned.

Congress Probe To Go On

Chairman Rankin (D., Miss.) of a House committee investigating charges of inefficiency, brutality and neglect in veterans hospitals, said the change in administrators "will not affect the investigation."

He called Col. John H. Baird, the agency's assistant medical supervisor, before the committee again today. Baird has been on the stand two days—denying published accusations that veterans hospitals are dealing out third-rate medicine to disabled service men.

Representative Philbin (R., Mass.) whose report on complaints from veterans hospitals indirectly led to the House investigation, told a reporter that Bradley should "move at once to effect a revamping of the whole (veterans) rehabilitation program from top to bottom."

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HOUSE SLASHES $17,000,000 OFF OWI ALLOTMENT

Republicans Score Major Victory in Fight to Cut Funds of Agencies.

VOTE IS 138-128

Clare Luce Joins in Criticizing Overmanned Staff.

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WASHINGTON, June 8—(AP) House Republicans scored a major victory tonight in a drive to slash funds of war-created agencies by cutting $17,000,000 from the 1946 fiscal year allotment for the Office of War Information.

The 138 to 128 roll-call vote that left OWI with only $18,000,000 for its operations—unless the Senate restores the House reduction—climaxed a G.O.P.-powered campaign to withhold any funds for the Office of Economic Stabilization and the Office of Inter-American Affairs and to curb the allotment of the War Relocation authority.

Only OWI Fund Reduced

The economy drive against OES, WRA and the Office of Inter-American Affairs bogged down.

All the agencies were included in a $752,764,850 measure financing fifteen war agencies for the year starting July 1. The bill was passed, 251 to 2, and sent to the Senate. Only the OWI fund was reduced. None was increased.

No funds were provided for the Office of Price Administration, the Foreign Economic Administration or the Fair Employment Practices Committee. The Appropriations committee withheld new money for that trio of agencies because legislation affecting all of them is pending in Congress. An attempt to provide $599,000 for the FEPC through floor action touched off a heated discussion during which Representatives Marcantonio (Amn. Lab-N.Y.) and Chelf (D-Ky) almost came to blows.

Not a single Republican opposed the motion of Representative Taber (R-NY) to recommit the big bill to the Appropriations committee for the $17,000,000 OWI slash after a 106 to 106 tie vote earlier had blocked Taber's move to cut $17,500,000 from OWI.

Approval of Taber's motion automatically put the bill back before the House with the OWI reduction, which was opposed by 127 Democrats and Marcantonio and supported by 118 Republicans, 19 Democrats and one progressive.

European Operations Cut

The cut is applicable to OWI's domestic and European operations and does not affect its Pacific activities. However, unless restored by the Senate, it will almost eliminate the domestic and European programs. In the past, similar House cuts have been restored fully or in part by the Senate.

Representative Luce (R-Conn.) joined in criticizing OWI. In the San Francisco office alone, she said, 895 people were employed to produce scripts when "100 reasonably intelligent American newspaper people and two Japanese interpreters could turn out better scripts."

"The job OWI does is important," she said, "but it is well within reason that they be put on their mettle. I believe they could do twice as much on half as much."

Chairman Cannon (D-Mo) of the Appropriations committee pleaded against the reduction, asserting "our purpose is to saves lives" and warning that a long war lies ahead in the Pacific.

"If we want to tell the world about our position in it, this agency should be continued," declared Rep. Harless (D-Ariz).

Rep. Woodrum (D-Va) said OWI must help the military leaders "bring order out of chaos" in occupied European countries.

An amendment by Representative Wigglesworth (R-Mass) to eliminate the entire $196,250 fund for the Office of Economic Stabilization

COMMITTEE CUTS TRUMAN'S POWER TO SLASH TARIFFS

WASHINGTON, June 8 — (AP) Power sought by President Truman to cut existing tariff rates in half was knocked out of the reciprocal trade law extension bill today by a 10 to 9 vote in the Senate Finance committee.

Although the President declared the additional rate-cutting authority "essential," three Democratic members of the committee joined with seven Republicans to delete the provision. Eight Democrats, including Chairman George (Ga), voted with Senator LaFollette (Prog-Wis) to retain the provision already approved by the House.

The bill itself, providing a straight three-year extension of the reciprocal trade law fathered by Cordell Hull in 1934, was approved by a voice vote. When it reaches the Senate floor, probably next Tuesday, George will lead a fight to restore the provision for more power to cut duties in exchange for concessions from other countries.

Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew issued a statement saying he was "deeply disappointed" by the action of the committee in striking out "the bargaining power which is indispensible to the negotiation of new trade agreements.

"If sustained by the Senate this action would be a crippling blow to the program," he added. "The mere extension of the law without additional authority would be an empty symbol of our hopes for cooperation with the rest of the world in the economic field."

Here is how the committee lined up on the rate-cutting amendment: To delete it—Senators Walsh (D-Mass), Gerry (D-RI), Johnson (D-Colo), Taft (R-Ohio), Thomas (R-Ia), Butler (R-Neb,) Millikin (R-Colo), Brewster (R-Me), Bushfield (R-SD) and Hawkes (R-NJ).

To retain it: Senators George (D-Ga), Barkley (D-Ky), Bailey (D-NC), Byrd (D-Va), Guffey (D-Pa), Radcliffe (D-Md), Lucas (D-Ill), McMahon (D-Conn) and LaFollette (Prog-Wis).

The other two members of the committee, Senators Connally (D-Tex) and Vandenberg (R-Mich), are in San Francisco as delegates to the United Nations conference. George said he understood Connally favored retaining the extra rate-cutting power and Vandenberg opposed it.

The committee rejected these additional amendments:

By Johnson for O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), who is not a committee member, to give Congress full review power over all new reciprocal trade agreements and all new rate cuts—rejected 10 to 9.

By Taft, to limit the extension to two years—rejected 10 to 9.

By Bailey and Johnson, to bar trade agreements affecting strategic metals and ores—voice vote.

By Johnson, to freeze import duties on wool—voice vote.

By Brewster, to freeze rates on cordage—voice vote.

carried first by an 87 to 69 count but was defeated finally 113 to 100.

A 90 to 76 tally turned down an amendment by Representative Jones (R-Ohio) to eliminate the $14,000,000 provided for the Office of Inter-American Affairs, while a 113 to 95 count rejected the amendment of Representative Dworshak (R-Idaho) to cut $5,000,000 from the $25,000,000 War Relocation Authority allotment.

Congress Cool To Pay Rise Views Of Truman

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Members of Congress met with cool comment and calculating glances today President Truman's virtual invitation to hike their salaries as much as $15,000 a year.

Mr. Truman, however, held out no immediate prospect of wage boosts for other Americans. But he said a study will be made.

As for more congressional pay, typical reaction included the comment of Senate President McKellar (D., Tenn.) that "I'll have to think it over; you know I've always been against raising our own salaries." Chairman Cannon (D., Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee, said he viewed the idea as inadvisable "now."

Would Approve Legislation

Mr. Truman went into the subject of congressional, and other pay, at his news conference late yesterday, saying:

1. That he would not veto the legislative appropriation bill carrying a new expense allowance of $2,500 for each House member—a feature the Senate refused to vote for itself.

2. That he thought, however, the lawmakers ought to come out for a straight-out salary increase to $15,000 or $25,000 and that he would sign such a bill. Congress pay now is $10,000.

3. That the Little Steel wage formula will stand, at least until a thorough investigation of present wage and commodity rates. This study will be undertaken later, Mr. Truman said.

action taken by a $2,500 subterfuge wage grab is in direct violation of the wage-stabilization program of this Government.

"Same Rules For Everybody"

"I wonder if the President is ready to ask Congress to increase the salaries and wages of every man, woman and child in the country by a corresponding amount. I, for one, believe that the same rules should apply to Congress as to the rest of the people."

Morse said that some time in the future, when conditions are stabilized, Congress could give attention to increasing the pay and allowances of its members, but that should not do so before then.

McKellar said in his view there isn't any doubt, "not a particle," that lawmakers deserve a better salary.

Cannon observed that "with such unrest all over the land as to salaries being paid now in industry and agriculture I doubt the advisability of considering any salary increases."

Quotes Late Speaker Clark

A firm advocate of the expense allowance item—at one stage he hit Representative Taber (R., N.Y. in the mouth in an argument over the matter—Cannon quoted the late Speaker Clark on the subject. Clark, he said, took the view that most congressmen would serve out of a sense of duty even if their salaries were eliminated, so long as they could continue to support their families.

"I feel the same way about it," the Missourian asserted. "But the pay should be sufficient to allow a poor man to serve."

Visited By Labor Chiefs

A few hours earlier AFL President William Green and CIO Chief Philip Murray had visited the White House to urge speedy relaxation of the formula which forbids basic wage hikes of more than 15 per cent above January, 1941, levels.

The Chief Executive's promised approval of the $2,500 House expense item, which the chamber approved finally by a 206-to-152 roll-call vote yesterday, drew sharp words from Senator Morse (R., Ore.), former member of the War Labor Board.

"The President cannot escape the fact," Morse said, "that the

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GREW REVEALS WIDE LEAKAGE OF SECRET DATA

Stettinius's Aid Says Six Arrests Are Only Part of Security Program.

NO BAR ON CORRESPONDENTS

Three Arrested Here on Charges of Espionage Vehemently Deny They Are Guilty.

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—State Department officials said today that a whole series of cases involving leakage of secret information through unauthorized channels is under investigation.

Six persons, including two Far Eastern experts employed by the department and a naval intelligence officer, already are under arrest on charges of conspiracy to violate the espionage laws by improper use of restricted information.

Acting Secretary of State Grew, who said the six arrests were only one result of a comprehensive security program, told his news conference today, however, that top officials in the department would continue to be privileged to divulge confidential information to correspondents as background matter.

It is merely a question of good judgment on the part of the individual official, he said, adding that many of the correspondents present undoubtedly had received such information in conversations with high State Department officials.

Mr. Grew's comment was made after he was asked if any investigation was made of the publication in Harper's Magazine last December of an article purported to have been based on "official documents. . . . heretofore unpublished." He said no investigation was made or contemplated, although at the time Secretary of State Stettinius told a news conference that the information in the article had not been given to the authors through authorized channels.

It was at that point thate Mr. Grew pointed out that the Secretary, the Under-Secretary and the various assistant secretaries are authorized to declassify information at any time from secret to open or background information.

At the time of this week's arrests, Mr. Grew said State Department and Navy secrets were involved. Today, Secretary of War Stimson said there had been no leaks from his department as far as he knew.

Woman Issues Statement.

While three of the six persons arrested on espionage charges in connection with the theft of secret information from State Department files vehemently denied their guilt here, basing their defense on the press freedom issue, high government officials disclosed today that not only diplomatic information but military data of use to the Japanese had been lifted from the confidential files. At the same time Government records linked the six to communist activities in this country.

Regarded by some of the Government investigators as head of the local ring is Philip J. Jaffe, 48 years old, successful greeting card manufacturer and revealed to have contributed in excess of $5,000 annually to the Communist cause. He and Miss Kate Louise Mitchell, 37, edited the publication, Amerasia. It was the publication in that periodical of the verbatim text of a report filed with the Office of Strategic Services top war intelligence unit in the country, which led to the investigation of the ring.

It was learned on reliable authority that Jaffe was named treasurer less than a month ago of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship which has New York offices at 114 East 32d street. Persistent efforts to reach Corliss Lamont, leftist chairman of the board of directors of the group, for comment, were un-

availing today. At his home at 450 Riverside Drive a reporter was told that Lamont was "out," but might be reached at the council's office. There repeated calls elicited only the information that Lamont was not available, nor would any one say when he would be.

Amerasia Office Open.

The office of Amerasia at 225 Fifth avenue was open today but the only person about was a woman clerical worker. She said that she did not know whether the editors intended to continue publication of the magazine, but said that Jaffe was expected at the office later today.

Jaffe, Miss Mitchell and the third defendant arrested here, Mark Julius Gayn, free lance magazine writer and foreign correspondent, were released in $10,000 bail each last night. Held in lieu of similar bail in Washington are Lieut. Andrew Roth of the Navy, 26, a native of New York; John Stewart Service, 35, Chinese-born Foreign Service officer of the State Department, and Emmanuel Sigurd Larsen, 47, of San Rafael, Cal., specialist in the China division of the State Department's Far Eastern Affairs Office.

At Miss Mitchell's apartment at 127 East 54th street the three defendents arrested here issued statements last night, all basing their pleas on freedom of the press to use any information. On behalf of herself and Jaffe, Miss Mitchell asserted that their magazine had never used material which would be prejudical to the interests or security of the United States.

Gayn's Article in Magazine.

Gayn's article in the current Collier's, described by the magazine in a press release prior to publication as being based "on confidential reports from various military and diplomatic sources," deals with the Japanese reaction to the initial B-29 raids on the country.

High Government officials in Washington disclosed that had not the verbatim report filed with the Office of Strategic Services been printed in Amerasia, the six persons arrested might have escaped detection. If the wording had been changed, they pointed out, it would have been difficult to show that an illegal disclosure had been made. As soon as the report appeared, officials recognized it and a watch was set by State Department officials. It was soon discovered that the Naval officer and the two State Department aids were engaging in a regular traffic with Gayn and the Amerasia editors. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was called into the case then and the arrests followed Wednesday afternoon and evening.

What 'the Worker' Says.

In the news columns of its issue today, the Daily Worker, official communist organ here, describes Amerasia as specializing in objective comment and factual information on the Far East.

"It has generally tended to point up the importance of American efforts for the unification of the Chinese communists and the Kuomintang (Chiang Kai-shek's government) and in the spirit of the Cairo agreement championed by the late President Roosevelt and developed until last October by Gen. Joseph Stilwell," the Worker declares.

"In common with many other publications and organizations, Amerasia was critical of the prewar appeasement of Japan and the war-time policies of Chungking. It has recently highlighted those State Department tendencies which are tolerant of the Mikado, and would like to maintain intact the basic tructure of Japanese political and economic life."

The Daily Worker makes no comment in its editorial columns.

Hopkins Has Details On 'Lost' Poles, Is Hint

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew hinted today that Harry Hopkins, special emissary to Moscow, may bring back information on what happened to sixteen arrested Polish leaders.

Asked at a news conference today if the State Department had received any reply from Russia to its request for information on the sixteen Poles, Grew answered that he would prefer to wait until Hopkins makes his report to President Truman before saying anything.

Expected This Week End

Hopkins is reported to have left Moscow yesterday by plane and is expected in Washington this weekend. He went to Moscow on a presidential mission to confer with Marshal Stalin over various unsettled questions. The case of the sixteen missing Poles has been a thorn in the side of Russo-American diplomats working toward an agreement to broaden the Warsaw Provisional Government in line with the Yalta agreement by the Big Three.

After the Polish leaders, most of whom had served with the Polish underground against the Nazis, had gone to Moscow, the Soviet Government announced they had been arrested and charged with "diversionary activities" behind Red Army lines.

2 SHIPS SUNK BY KAMIKAZES

Yank Skippers Tell How Craft Went Down Quickly

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Washington, June 8 (AP)—The skippers of two American destroyers, the Morrison and the Luce, described today how their ships were sunk within a few minutes of each other by Japanese suicide planes off Okinawa.

Commander James R. Hansen of the Morrison and Capt. J. W. Waterhouse of the Luce appeared together at a news conference.

Commander Hansen, of Los Angeles, said his ship went down in a few minutes after it was struck by four *Kamikazes*. The Morrison, he said, lost 163 dead and missing with 108 wounded. Only 71 members of the crew survived unscratched. Captain Waterhouse, of Echo Point, W.Va., said the Luce went down in about four minutes, with 149 killed and missing and 40 wounded.

Dogfight Over 15-Mile Area

Commander Hansen said the fatal raid began at about 7.15 A.M., and the Morrison asked for more plane protection. At the peak of the fight, he said, 45 American planes were carrying on a dogfight with the attacking Japanese over a 15-mile area.

During the first hour, he said, there were five definite suicide attempts, four of them landing close aboard and another about 3,000 yards away.

About 8.30 A.M., he said, two Japanese fighters, flying directly overhead, "peeled off and came in astern of the ship. One hit at the base of the forward stack and opened the forward fire room. The second hit amidships and opened up the after fire room and the after engine room.

Run Started Together

"Three minutes later the third and fourth suicide attackers hit, and within minutes the Morrison went under."

The Luce, also on picket duty, was about 50 miles away. Captain Waterhouse said the action in which his vessel was lost was even "shorter and quicker."

He said it was possible to see from his ship the dogfight in progress over the Morrison and shortly before 8 o'clock attackers moved in on the Luce.

Two Japanese suiciders broke off from the group, he related, and started their run together. They split apart and one attacked at the bow and the other from astern. One crashed about 50 feet from the ship and the second scored a hit amidships.

About 50 feet of the hull, he said, was "peeled out into the water."

BARES CRUELTY TO G. I. PATIENTS

Col. Baird Tells Group of Northport Findings.

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—Testimony that several soldiers have been court-martialed for abusing patients in a veterans hospital at Northport, L. I., developed today during a House committee investigation of the Veterans Administration.

In addition seven civilian employees have been fired or quit their jobs because of the investigation. Their cases have been placed with the United States Attorney at Brooklyn.

The testimony was presented by Col. John H. Baird, assistant medical supervisor of the Veterans Administration, and the agency's solicitor, Edward Odom. It was developed through questioning by Representative Kearney (R.-N. Y.), a member of the House committee.

Abuse Is Severe.

Odom told the committee he believed fifteen soldiers had been court-martialed and thirteen of them convicted for abusing patients. In his letter to the Brooklyn District Attorney he said there was evidence of "rather severe abuse of patients by soldiers."

Mr. Kearney had asked Col. Baird if he knew whether "five civilian employees are facing criminal assault charges" as a result of their treatment of patients in the Northport Mental Hospital.

Col. Baird then read Odom's letter to the Brooklyn prosecutor, listing the names of seven employees involved in a brutality investigation. The letter was dated May 31. The VA official said that he did not know what criminal action had been taken.

Investigation Incomplete.

"It is the intention of the Veterans Administration to fellow up and see if action is taken?" Mr. Kearney asked.

"Yes, indeed," Col. Baird replied.

Committee members questioned Col. Baird closely about disciplinary action taken against doctors who were in charge of the wards where the alleged brutalities occured. But Col. Baird said only that the investigation has not been completed and recommendations regrading the doctors have not yet reached his office.

He said that discipline can take the form of an admonition or reprimand from Washington, but added he knew of no cases where doctors have been fired as a result of brutality investigations.

Bradley to Appear.

The witnesses offered no details on the alleged abuse of patients at Northport.

As the investigation resumed today Representative Rogers (R.-Mass.) tried unsuccessfully to bring representatives of a veterans' group from this war before the committee to testify. At first Chairman Rankin (D.-Miss.) ruled her motion out of order, and later it was tabled by a 10 to 1 vote.

Mr. Rankin, Representative Vursell (R.-Ill.) and other members said that they wanted to investigate the group—identified as the "American Veterans Committee"—before allowing its representatives to testify.

The chairman told the committee he would invite Gen. Omar N. Bradley, named yesterday to succeed Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines as Veterans Administration, to appear before the committee during the investigation of the agency he will head.

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400,000 Reserve Officer Force Is Army Postwar Plan

Washington, June 8 (AP)—A postwar reserve officer force of 400,000, capable of staffing an army of 4,000,000 men, is part of the Army's projected peacetime setup.

This was disclosed tonight by Brig. Gen. E. A. Evans, who headed a War Department committee which drafted a postwar program for reserve officers. Evans was released from the Army three weeks ago to become secretary of the Reserve Officers Associaition, reactivated to support the program.

Would Quadruple Old Setup

The plan calls for about four times as many reserve officers as there were before the outbreak of hostilities. They would be obtained from the officer ranks of the existing Army, from the Reserve Officer Training Corps, the National Guard and Officer Candidate Schools. Certain specialists, such as clergymen and physicians, also would be commissioned regardless of military training.

Unlike the prewar setup in which the reserve officers were assigned to skeleton units—those without enlisted personnel—the postwar plan provides for a number of reserve organizations fully manned by officers and enlisted men.

These organizations, kept in training with weekly drills and summer encampments, could be mobilized immediately, Evans said, in the event of an attack on this nation. Along with the regular Army and the National Guard, he explained, these organizations would form an effective "neutralizing" force until a larger army could be put into the field.

In addition to these fully staffed reserve organizations, the plan provides for two other types:

1. Units which have part of the regular strength of enlisted personnel.

2. Units similar to the prewar organizations in which there was a staff of officers, but no enlisted personnel.

To Be Paid For Drills

The complete units, Evans said, would be trained in armories and the men paid—as the National Guard is paid—for weekly drills.

Evans acknowledged that before the key parts of the plan can become effective, Congress must provide for universal military training—the reservoir from which the enlisted reserve personnel would be drawn.

"Without the (universal-training) law," he said, "we would have to depend upon a voluntary system, and that would not be very satisfactory."

Baltimore-Born Infantry Officer Wins Congressional Medal

Washington, June 8 (AP)—A fighting infantry officer who left his patrol and advanced alone to kill at least 20 Germans, capture 10 and rout 200 has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

He is 24-year-old Capt. Charles P. Murray, Jr., of Wilmington, N.C., who was wounded by a German grenade during his single-handed attack last December 16 near Kayserberg, France.

Despite his wounds, he stayed at the firing line until his men advanced and took their positions.

"It took terrific courage," said one private who witnessed the action.

Badly Outnumbered

Murray was leading a reinforced platoon toward an enemy-held bridge when he saw the German force, dug in along a sunken road, pouring heavy mortar, bazooka, machine-gun and rifle fire into an American battalion on a ridge. The platoon was in a good spot for a flank attack but was badly outnumbered.

Realizing this, Murray left the patrol behind, crawled to a vantage point and called by radio for artillery fire. The first shells fell on both sides of the Germans and, when he was about to correct the range, his radio went dead.

He returned to his platoon, got a rifle and ten grenades and went back to his post. His first shots brought heavy enemy fire on him but he kept on plugging at the Germans until his ammunition was exhausted.

Twenty Were Killed

Then he returned again to the platoon, obtained an automatic rifle and went forward, firing burst after burst into the enemy ranks. At least twenty were killed, many others wounded and the remainder, thrown into confusion, began to pull out.

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By that time, a mortar had been brought up and Murray directed its fire, blasting the fleeing Germans. Then, calling to his platoon to follow, he charged into the German position, capturing ten Nazis in foxholes.

An eleventh German came out of one foxhole, pretending to surrender and hurled a potato-masher grenade at Murray. The explosion knocked him off his feet and wounded him in eight places. He got up, though, and led his platoon to the bridge where it deployed at a road-crossing to establish a roadblock.

Murray had earlier been awarded the Silver Star and an Oak Leaf Cluster to the star.

Murray, a native of Baltimore, attended the University of North Carolina for three years. He was last reported in Europe with the 3d Infantry Division.

OPPOSES CHANGING OPA PRICING SETUP

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—Chester Bowles, price administrator, said today that two changes proposed by Congressmen in the OPA's pricing standards "would lead to a complete breakdown of price control."

He referred to amendments offered by Senator Thomas (D.-Okla.), and Taft (R.-Ohio) to legislation to extend price control for a year beyond June 30. Both Senators said their amendments were designed to assure a margin of profit for processors of raw materials.

"No one can question that these amendments would cause immediate and substantial increases in the cost of food, clothing and other necessities of life," Mr. Bowles said in a statement. "Their sponsors say their amendments are intended to raise the prices of these articles. In my judgment they would do far more than this. They would lead to a complete breakdown of price control."

Mr. Bowles described the proposed Thomas amendment as providing that "every processor, efficient and inefficient, of any agricultural commodity shall have prices high enough to allow a profit on every major product he sells—over and above any cost he chooses to incur."

Senator Taft's amendment embraces the same principle, but would apply to all manufacturers.

THOMAS ASSAILS PEACETIME DRAFT

WASHINGTON, June 8 — (AP) A former lieutenant colonel who gave up his commission to fight compulsory military training told a congressional committee today that peacetime conscription "can only mean preparation for war with Russia."

Norman Thomas, head of the Socialist party, another witness before the House committee on post-war military policy, asserted that "if military conscription is the secret of defense Russia will win."

Thomas testified ahead of Roscoe F. Conkling, the former army officer, who said he returned to inactive status last January after having served in National Selective Service headquarters here. He formerly was deputy attorney general of New York and was first director of the draft in New York City in the last war.

The two testified on peacetime draft proposals shortly after Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson had told his news conference he could not quite "conceive that any officer of the United States army would be deficient in judgment" as to say he wanted to fight Russia.

The secretary's comment was in answer to a news conference question about a remark which a reporter attributed to Rep. Coffee (D-Wash). The congressman was quoted as saying some unidentified military men want war with the Soivet Union.

Conkling, after asserting that a peacetime draft would mean preparation to fight the U.S.R.R., said:

"We don't shout it from the housetops, but the average American knows that."

He added that "agitation for peacetime militarization of our youth x x x is needlessly and recklessly sowing the seeds of war."

"Could it possibly be," he asked, "that America's Army and Navy-inspired agitation for universal military service is the cause for Russia, although not now at war, suddenly calling up last Friday all her 15-year-olds for Red army training?"

SEES RUSSIA IN BEST SPOT UNDER DRAFT

Norman Thomas Says Peace With Reds Is 'Must' for U. S. Statesmen.

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—"If military conscription is the secret of defense, Russia will win," Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, told the House Post-war Military Policy Committee today in opposing peacetime draft proposals.

Russia, Thomas said, speaking for the Post-war World Council, of which he is president, "will have the greater population, the strategic position in which mass armies are most useful, and the kind of totalitarian government to which peacetime conscription is far more appropriate and effective than to our democracy."

"To avoid war with Soviet Russia is a must for American statesmanship," he declared. "The greatest single help to peace would be a movement toward the total adolition of military conscription and a policy of progressive disarmament following the disarmament of Germany and Japan."

"Perhaps," he suggested, "a beginning could be made by proposing a five- or ten-years' arms holiday in which there should be no conscription.

He insisted that the best key to any sound policy of security and peace would be agreement with the Soviet Union on disarmament.

Action now on a program for compulsory post war military training was proposed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He appeared before the House Committee on Post War Military Policy, where religious, labor and education leaders yesterday spoke vigorously against immediate enactment of peacetime draft legislation.

"Right now we would be well advised," the educator said, "to establish our reasonable military program, and to let the world know that we mean business when we talk of preserving peace, and that we are ready to adopt strong measures to insure our safety against attack.

"Many of us believe that the sad luck of military preparedness and the very strong sentiment against any move even to prepare for war were simply invitations and incitments to Hitler, Mussolini, Hirohito and their followers, to let loose their mad avalanche of armed aggression for conquest."

The American Civil Liberties Union urged postponement until after the war of any congressional action on a peacetime draft.

"Nothing will be lost in terms of national defense by postponing the decision," Ernest Angell of New York, a member of the Union's board of directors, told the committee.

Postponement of action "until the close of the war and when the conditions of the peace are known" was recommended also by Paul E. Elicker of Washington, executive secretary of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Frederick J. Roy of New York, national vice-commander of the Catholic War Veterans, likewise urged delay, asserting that any action taken now "will be the result of an irrational emotion resulting from wartime hysteria."

GEN. THOMPSON TO RUN SCHOOLS

1,250,000 G. I.'s Expected to Attend Classes.

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—President Truman today nominated Col. Paul W. Thompson for promotion to Brigadier General and the War Department disclosed that Gen. Thompson will head the education program for troops in Europe. He succeeds Major-Gen. Frederick H. Osborne, who has been recalled to duty in Washington as supervisor of the schooling of approximately 1,250,000 men.

Gen. Thompson is the author of several articles and books on modern warfare and led a unit into Normandy on D-Day, winning the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism. He was seriously injured during the fighting on the beach.

He is a graduate of West Point, the University of Iowa and Tulane University, and was assistant Chief of Intelligence in the Engineer Corps prior to going overseas in July, 1943. He lives in Alexandria, Va.

Simultaneously with Gen. Thompson's nomination, the War Department released additional details on the educational program for the troops who will remain in Europe until they can be returned home or to the Pacific.

Professors to Help.

The program will revolve around university centers at Shrievenhan, England, and at Fontainebleau, France. A central technical school for 4,000 students also will be established at Titworth, England, in mid-August. The university centers will offer courses of eight weeks duration.

There also will be schools for students of elementary and high school rank. There will be unit schools for battalions and other units stationed some distance from fixed centers.

Most of the instructors will be obtained from Army ranks although a few key positions in the university centers will be filled by prominent teachers from this country. Among those who will assist Col. Thompson are Dr. E. T. Peterson of the University of Iowa; Kenneth Olsen, deal of the School of Journalism at Northwestern University; J. L. Boatman of the Department of Agriculture; Dr. Stephen Freeman of Middlebury College, Vermont, and Dr. Merele Coulter of the University of Chicago.

Green Is Reserved, Murray Mum On New Chief Of NLRB

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Top labor leaders received with some reservations today President Truman's selection of Paul M. Herzog, 38-year-old naval lieutenant, to be new chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

CIO President Philip Murray would not comment at all, although some others in his organization expressed pleasure at the appointment.

AFL President William Green, who long has been critical of the retiring chairman, Harry A. Millis, said "I have not been well enough informed on the general attitude of the new appointee, but I am very hopeful it will be an improvement over what it has been."

Contended CIO Favoritism

Green has contended that Millis, chairman since 1940, has favored the CIO in some decisions.

The AFL chief said he had not discussed the appointment with Mr. Truman during their White House talk a few hours before the news conference announcement of Millis's resignation, submitted June 2, and Herzog's succession.

Murray expressed surprise, although he was aware that Herzog was to be chosen. Both labor leaders seemed taken by surprise when Federal Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach was appointed Secretary of Labor recently, but that, too, was because of the timing of the announcement, rather than the appointment itself.

Millis, 72, said he was quitting before his term was out, August 26, because of ill health.

He and John A. Houston had teamed up on the three-man board in recent decisions to outvote Gerard D. Reilly. The latter frequently was criticized by Murray.

Sought To Quit Before

It was learned that Millis previously had gone to President Roosevelt with a request that he accept his and Reilly's resignations in the interest of harmony.

Reilly gave no indication today, however, that he intends to leave the board.

Herzog, who, since March, 1944, has been assigned to the Navy's labor relations unit in Washington, formerly was chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board, and once was NLRB secretary.

Negro Democrats To Get Recognition

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Negro Democrats, demanding greater recognition in the party, were assured today by National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan that the party recognizes and will meet "an obligation."

The demand and the reply were voiced here at a meeting of Negro party leaders from sixteen states, sponsored by the National Council of Negro Democrats. The group claims to have exerted large influence in the 1944 re-election of President Roosevelt through 3,000,000 Negro votes in pivotal Northern states.

Emmett S. Cunningham, of Detroit, council president, voiced an implied threat that Negroes will quit the party unless they are allowed to become "an integral part of the planning and machinery."

Negroes Followed Roosevelt

"When Negroes came into the Democratic party," he said in a speech, "they did not make any marriage vows to stick "until death do us part."

He said the Negro vote in the last twelve years has largely followed the late President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, and added that "the Democratic party as such has never been sold to the Negroes."

Urging specific measures "to sell the party and its current standard bearer to Negroes, Cunningham suggested appointment of members of the race to key governmental positions and Federal judgeships, legislation for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, an anti-poll tax law, public housing, social security expansion, and non-discrimination throughout the armed forces.

Party Owes Obligation

He asserted that "the death of President Roosevelt is going to have a profound effect on the Negro vote," but described himself as hopeful of the outcome.

Hannegan, addressing the meeting later, asserted that the party "owes an obligation to those who worked for the election of the ticket last fall" and is going to meet it, adding:

"I know that without the aid of your group we would not have been successful in this last election. It is common sense and arithmetic to look at the cities and the vote we got there."

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President Of Chile To Visit United States

Washington, June 8 (AP)—President Truman announced today that President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile will visit the United States this October as an official guest of the Government.

In a statement, Mr. Truman recalled that President Rios originally planned to come to this country in 1942, at the invitation of the late President Roosevelt, but "circumstances necessitated a postponement of the contemplated visit."

"It was my privilege to renew this invitation," Mr. Truman said, "and I am gratified that President Rios has found it possible to accept at this time. I look forward not only to welcoming President Rios to this country but also to the pleasure of knowing him personally."

Stimson Condemns Army Jingoist Talk

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson said today that he could not conceive that any United States Army officer was "so deficient in judgment" as to say that he was anxious to start fighting Russia.

He made the statement at a news conference when he was asked for comment on a remark attributed to Representative Coffee D.-Wash.) to the effect that some unidentified members of the military are anxious for hostilities with the Soviet Union.

"I can't quite conceive that any officer of the United States Army would be so deficient in judgment as to express views of that character," Mr. Stimson said, adding: "That is all I want to say about that."

EX-FIRST LADY PAYS HONOR TO WATSON

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt returned to the White House today to help pay honor to the memory of a close friend of her late husband. The late President's widow gathered with others in the rose garden of the Executive Mansion, where President Truman presented posthumously a Distiinguished Service Medal for Major-Gen. Edwin M. Watson.

The medal was presented to Gen. Watson's widow at a ceremony attended by White House employees, most of whom had served under President Roosevelt along with Gen. Watson, who was military aid to Mr. Roosevelt during most of his twelve years in office. In latter years he served as top White House secretary. He died at sea en route home from the Yalta conference.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger, was invited to remain at the White House for luncheon.

Attending the ceremony were War Secretary Stimson, Bernard M. Baruch, Frank C. Walker, retiring Postmaster-General; Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter, Gen. Mashall and others.

The White House employees applauded as Mrs. Roosevelt, attired in black, came out on the lawn with Mrs. Watson for the brief ceremony.

NEW CHAPTER ON FRANKLIN

Navy Records Heroic Rescue Feat of Destroyer Hickox

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—The Navy today added a chapter to the saga of the carrier Franklin—the story of the heroic operations by the destroyer Hickox.

As "Big Ben" lay badly hurt and flaming 100 miles off the Japanese home island of Kyushu last March 19, the Hickox daringly swung to beneath the flattop's flaming flight deck and took off twenty-one trapped men.

Seventy others were picked up while the Hickox hovered near the bomb-crippled carrier.

During the time the two ships lay dead in the water, Japanese planes zoomed through the skies.

A similar rescue operation cost the cruiser Birmingham 649 casualties when she went to the aid of the Princeton, only to be caught by a tremendous blast from the carrier.

The rescue teams worked from the destroyer's forecastle, right under the Franklin's burning flight deck. While teams were taking aboard the twenty-one stranded Franklin men, fire-fighting crews poured streams of water at the carrier's stern.

New Post For Gen. Saville

Washington, June 8 (AP)—The War Department today announced appointment of Brig. Gen. Gordon Phillip Saville, former chief of the 12th Tactical Air Command, as deputy commander of the Army Air Transport Command. He succeeds Maj. Gen. Cyrus R. Smith, who recently returned to civilian aviation.

Compton, M.I.T. Head, Backs Peace Draft

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Washington, June 8 (AP)—Immediate action on a program for compulsory postwar military training was advocated today by Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Compton appeared before the House Committee on Postwar Military Policy. Yesterday religious, labor and educational leaders vigorously opposed the immediate enactment of peacetime draft legislation.

Compton's Statement

"Right now we would be well advised," Compton said, "to establish our reasonable military program, and to let the world know that we mean business when we talk of preserving peace, and that we are ready to adopt strong measures to insure our safety against attack. . . .

"Many of us believe that the sad lack of military preparedness and the very strong sentiment against any move even to prepare for war were simply invitations and incitements to Hitler, Mussolini, Hirohito and their followers, to let loose their mad avalanche of armed aggression for conquest."

Sees Benefit To Trainees

Compton said he believed a year of military training under good officers and with a sound program "could have a very wholesome influence on the succeeding generations of our young men."

"It seems to me," he added, "that out of a program of universal military training aimed primarily at national security would come secondarily as a by-product an exceedingly valuable and wholesome development of attitude on the part of group after group of oncoming young citizens."

Compton said he believed the universal training question "should be faced now and not postponed until the time of letdown after the war."

Press Curbs Off, Argentines Say

Washington, June 8 (AP)—The Argentine Embassy asserted today that curbs on the press in Argentina have been lifted and newspaper men who have not been indicted by law have been freed from "interdiction."

It said the restrictions were applied in the first place for "security reasons." It added that the situation culminated "in the exposure of a vast conspiracy aimed at turning the country from its normal course and the complete recovery of its values and international policy."

Cortesi's Dilemma

Arnaldo Cortesi, New York *Times* correspondent, reported from Buenos Aires a week ago that since the Farrell-Peron Government declared war on Germany it had "deprived the Argentine people of what small remains of freedom they still possessed."

Cortesi described "a campaign of wholesale intimidation by wholesale arrests of prominent citizens and severe measures against any newspaper that dared to raise its voice in protest."

In a delayed followup dispatch published today, Cortesi said he had been warned by Admiral Alberto Teisaire, Argentine Minister of the Interior, "not to be surprised at anything that may happen to you."

Ban Deprecated

The embassy statement declared "it the purpose of the Government to guarantee the freedom of the press which, however, was conditioned for a time to measures that were imposed by exceptional circumstances."

It dismissed publications affected by the ban as "of little importance" and asserted that newspaper men "lacking an understanding of the situation, persisted in encouraging public unrest."

The conditions which led to the restrictions "have since been eliminated in the entire country," it said.

There was no detail on the "interdiction" which had been applied to newspaper men.

BOMBER CREW SAVED UNDER NOSES OF FOE

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—A Navy patrol bomber landed ten miles off the shore of Korea last month and plucked the crew of a stricken bomber from under the noses of the Japanese, the Navy disclosed today.

The rescue craft was skippered by Lieut. F. O. McKneely of Macon, Ga., who brought his Mariner flying boat down on the water even before the damaged plane had finished its forced landing run.

Lieutenant McKneely's craft took off the downed crew before some of the men even got their feet wet. All of them were back at their base that evening for supper.

The two Mariners were on a search mission when they spotted a Japanese tanker a few miles south of Korea. Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Sintic Jr. of Cleveland, Ohio, squadron commander, elected to hit the ship first.

As the bomber started its bombing run, the tanker's flak guns opened up, hitting the plane's cockpit, elevator wings, both engines and slightly injuring Commander Sintic and three others. Commander Sintic went on in though, straddled the tanker with bombs and then swung away about ten miles to make the forced landing.

Lieutenant McKneely saw that Commander Sintic's plane was badly hurt and followed it, circling as it prepared to land. Then he set his craft down just before the damaged craft came to a complete stop.

Lines were thrown out, the men were quickly and safely pulled aboard and Lieutenant McKneely's plane was away before the Japanese tanker got close enough to fire a shot.

1,012,049 CASUALTIES LISTED THROUGH V-E

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Combat casualties for the armed forces in the second World War rose today to 1,012,049, including 895,834 for the Army in all war zones through V-E Day.

The aggregate, which is an increase of 9,162 over last week's report, included 230,173 killed, 613,611 wounded, 57,452 missing and 110,813 prisoners.

The Navy's list accounted for 116,215 of the total, and for 3,347 of the week's increase, reflecting the heavier fighting in which the naval units had been engaged in the Pacific.

Secretary Stimson told a news conference that the Army's report represented a compilation of all names received in Washington through May 30, and covered actual fighting through early May. An aide explained later that this took in the cessation of hostilities against Germany.

The break-down on Army casualties as compared with last week is as follows:

Killed 185,670, and 183,563; wounded 556,844, and 553,088; missing 46,747, and 52,746; prisoners 106,573 and 100,622. Most of the increase in the prisoner-of-war total apparently represented shifts from the missing column. Of the wounded, Mr. Stimson said, 317,626 have returned to duty.

Similar figures for the Navy are: killed 44,503, and 43,534; wounded 56,767, and 54,380; missing 10,705, and 10,709; prisoners 4,240 and 4,245.

Kennedy Says He Would Do It Again—A Little Differently

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New York, June 8 (AP)—Edward Kennedy, the Associated Press correspondent who sent the story of Germany's surrender 24 hours before the Allies officially released it, says "if I had it to do over, I think I would send the story, but with the flat statement that it was not passed by SHAEF censors, so the Associated Press would have known exactly what it was."

Kennedy made the statement in an interview with Dwight Bentel for the June 9 issue of *Editor and Publisher*.

"I thought we were there as reporters—that the end of the war was news," Kennedy said—"that millions of people had members of their families at the fronts and that every day the war continued was another day of strain for them, and that they should be told."

Inactive At AP

Bentel reported that Kennedy's current status as an AP employé was "inactive" and that he had been told at the AP offices "there is nothing more to be said now."

When he arrived in New York Monday, reporters at the pier quoted Kennedy as saying flatly: "I'd do it again if I had the chance."

"That was in reply to a question as to whether I thought I was in the right," Kennedy told Bentel. "I wasn't bellowing defiance, but merely meant of course that I felt I had done my duty as I saw it.

"I think it was most unfortunate that the news of the end of the war in Europe had to be broken in this manner. Far from gloating over any scoop, I think it would have been infinitely better if the authorities had let the news come out in a normal way, instead of trying to keep it bottled up."

Weighed Action Long

He said he weighed his action for many hours.

"I knew if I sent the story there would be fireworks," he said. "I realized the other correspondents would be highly indignant. After thinking over all these things, I decided to send the story.

"I believe in keeping confidences. I have been in newspaper work for twenty years and have never been accused of violating a confidence or a release. I believe in the sanctity of agreements. I have always kept them.

"But in this case, I found myself confronted with what I believed was a conflict of rules, and what I considered my duty."

He said that when the correspondents boarded the plane for Reims they had no official information on the purpose of the trip, but "had a pretty good idea that it would be the German surrender."

No Mental Reservations

Once on board, he said, Brig. Gen. Frank Allen, SHAEF public relations officer, "told us this was it. He said it was imperative that we not discuss this with anyone outside our group until the surrender was signed, and we naturally agreed to this and to the holding of the story for its release, as in all such cases.

"I made no mental reservations. I naturally assumed the release would be a reasonable one, and I had not the slightest idea, at that time, that the story would not be cleared in the normal way."

Kennedy quoted General Allen as saying during the waiting period at Reims that SHAEF was anxious to release the story immediately "for its possible effect in saving lives of Allied soldiers."

Says His Hands Were Tied

"After the signing," Kennedy said, "Allen said General Eisenhower wanted the story released immediately for this reason, but that Eisenhower's hands were tied at a high political level. To me that meant just one thing—that this was not militiary but political censorship."

Kennedy said that after returning to Paris, the next day, "I was still considering this thing around

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2.30 or 3 (P.M.)—the ethics of it—when I received word that the Flensburg radio had carried an official German announcement of the Nazi surrender. We also learned that troops at the front had been informed. Many reports and rumors were sweeping Paris.

"British Broadcasting Company, I understood, had repeated the Flensburg announcement. It was reported General Eisenhower had received a message of congratulation from the King. We heard Gen. Charles de Gaulle was going to proclaim the following day V-E day in France.

No Security Involved

"In view of this constantly expanding set of circumstances, it seemed to me more and more absurd not to put out the story. However, the final decision was based on the one point—that we had been assured the sole purpose of censorship was military security, and no military security was involved."

After the story had been sent, Kennedy said, and he learned of the other correspondents' protest and the suspension of the Associated Press, he went to General Allen's hotel to protest.

Allen told him, he said, that the matter had been put in the hands of two officers and that Allen would not discuss it with him.

Kennedy said General Allen released the statement which attributed to him the word "self-admitted breach of confidence," after he (Kennedy) had told one of the two officers assigned to his case that he took "full responsibility for the story."

Made Without Hearing

"I deny now, nor did I admit then, any breach of confidence," Kennedy said. "General Allen put out the statement containing the words 'self-admitted breach of confidence.' He also said it was a violation of military security endangering lives. This accusation was so serious that it might have involved the death penalty. Yet it was made without his according any hearing to me."

Kennedy said of the officers assigned to his case:

"I would certainly not question the integrity of these men, but I do want to point out that they were asked to pass on what their commanding officer had already expressed judgment. It is inconceivable to me that their findings could have been different from his."

Asked about the AP's expression of regret on the story, Kennedy said:

"This was a moral question, and I don't deny anyone the right to his own opinion. I do feel a lot of people who expressed opinions did not have the whole picture. If they had had all the facts, they might have felt differently. I feel the denunciations have gotten far more space than my side of the story. The whole picture has never been presented in a balanced form."

He expressed surprise at the indignation of his fellow correspondents.

No Pack System Used

"One thing I never considered," he said, "was an obligation to the other correspondents. We didn't use the pack system of getting our news over there. We always simply went ahead and did our jobs without regard to what the other correspondents were doing. . . .

"So it never occurred to me in all this situation that releasing the surrender story would be considered a breach of faith with them.

"The correspondents, in passing judgment," he said, "likewise did not bring up the matter of according me a hearing, and I got no hearing."

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Writer For N.Y. Times 'Warned' By Argentine

New York, June 8 (AP)—The New York *Times* published today a dispatch from its Buenos Aires correspondent, Arnaldo Cortesi, saying he was warned late Tuesday night by the Argentine Minister of the Interior, Admiral Alberto Teisaire, "not to be surprised at anything that may happen to you."

The Argentine official was reported incensed by Cortesi's dispatch of a week ago in which the correspondent said the Farrell-Perone Government had "deprived the Argentine people of what small remains of freedom they still possessed."

Charged "Malicious Efforts"

Cortesi's delayed dispatch, filed Wednesday, said Teisaire charged him with "malicous efforts to create a difficult situation" for Argentina, and recounted:

"The Government, he said, will not allow newspaper men to embarrass Argentina's foreign policy."

Cortesi's dispatch of a week ago said the Argentine Government soon after declaring war on Germany and Japan "embarked on a campaign of wholesale intimidation by wholesale arrests of prominent citizens and severe measures against any newspaper that dared to raise its voice in protest."

He said political censorship was re-established and that "things have happened in Buenos Aires recently that exceeded anything that this correspondent can remember in his seventeen years' experience in Fascist Italy." He said whole sections of Buenor Aires were occupied by the army in full war kit; that peaceful citizens were searched for arms in the streets; that policemen directed traffic with revolvers; that at least one innocent man was machine-gunned while entering a subway, and that reputable citizens were spirited away.

Dispatch Quoted

Cortesi's latest dispatch said the Interior Minister talked to him for twenty minute sin the Ministry of Marine and that Dr. Oscar Lomuto, Sub-Secretary of Information, attended the meeting. Both, Cortesi said, were courteous.

The dispatch related:

"Admiral Teisaire began by stating that this correspondent had sent news contrary to the facts. His affirmation was challenged by this correspondent, who asked him to specify what he had written that was inaccurate. Admiral Teisaire thereupon began reading a dispatch by this correspondent that appeared in the New York *Times* last Friday.

Cortesi Explains

"The minister first wished to know of what freedoms the Argentine people had been deprived. This correspondent replied that he had rferred to the Argentine people's right to think as they please and express their thoughts without fear and go about their lawful business without danger of arrest and, in general, to all the rights enjoyed by the citizens of free countries. The minister did not insist on this point.

"Admiral Tisaire next wished to know when this correspondent had seen the army occupy the center of Buenos Aires. When this correspondent expressed surprise at the question Admiral Teisaire said it had occurred only on exceptional occasions. This correspondent's offer to make it clear that such things happen not every day, but only now and then, was rejected.

Quizzed On Arrests

"The Minister of Interior next wished to be told that important Argentine citizen had been arrested. After again expressing surprise at the question, this correspondent mentioned half a dozen names, but the conversation at this point got sidetracked into a discussion of what constituted an arrest. This correspondent stuck to his point that when anyone is forcibly taken to police headquarters and then detailed against his will, either at police headquarters or in jail, he can truthfully be said to be under arrest.

"Admiral Teisaire then read the rest of this correspondent's dispatch without comment, but omitted the last part in which reference was made to the international obligations assumed by Argentina. He accused this correspondent of maliciously trying to create international difficulties for Argentina. This correspondent replied, that in his opinion, it is the Government's and not a correspondent's job to think beforehand of what the international reactions to any particular measure may be.

Teisaire Counters

Admiral Teisare countered with the statement that the Argentine Government could not take advice of that sort from anyone, and least of all from a foreigner. This correspondent said he had had no intention of offering advice to the Argentine or any other government and had only wished to make it clear that he did not accept the accusation of malicious intentions where he merely reported events over which he had no control.

"The Minister of Interior at this point interrupted the conversation brusquely with the statement that the Government would not allow newspaper men to make it difficult for Argentina to pursue her 'international action' and that his only purpose in asking this correspondent to call on him had been to warn him not to be surprised at anything that might happen to him.

Accepts Responsibility

"He did not explain whether this implied that measures against this correspondent already had been decided upon or whether he meant merely to dissuade him from writ ing anything in the future that might be distasteful to the Gov ernment.

"In any case, this correspondent replied that what he writes for the New York *Times* appears under his signature and that he accepted full responsibility for it."

Pan American Airlines Plan Assailed By Nichols

New York, June 8 (AP)—Jack Nichols, vice president of Transcontinental and Western Airlines and former Representative in Congress from Oklahoma, today called for "regulated competition" in the field of international aviation and denounced as monopolistic Pan American Airlines' plan for "a unified, international airline."

Speaking at a luncheon forum of the aviation section, New York Board of Trade, attended by 140 representatives of the aviation industry, Nichols said:

"A rose by any other name is still a rose. When you place under a single corporation, the authority to carry on international aviation of the United States it is a monopoly—I don't care who the stockholders are."

Aneta Pegs Goebbels As One-Time Swindler

NEW YORK—(AP) Paul Joseph Goebbels, former Nazi propaganda minister, was fired from an early job because he attempted to swindled his employers, says Aneta, Dutch news agency.

In 1929, the report goes, Goebbels obtained a job as bookkeeper in the well-known Sarasani circus, proved "very intelligent," but ran into trouble when he demanded more money than the director, Hans Stosch, was willing to pay him.

For 18 months he successfully swindled Sarasani, Aneta says, but was discovered and fired.

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Patton Flying To The Coast; Hopes To Battle Japanese

Boston, June 8 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., hoping he was on his way to "fight the Japanese," flew from the Bedford airport for Los Angeles today, taking off before most of the million people who gave him a hero's welcome yesterday had left their homes for their work.

Stirred by the welcome of his adopted State upon his first return to the United States from the war in Europe, Patton said: "I sincerely hope I fight the Japanese."

Stopping In Denver

The General was accompanied by Mrs. Patton. They wil' stop at Denver, Col., at 6 P.M., where they will be accorded a reception.

"My ambition," he stated, "is to get to the Pacific, but it may not be fulfilled."

He declined to amplify his remark but said "a general officer can not be quoted as to the possibilities of his assignments."

Hopes For Brief Furlough

The 59-year-old four star general talked briefly after one of the most tumultuous receptions in the city's history.

Patton said he hoped to get a week or ten-day furlough which he would like to spend with his sister in Los Angeles.

"There is a little church out there where I was baptized and confirmed," he said. "God has been very good to me and I'd like to go there to give thanks to Him."

The church is St. Garbriel's Episcopal Church.

Patton said it was hard for him to talk about the 3d Army "because when I start out on the 3d Army I get incoherent."

Pleased By Reception

Patton also praised the "magnificent reception" given him by the people of Massachusetts. His welcome followed a transatlantic flight from Paris by way of Newfoundland.

Crowds lined the route from Bedford airport to Boston and a multitude heard him speak briefly from the Hatch Shell on the Charles River esplanade before he attended a state dinner.

Some 400 wounded veterans of the 3rd Army sat in a reserved section in front of the shell and all during his speech the general looked directly at the men who had fought with him in North Africa and Europe.

"Ovation Is Not For Me"

"With your blood and bonds we crushed the Germans before they got here," he said.

"This ovation is not for me, George S. Patton. George S. Patton is simply a hook on which to hang the 3rd Army."

He said it was a popular idea that a man was a hero when he was killed, but he added, "a man is frequently a fool when he gets killed."

"These men are the heroes," he declared, looking at the veterans. Then he saluted them and walked from the platform.

At the state dinner the General praised his generals and the enlisted men who served under him.

"Heroic Americans"

"I speak of the men who, regardless of mud, regardless of ice, regardless of snow, went on and on," he said.

"These men were heroic Americans—and by God—they are heroic.

"We should thank God such men were born.

"I can't say any more," he added, wiping tears from his eyes.

SEIZURE OF WARD'S UPHELD IN APPEAL

Appellate Court Reverses Earlier Ruling Against U.S.

Chicago, June 8 (AP)—Government seizure of Montgomy Ward & Co. properties in seven cities last December 28 was declared legal today by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which ruled the mail-order house was engaged in war production.

Two of the judges upheld the late President Roosevelt's authority to take over the properties in a labor dispute, while the third, Judge Will M. Sparks, said he concurred in a district court ruling of January 27 that the seizure had no constitutional nor statutory basis.

A Ward's spokesman said the company would ask for a rehearing.

Ward's Contention

Ward's, in opposing the seizure, contended it was not engaged in war production as meant in the War Labor Disputes Act and therefore was not subject to regulation under the act. With this view the Circuit Court of Appeals disagreed, stating:

"Considering the nature of the act, its purposes and the background therefore, we conclude that, without the aid of the definition (of production) found in the Fair Labor Standards Act, we must and do hold that the act applied to Ward's.

"We would go further and say that the thousands of boys and girls who gather wastepaper are engaged in production work within the meaning of this statute.

"Congressional Plan" Cited

"Also, the thousands of bond salesmen and women engaged in selling United States war bonds so that the proceeds may be used to pay workers and to buy material for the Army, are engaged in production work.

"Any other conclusion would ignore the entire congressional plan for the conduct of this war, which includes participation, sacrifices and contributions by all citizens," said the majority opinion by Judges Evan S. Evans and Otto Kerner.

Ward's own action, the ruling set forth, "was a recognition of the applicability of" the War Labor Disputes Act.

"It recognized its close relationship to, and its participation in, the war effort when, in tens of thosuands of written applications

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to the Government for the many priorities of substantial amount which it sought, it stated:

" 'This merchandise (automobile supplies) is to be sold through our 60 retail farm supply stores in California, Nevada and Arizona, serving the vital war manufacturing centers as well as the farmers.'

Plea To High Court Fails

"In all or nearly all its applications for priority it relied upon the fact that its goods were to be used in vital war areas. . . .

"It is hardly consistent for Ward's to deny it was engaged in production after securing priorities" on this basis.

The Circuit Court of Appeals ruling was made after the Government failed in an attempt to appeal directly to the Supreme Court of the United States.

After Judge Philip L. Sullivan, on January 27, ruled in favor of the company, the Attorney General's office asked the Supreme Court to rule and dispose of the issue speedily.

The Supreme Court, however, refused to review the case before a decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The seizure was ordered by Mr. Roosevelt, who said strikes at Ward properties threatened to spread and endanger the war effort.

SCHOOL FOLLOWS B-29 CREWS

Chicago, June 8 (A. P.).—Bombing Japan is no excuse for cutting classes.

Flight and ground crews for the B-29 Superfortresses have to go to school in Saipan, Tinian and Guam or wherever else the big planes may be based, it was disclosed here today. This keeps them abreast of the newest equipment

The school room, comprising eighteen units representing as many vital sections of the bombers, follows the Super forts in mobile training units, designed for transportation by air to overseas bases, where they are installed in trucks for ground movement.

UNCIO DELEGATES PLEAD FOR SPEED

'Grave Urgency' for Adjournment Voiced in Steering Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8—(AP) A clamor for speed, coupled with fresh predictions of success in writing a world charter that will guarantee peace, arose tonight at the United Nations conference.

But the policy-making steering committee spent more time talking about a "grave urgency" for winding up the conference than in taking action in that direction.

Delegation chiefs of the Big Five called a night meeting, however, to try to figure out what can be done about some problems still on the "unsolved" list.

Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, of South Africa, told the steering committee "we know now that this conference is going to be a success," since the Big Five have settled differences over their veto powers.

Big Five Adamant

In effect, the United States, Russia, Britain, China and France put their veto authority up to the 45 smaller nations at the conference today on a "take-it-or-leave-it" basis.

They proclaimed firmly and formally that the veto is "essential" if a new world organization is to act "effectively" to maintain peace.

Smuts told his colleagues that President Truman wants to honor the conference by speaking at its final session and the conference wants to honor him. But if the job drags on much beyond mid-June, he said, many delegates will be headed for home.

There were speeches in similar vein by Prime Minister Peter Fraser, of New Zealand, and by Foreign Ministers Ezequiel Padilla, Mexico, and Herbert V. Evatt, Australia.

Whereupon Peru's delegate suggested that instead of talking the steering committee get along with the business at hand. It ratified executive committee decisions to send four different charter provisions back to technical committees for reconsideration—which will take up more time.

Explanation In 1,200 Words

The Big Five took their strong stand for veto authority in a 1,200 word interpretation of how it would work. It was handed to a technical committee dealing with functions of a proposed peace-enforcing security council in which the veto formula would operate.

Russia ended the biggest row of the conference yesterday by swinging around to the position of the rest of the Big Five—that the veto shall not apply to the free discussions of international quarrels.

Delegates agreed small nations would accept, reluctantly, the requirement that all the five great powers must approve unanimously any steps taken by the council to settle disputes or prevent war.

Several Problems Remain

A half dozen or more problems still remain before the conference.

These problems involve such things as trusteeships, expulsion of any wayward members of the world organization, constitutional conventions to amend the league's charter, the right of members to withdraw, and powers of an all-nation general assembly.

Australian foreign minister Evatt won on a motion to put over subcommittee discussion of the veto report until tomorrow morning.

Britain and the United States opposed the move, wanting to send the report directly to the full committee.

Delegates said Evatt contended "This paper does not speak for itself. We must have time to read it. We may want to discuss portions of it. For example, I see right here that the veto will also apply to whether or not matters before the security council are procedural. I do not believe that provision is a correct interpretation of the Yalta formula."

Evatt was supported by the Netherlands and Egypt. China supported Britain and the U. S.

Cuba Fights Veto Accord

Cuba continued to protest the veto settlement. Her chief delegate, Dr. Guillermo Belt, pronounced the veto "unacceptable" in its present form without a "reasonable compromise" on the right of big powers to veto future changes in the world charter.

"If the veto on future amendments remains," Belt told reporters, "there will be no amendments because none of the major powers will want to give up their wonderful franchise."

But the Big Five were set against any further inroads on the firm control they are demanding over the powerful security council.

When Russia receded yesterday on the question of vetoing free discussions of disputes, the Big Five promptly completed their interpretation of the veto formula drawn up at a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting at Yalta. It was a reply to 22 questions propounded by small nations.

The document declares that no individual member of the security council can alone "prevent consideration and discussion by the council of a dispute or situation brought to its attention."

"Nor can parties to such dispute," it says, "be prevented by these means from being heard by the council. Likewise the requirement for unanimity of the permanent members (the Big Five) cannot prevent any member of the council from reminding the members of the (world) organization of their general obligations assumed under the charter as regards peaceful settlement of international disputes."

Beyond this, the great nations insisted, the veto must apply to such things as investigating disputes, calling upon states to settle their difference, making recommendations for adjusting them, or using force to maintain peace.

Action on such matters would require the concurring votes of all the Big Five and those of two of the six non-permanent members from smaller countries comprising the 11-member security council.

Added to the list of completed chapters of the new league's charter is that setting up a council on social and economic cooperation.

Over objections of the Big Five to fixing a definite time, a subcommittee voted 9 to 6 to recommend inclusion in the charter of a provision for a convention to review the world compact within 5 to 10 years and see whether it needs repairs. The Big Five and Norway were in the minority.

Commander Harold E. Stassen, an American delegate, said he would appeal the sub-committee's decision to a full committee on grounds that any time provision was an undemocratic restriction on the right of the league's assembly to propose an amending convention at any time.

ACCORD ON VETO SETS STAGE FOR PARLEY CLOSING

Russia's Surprise Voting Formula Acceptance Cheers Delegates.

EVATT LIKELY TO OBJECT

Connally to Urge Immediate Action on United Nations' Remaining Business.

San Francisco, June 8 (A. P.).—Small-nation acceptance of a Big Five veto voting formula for a World Security Council appeared certain today. A successful end of the United Nations conference is in sight.

Russia's dramatic acceptance of a statement that the big-power veto could not be used to block discussion of any case presented to the council broke a week-old deadlock late yesterday and put the conference over the hill.

Ten days to two weeks more of committee work and speechmaking remain to get the United Nations' charter in final shape for signing, but no more major issues are on the horizon.

It took the combined efforts of Premier Stalin, Harry Hopkins, who was then in Moscow, and Secretary of State Stettinius, who acted with President Truman's approval, to end the deadlock. Hopkins, on instructions from Mr. Stettinius, asked Stalin to reconsider Soviet insistence that any of the Big Five could veto even discussion in the peace-enforcement council of an international dispute. The other four major Powers did not want a single veto vote to block round-table talk.

Gromyko Reveals Change.

Stalin reversed the Soviet position, acting, according to his spokesman here, in the interest of unanimity and to speed the conference to success.

Russian Ambassador Gromyko first advised Mr. Stettinius of Moscow's action yesterday. Then he told it to Mr. Stettinius and representatives of Britain, China and France at a mid-afternoon meeting at the Secretary's penthouse headquarters. The five next rushed to conference headquarters at the Veterans Building and amid much applause announced the news to the delegation chairmen of the other forty-five nations represented here.

After days of tension and anxiety, lest the big Powers split permanently, 4 to 1, on this issue, delegates emerged from the steering committee conference room chatting and smiling.

Drafting experts of the Big Five Powers gave final shape to a statement of just how the Yalta voting formula would work out in the Security Council. The statement is designed to answer twenty-two questions submitted by small nations more than two weeks ago.

It goes before a conference committee today and Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), American member of the committee, said that he would urge immediate action, so that this and other conference business which has been delayed by the veto fight can speedily be cleared away.

Conference authorities generally agreed that objections would be raised by delegates who, like Foreign Minister Herbert Evatt of Australia, strongly oppose the veto in principle.

'Veto' for Small Nations Discovered by Big Five

They Could Exercise It by 5 Negative Votes in Council

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 (AP).—Long criticized for their proposed big-power veto in a world security council, the Big Five came up today with a small-nation "veto," They explained:

The security council would have eleven members, and the proposed rule is that a majority would consist of seven members. On all except minor procedural questions this majority would have to include the concurring votes of the five permanent members—Russia, Britain, the United States, China and France. (When one was a party to a dispute it would lose its vote on peaceful settlement issues.)

Thus the "yes" votes of the Big Five plus the "yes" votes of at least two of the six small nations on the council would be required to get an affirmative decision.

In other words, say the Big Five, it would be possible for five of the small nations to "exercise a veto" by jointly deciding to vote "no," even though the Big Five all voted "yes."

Specific questions covering the voting procedure in the security council have been submitted by a subcommittee of the conference committee on structure and procedures of the security council to the delegations of the four governments sponsoring the conference—the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Republic of China. In dealing with these questions, the four delegations desire to make the following statement of their general attitude toward the whole question of unanimity of permanent members in the decisions of the security council.

I

1. The Yalta voting formula recognizes that the security council, in discharging its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, will have two broad groups of functions. Under Chapter VIII, the council will have to make decisions which involve its taking direct measures in connection with settlement of disputes, adjustment of situations likely to lead to disputes, determination of threats to the peace, removal of threats to the peace, and suppression of breaches of the peace. It will also have to make decisions which do not involve the taking of such measures. The Yalta formula provides that the second of these two groups of decisions will be governed by a procedural vote—that is, the vote of any seven members. The first group of decisions will be governed by a qualified vote—that is, the vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of the five permanent members, subject to the proviso that in decisions under Section A and a part of Section C of Chapter VIII, parties to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Example Is Cited

Big 5 Statement on Veto

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 (AP).—The Big Five statement interpreting the Yalta voting formula and its veto provisions, drawn up in reply to twenty-two questions submitted by smaller nations, follows (France concurred with the four sponsors of the United Nations Conference):

2. For example, under the Yalta formula a procedural vote will govern the decisions made under the entire Section D of Chapter VI. This means that the council will, by a vote of any seven of its members adopt or alter its rules of procedure;

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determine the method of selecting its president; organize itself in such a way as to be able to function continuously; select the times and places of its regular and special meetings; establish such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions; invite a member of the organization not represented on the council to participate in its discussions when that member's interests are specially affected; and invite any state when it is a party to a dispute being considered by the council to participate in the discussion relating to that dispute.

3. Further, no individual member of the council can alone prevent consideration and discussion by the council of a dispute or situation brought to its attention under paragraph 2, Section A, Chapter VIII. Nor can parties to such dispute be prevented by these means from being heard by the council. Likewise, the requirements for unanimity of the permanent members cannot prevent any member of the council from reminding the members of the organization of their general obligations assumed under the charter as regards peaceful settlement of international disputes.

4. Beyond this point, decisions and actions by the security council may well have major political consequences and may even initiate a chain of events which might, in the end, require the council under its responsibilities to invoke measures of enforcement under Section B, Chapter VIII. This chain of events begins when the council decides to make an investigation, or determines that the time has come to call upon states to settle their differences, or make recommendations to the parties. It is to such decisions and actions that unanimity of the permanent members applies with the important proviso, referred to above, for abstention from voting by parties to a dispute.

Illustration Is Offered

5. To illustrate: In ordering an investigation, the council has to consider whether the investigation—which may involve calling for reports, hearing witnesses, dispatching a commission of inquiry, or other means—might not further aggravate the situation. After investigation, the council must determine whether the continuance of the situation or dispute would be likely to endanger international peace and security. If it so determines, the council would be under obligation to take further steps. Similarly, the decision to make recommendations, even when all parties request it to do so, or to call upon parties to a dispute to fulfill their obligations under the charter, might be the first step on a course of action from which the security council could withdraw only at the risk of failing to discharge its responsibilities.

6. In appraising the significance of the vote required to take such decisions or actions, it is useful to make comparison with the requirements of the League Covenant with reference to decisions of the League Council. Substantive decisions of the League of Nations Council could be taken only by the unanimous vote of all its members, whether permanent or not, with the exception of parties to a dispute under Article XV of the League Covenant. Under Article XI, under which most of the disputes brought before the League were dealt with and decisions to make investigations taken, the unanimity rule was invariably interpreted to include even the votes of the parties to a dispute.

Qualified Majority Voting

7. The Yalta voting formula substitutes for the rule of complete unanimity of the League Council a system of qualified majority voting in the security council. Under this system, nonpermanent members of the security council individually would have no "veto." As regards the permanent members, there is no question under the Yalta formula of investing them with a new right, namely, the right to vote, a right which the permanent members of the League Council always had. The formula proposed for the taking of action in the security council by a majority of seven would make the operation of the council less subject to obstruction than was the case under the League of Nations rule of complete unanimity.

8. It should also be remembered that under the Yalta formula the five major powers could not act by themselves, since even under the unanimity requirement any decisions of the council would have to include the concurring votes of at least two of the non-permanent members. In other words, it would be possible for five non-permanent members as a group to exercise a "veto." It is not to be assumed, however, that the permanent members, any more than the non-permanent members, would use their "veto" power willfully to obstruct the operation of the council.

Only Practicable Method

9. In view of the primary responsibilities of the permanent members, they could not be expected, in the present condition of the world, to assume the obligation to act in so serious a matter as the maintenance of international peace and security in consequence of a decision in which they had not concurred. Therefore, if majority voting in the security council is to be made possible, the only practicable method is to provide, in respect of non-procedural decisions, for unanimity of the permanent members plus the concurring votes of at least two of the non-permanent members.

10. For all these reasons, the four sponsoring governments agreed on the Yalta formula and have presented it to this conference as essential if an international organization is to be created through which all peace-loving nations can effectively discharge their common responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security.

II

In the light of the considerations set forth in Part I of this statement, it is clear what the answers to the questions submitted by the subcommittee should be, with the exception of question 19. The answer to that question is as follows:

1. In the opinion of the delegations of the sponsoring governments, the draft charter itself contains an indication of the application of the voting procedures to the various functions of the council.

2. In this case, it will be unlikely that there will arise in the future any matters of great importance on which a decision will have to be made as to whether a procedural vote would apply. Should, however, such a matter arise, the decision regarding the preliminary question as to whether or not such a matter is procedural must be taken by a vote of seven members of the security council, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

(Question 19, referred to above, reads: "In case a decision has to be taken as to whether a certain point is a procedural matter, is that preliminary question to be considered in itself as a procedural matter or is the veto applicable to such preliminary question?")

Blunt Warning Given Stettinius On Soviet Aims

Uruguay Foreign Minister at Secret Talks Called Reds Foe of Democracy

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 (AP).—Less than twenty-four hours before Russia lined up with its Big-Five colleagues on the veto issue Uruguay's Foreign Minister Jose Serrato bluntly urged Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. not to cede another principle to the Soviets.

This was learned today from delegates who were present. They said Mr. Stettinius assured Mr. Serrato and a gathering of all but two of the other chiefs of Latin-American delegations at the United Nations Conference that he would stand firm on the veto question.

The meeting was in Mr. Stettinius's penthouse apartment. The Secretary of State had invited the head, and only the head, of each Latin-American delegation so that he could explain the reasons for conference delays.

Some of the delegates attending gave this outline of developments:

When the meeting began, Mr. Stettinius gave a little talk explaining that negotiations on the veto were going on with Russia, asking the Foreign Ministers and ambassadors not to get too impatient and expressing complete faith in the success of the conference and the fact that a good charter for a world organization would be written here.

Then Mr. Serrato arose. He said that Mr. Stettinius must realize his position in the negotiations, not only as the representative of the United States, but also of the Americas and of a moral order throughout the world.

He indicated that his country, which has diplomatic relations with Russia, was anxious to work with the United States and Britain but that they must take firm positions with regard to Russia here and now.

Mr. Serrato went on to say that the Soviet Union is advancing its position as far as possible and wherever possible.

Then he warned against making San Francisco another Munich—for Russia. He weighed heavily on the point that no concessions of principles should be made.

The Uruguayan went on to say that, of course, co-operation required compromises. But he contended that Russia never came half way. There is a limit to concessions, he said, and we have reached it.

Then, according to several persons who attended, Mr. Serrato excitedly said Russia was the great enemy of the Democratic world.

There was an uncomfortable silence. Another Latin-American chief delegate changed the subject.

Questioned today about the report of his talk supplied by fellow Latin-American leaders, Mr. Serrato declined to comment. He said for publication that he would vote for the veto formula as the Big Five have worked it out, "as an homage to the great powers which have won the war and have the responsibility for peace," and because "co-operation is essential."

"But," Mr. Serrato added, "it isn't a just, moral or democratic formula."

tal principle of free discussion of world affairs.

Issue Called For Free Speech

While he did not comment on possible Senate reaction, Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, chairman of the Republican senatorial conference, said a great deal more than technical procedure had been involved in the Big Five controversy over permitting the proposed security council to discuss international disputes.

Russia held out until yesterday for the right of any of the Big Five to veto any such discussion.

"For many of us," Vandenberg told reporters, "this controversy has involved the basic American principle of free discussion and free speech.

"A Very Happy Omen"

"I think it is a very happy omen for the success of the San Francisco effort that the five major powers have come into complete agreement on this indispensable factor for a sound peace formula."

Representative Bloom (D., N.Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, called the agreement "very gratifying," adding that it should speed the conclusion of the conference and early approval of the charter.

Terming the agreement basically sound, Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee pushed for speedy action on the interpretation in a conference working committee today.

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Charter That Senate Will Okay Is Foreseen

San Francisco, June 8 (AP)—Final adoption of a United Nations charter that the United States Senate will ratify was forecast by some members of the American delegation today as a result of the five-power agreement on what they consider a liberal interpretation of the Yalta voting formula.

Outwardly more optimistic than at any time since coming to San Francisco seven weeks ago, the Americans claimed a dominant part in wedging into the record behind the charter the fundamen-

Stassen's View

Commander Harold E. Stassen, who shared the American delegation's determination to stand pat on the issue, is represented as believing the results should go a long way toward meeting Senate objections to the proposed charter.

Stassen apparently feels that the unanimity finally displayed by the Big Five can provide a reply to some questions raised by Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.) in recent speeches.

Plan of New World Court Shows It Much Like Old

Will Have More Power, However; Draft Nearly Ready

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 (AP).—United Nations diplomats and jurists today made a final check-over of a completed floor-plan for a new world court.

Prospects are for a stronger membership, more teeth and firmer organization than the old court had.

The name will be a little different, but it will meet in the same luxurious palace in The Hague and carry on in about the same way.

The most important changes in the new statute are addition of an "enforcement" clause and an article providing for amendments.

Jurists debated at length whether they should require the security council of the projected world organization to enforce the court's decisions, as police carry out the rulings of national judges. Finally, a compromise was reached in a statement which declares that if one party to a dispute fails to carry out the court's decision, the party which won the case can bring that failure to the attention of the security council.

The council could then decide for itself what it wanted to do about it.

After lengthy arguments, the court committee finally decided to provide that the court statute can be amended in the same way as the charter—when that is finally determined by the conference.

The committee finished the framework of "the International Court of Justice" last night. Now it has only to go over the document to see that each article is in the right place, and then it will make its report to the conference commission.

The new court will have fifteen judges with nine-year terms, as did the old. Five will come up for election every three years, instead of a complete turnover at one time.

The court also will be allowed to set up chambers of three or more judges to decide specific kinds of cases. These may "sit locally"—a term meaning they may travel about.

The same judicial set-up connected with the old League of Nations was labeled the Permanent Court of International Justice.

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LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVES TODAY SOUGHT A HAMMER-WIELDING KILLER

HAMMER-WIELDING KILLER WHO BEAT TO DEATH A MIDDLEAGED LONDON JEWELER AND HIS WIFE APPARENTLY TO ENABLE HIM TO SEARCH THEIR SEASIDE COTTAGE FOR JEWELRY BELIEVED HIDDEN THERE.

THE SLAYING WEDNESDAY NIGHT WAS THE LATEST IN A SERIES OF BOLD CRIMES WHICH HAVE BEEN ON THE INCREASE IN THE LONDON AREA SINCE SHORTLY BEFORE V-E DAY. OFFICERS WHO WERE BAFFLED TO SEE THEIR CRIME CHARTS GROW HEAVIER, RATHER THAN FEWER LIGHTER, AFTER THE BLACKOUT ENDED.

SCOTLAND YARD HAS TRACED A NUMBER OF MAJOR ROBBERIES, INCLUDING THEFT OF AN ESTIMATED $100,000 WORTH OF WAR-SCARCE CIGARETTES, TO ORGANIZED BLACK MARKET RINGS, BUT SEVERAL MAJOR CRIMES, INCLUDING ONE BABY KIDNAPING, REMAIN UNSOLVED.

POLICE BELIEVE THE DOUBLE MURDER OF MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK LUCAS WAS MOTIVATED BY ROBBERY. BOTH VICTIMS WERE BRUTALLY BEATEN AND THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF A FURIOUS STRUGGLE IN THEIR LEIGH-ON-SEA BUNGALOW.

THE WELL-TO-DO JEWEL MERCHANT WAS THOUGHT TO X HAVE CONSIDERABLE JEWELRY HIDDEN IN THE COTTAGE.

BIGGEST OF SEVERAL RECENT THEFTS WAS THAT OF $60,000 WORTH OF

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 9 --(AP)-- THE MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTING THE ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, SAID TODAY GEN. ENVER HOXHA, PREMIER OF ALBANIA, MET YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) WITH THE SOVIET MILITARY MISSION.

APL-DENNEHY00225-DH-958PEW

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-A DETAIL OF EIGHT BRITISH GUARDS OFFICERS WAS ASSIGNED TO PROTECT KING GEORGE, QUEEN ELIZABETH AND PRINCESSES MARGARET ROSE AND ELIZABETH WHEN BRITAIN FEARED A GERMAN INVASION, IT WAS REVEALED TODAY.

THE DETAIL, NAMED THE "COATES MISSION" AFTER MAJ. JAMES COATES OF THE GOLDSTREAM GUARDS, DISBANDED 18 MONTHS AFTER DUNKERQUE, WHEN THE CRITICAL SITUATION HAD EASED.

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ONE OF THE GROUP WAS LT. IAN LIDDELL, WHO LATER WON THE VICTORIA CROSS POSTHUMOUSLY AFTER CAPTURING A GERMAN BRIDGE SINGLE-HANDED.

APL DENNEHY 0545/WW 1245A

LONDON, JUNE 8--(AP)--R.G.B. JACKSON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONSL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, TODAY REPLIED TODAY TO THE ASSERTION OF A NEW YORK DAILY NEWS COLUMNIST THAT 2,000,000 HEAD OF CATTLE WERE LEFT UNTOUCHED IN ETHIOPIA WITH THE COMMENT TODAY THAT "THERE IS NOTHING HE THERE." JUN 9 1945

JACKSON, WHO WAS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MIDDLE EAST SUPPLY CENTER, A BRITISH-AMERICAN ORGANIZATION, UNTIL HE CAME TO UNRRA, SAID "THE POSSIBILITY OF MEAT FROM ETHIOPIA HAS BEEN EXPLORED BY EVERY RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY SINCE 1941 WHEN THE COUNTRY WAS LIBERATED AND NOTHING HAS BEEN FOUND." JACKSON WAS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MIDDLE EAST SUPPLY CENTER, A BRITISH-AMERICAN ORGANIZATION, BEFORE HE CAME TO UNRRA.

HIS COMMENT WAS ON A WASHINGTON COLUMN BY JOHN O'DONNELL OF THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS WHICH SAID

(JOHN O'DONNELL, IN A WASHINGTON COLUMN PRINTED IN THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS TODAY, SAID "IN ETHIOPIA THERE ARE 2,000,000 HEAD OF SURPLUS CATTLE "EXPERTS JUST BACK FROM THERE" REPORTED 2,000,000 HEAD OF SURPLUS CATTLE WERE IN ETHIOPIA, "BUT AS NONE OF OUR BIG WAR AGENCIES

ACTS TO TAP THIS VAST MEAT RESOURCE, WE HERE IN THE UNITED STATES FIND OURSELVES BEING FORCED TO GO ON SHORTER AND SHORTER RATIONS."

APR FONDAS 1539 CCC 1014A

D60 (130)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 8)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE BOARD OF TRADE TODAY FREED FROM WARTIME EXPORT LICENSING REGULATIONS CERTAIN BRITISH PRODUCTS INCLUDING ASBESTOS GOODS, ABRASIVES, CERTAIN METAL ITEMS AND VARIOUS CLASSES OF MACHINERY.

END OF THE RESTRICTION, WHICH REQUIRED LICENSES FOR EXPORT OF GOODS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES, MAINLY NEUTRAL, DID NOT MEAN GOODS WOULD FLOW FREELY, HOWEVER.

THE BOARD OF TRADE SAID:

"OVERRIDING CLAIMS OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN AND THE NEED TO SEND ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES TO THE EMPIRE AND OTHER COUNTRIES (INCLUDED LIBERATED TERRITORIES) FOR WHICH THIS COUNTRY HAS A RESPONSIBILITY

FOR CERTAIN SUPPLIES WILL, THEREFORE, MEAN THAT MANY OF THE GOODS NOW REMOVED FROM EXPORT LICENSING CONTROL WILL NOT BE FREELY ...LABLE FOR EXPORT FOR SOME TIME TO COME."

...DVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME FRIDAY JUNE 8)

A102
(200)

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO TONIGHT TERMED "MYSTERIOUS AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE" A RECENT DECLARATION OF LORD WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COMMISSION, THAT THE COMMISSION DESIRED TO KEEP ITS WORK SECRET FOR THE PRESENT.

COMMENTING ON A RECENT EDITORIAL IN THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN REFERRING TO THE "VEIL OF MYSTERY" IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY, MIKHAIL MIKHAILOV, RUSSIAN COMMENTATOR, SAID IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR IN LONDON THAT "EVERYTHING HAPPENING ON GERMAN TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY THE RED ARMY IS DISCUSSED DIRECTLY AND FRANKLY X X X."

"O

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X X X."

"THEN JUST WHY DOES THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN HAVE TO COME OUT WITH SUCH A FRIVOLOUS SUGGESTION OF A RUSSIAN VEIL OF MYSTERY? X X X" THE COMMENTATOR ASSERTED.

"IF ONE IS LOOKING FOR SOMETHING REALLY MYSTERIOUS AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE X X X FIRST PLACE SHOULD BE GIVEN THE LATEST STATEMENT BY LORD WRIGHT X X X THAT THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS REPRESENTED ON THE (WAR CRIMES COMMISSION WISHED TO KEEP ITS WORK SECRET FOR THE PRESENT."

MIKHAILOV SAID WRIGHT'S STATEMENT WAS "DISTINCTLY OUT OF PLACE PARTICULARLY WHEN ONE CONSIDERS CERTAIN DISGRACEFUL FACTS.

"ONE OF THE GREATEST WAR CRIMINALS ALIVE, PIERRE LAVAL, IS STILL ENJOYING HOSPITALITY IN MADRID X X X. GREAT CARE FOR WAR CRIMINALS STILL IS BEING SHOWN IN SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND, COUNTRIES WHICH ARE VERY FOND OF TALKING ABOUT THEIR NEUTRALITY WHILE THEY ARE ACTUALLY EVEN NOW HELPING THE NAZIS EVERY WAY THEY CAN."

MD1055PEW

A101
(100)

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ENDED A SEVEN-MONTHS-OLD MYSTERY TODAY BY ANNOUNCING THAT THE WRECKAGE OF A PLANE CARRYING AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR TRAFFORD LEIGH-MALLORY AND HIS WIFE HAD BEEN FOUND BY A FARMER IN THE FRENCH ALPS, 30 MILES WEST OF GRENOBLE.

WHILE THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT MENTIONED ONLY DISCOVERY OF THE WRECKAGE, FRENCH REPORTS SAID THAT 12 SKELETONS HAD BEEN FOUND ON THE 8,000-FT PEAK AMID THE PLANE'S DEBRIS.

SIR TRAFFORD'S PLANE VANISHED LAST NOVEMBER ON A FLIGHT TO ITALY. THE MARSHAL, WHO HAD BEEN CHIEF EISENHOWER'S AIR COMMANDER IN THE FIRST DAYS OF THE WESTERN INVASION, WAS ENROUTE TO SOUTHEAST ASIA TO BECOME FAR EASTERN AIR COMMANDER.

MD1040PEW

A78

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO SAID TONIGHT AMERICAN TROOPS HAD ARRESTED 61-YEAR-OLD KARL EDUARD, THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA AND GRANDSON OF QUEEN VICTORIA. HE HAD BEEN SERVING AS AN SS (ELITE GUARD) OBERGRUEPPENFUEHRER, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT THE AMERICANS HAD ARRESTED SEVERAL OTHER PROMINENT GERMANS IN RECENT DAYS, AND THAT AT LEAST TWO HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE. THE DUKE, BORN IN ENGLAND AND EDUCATED AT ETON, HAD REPRESENTED THE GERMAN RED CROSS FOR MANY YEARS.

SK846PEW

A76

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-BOMBS HIT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT 12 TIMES DURING THE WAR, KILLING THREE PERSONS AND INJURING 15, COL.CLIFTON BROWN DISCLOSED TONIGHT AT A FAREWLL PARTY FOR AIR RAID DEFENDERS OF WESTMINSTER PALACE.

SK841PEW

A17
(390)

BIG THREE

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BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE FIRST POST-VICTORY CONFERENCE OF THE BIG THREE WAS ACCEPTED HERE TONIGHT AS NEAR, BUT THE CHOICE OF A SITE REMAINED A MYSTERY.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DECLARATION THAT THERE WOULD BE A MEETING WITHIN 40 DAYS WAS INTERPRETED IN USUALLY WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS AS MEANING THAT IT PROBABLY WOULD COME JUST BEFORE OR JUST AFTER BRITAIN'S GENERAL ELECTIONS JULY 5. AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS BELIEVED HERE THAT THE PRESIDENT WOULD NOT HAVE SPOKEN ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY UNLESS HE HAD RECEIVED REASONABLE ASSURANCE OF PREMIER STALIN'S WILLINGNESS TO ATTEND, PERHAPS AS A RESULT OF HARRY HOPKINS' MISSION TO MOSCOW.

T

(MORE)

CX--AB421PCW

A19

LONDON--FIRST ADD BIG THREE XXX TO MOSCOW.

TWO DATES, IN ADDITION TO JULY 5, FIGURED IN THIS CALCULATION. ONE WAS THE END OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, DUE POSSIBLY AROUND JUNE 15. THE OTHER WAS A TENTATIVE RADIO DATE PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAS FOR JUNE 30 TO SUM UP THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S CASE.

SHOULD IT COME WITHIN 30 DAYS IT IS CONSIDERED HIGHLY LIKELY HERE THAT CHURCHILL WOULD INVITE THE OPPOSITION LEADER, CLEMENT R.ATTLEE TO ACCOMPANY HIM TO INSURE THE CONTINUITY OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY IN THE EVENT THE LABOR PARTY SHOULD WIN THE ELECTION.

THE PRIME MINISTER HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THE POSSIBILITY THAT HE MIGHT BE OUT OF THE COUNTRY WHEN BRITAIN CASTS ITS BALLOTS. THIS HAS RAISED SOME SPECULATION OVER THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE BIG THREE MEETING MIGHT BE SCHEDULED BETWEEN JUNE 30 AND JULY 5.

MEANWHILE, INFORMED LONDON QUARTERS DISCOUNTED PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL AT BERLIN TUESDAY HAD ENDED ABRUPTLY IN A STRAINED ATMOSPHERE.

THESE SOURCES SAID THAT GEN.EISENHOWER AND FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY HAD CONCLUDED ALL BUSINESS THAT WAS ON THE AGENDA FOR THE FIRST MEETING WITH MARSHAL ZHUKOV, THAT THEY HAD BEEN AWARDED RUSSIA'S HIGHEST MILITARY HONOR, THAT THEY ATTENDED THE FIRST PART OF THE SOVIET BANQUET ARRANGED FOR THEM WITHOUT THEIR ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE, AND THAT THEY LEFT BERLIN TUESDAY EVENING ONLY BECAUSE OF PRE-ARRANGED PLANS AND LACK OF COMMUNICATIONS TO ENABLE THEM TO ADVISE THEIR HEADQUARTERS OF A CHANGE IN PLANS.

THE SECRECY WHICH HAS COVERED SOVIET OPERATIONS WITHIN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE, AS WELL AS IN OTHER PARTS OF EUROP WHERE THE MOVEMENT OF OUTSIDE NEWSPAPERMEN HAS REMAINED FORBIDDEN, HAS CAUSED SIMILAR CONFUSION.

BUT, IN VIEW OF THE ABSENCE OF ANNOUNCED REASONS FOR THE NEWS BLACK-OUT IN THE AREA--APART FROM THOSE POSSIBLY INVOLVED IN SCATTERED REMNANTS OF GUERRILLA RESISTANCE--IT WAS CONSIDERED HERE THAT THERE WERE THESE TWO POSSIBLE REASONS FOR SECRECY:

1. AN ATTEMPT TO CARRY OUT POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM "OUTSIDE."
2. REDEPLOYMENT OF RED ARMY TROOPS.

DA535PEW

A183
(175)

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC SOURCES CLOSE TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TONIGHT THAT AN AGREEMENT WOULD BE SIGNED WITH MARSHAL TITO TOMORROW BRINGING TRIESTE AND ALL COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN TRIESTE AND AUSTRIA "DEFINITELY UNDER AN ANGLO-AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT."

THIS BELGRADE AGREEMENT, THE SOURCE SAID, IS EXPECTED TO "TERMINATE IN A VERY SATISFACTORY MANNER A DISPUTE WHICH AT ONE TIME WAS VERY THREATENING AND CRITICAL."

IT WAS INDICATED THE ACCORD WOULD RESULT IN YUGOSLAV TROOPS LEAVING THE ADRIATIC PORT, WHICH HAS BEEN IN CONTENTION SINCE GERMANY'S CAPITULATION.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, AT THE HEIGHT OF THE CONTROVERSY ACCUSED TITO OF ACTING LIKE HITLER IN ATTEMPTING TO OCCUPY THE PORT. THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS HAVE CONTENDED THAT THE AREA SHOULD BE OCCUPIED BY THE WESTERN ALLIES PENDING A PEACE SETTLEMENT DETERMINING FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE TERRITORY, WHICH IS CLAIMED BOTH BY ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

TITO ALREADY HAS WITHDRAWN HIS FORCES FROM CARINTHIA IN AUSTRIA. BOTH NEW ZEALAND AND YUGOSLAV TROOPS HAVE BEEN IN TRIESTE, BUT ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE NOT YET TAKEN OVER THEIR DUTIES IN THE CITY. THE YUGOSLAVS SET UP A MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THEIR OWN AS SOON AS THEY MOVED IN.

RQ/DA232PEW JUN 9 1945

A97
(140)

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT MARSHAL TITO HAD TOLD A DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAV CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN THAT "OUR CHURCH SHOULD BE NATIONAL," AND "CLOSELY BOUND WITH THE REST OF THE SLAVS."

TITO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING AT ZAGREB ON JUNE 5:

"YOU MAY BE STARTLED BY MY FIRM STAND FOR NATIONALISM, BUT TOO MUCH OF OUR BLOOD HAS BEEN SPILLED AND I HAVE SEEN TOO MUCH SUFFERING AMONG THE PEOPLE, AND CONSEQUENTLY I DESIRE THE CATHOLIC CLERGY IN CROATIA TO BE LINKED WITH THE PEOPLE IN A NATIONALLY BETTER WAY THAN IT HAS BEEN UP TO NOW.

"I MUST STATE FRANKLY THAT I DO NOT ASSUME ANY RIGHT TO DENOUNCE ROME, YOUR SUPREME ROMAN INSTITUTION. INDEED I DO NOT. BUT I MUST SAY THAT I VIEW MATTERS CRITICALLY IN THIS RESPECT, AS THAT INSTITUTION ALWAYS HAS INCLINED TOWARDS ITALY RATHER THAN TOWARDS OUR OWN PEOPLE. I WOULD LIKE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CROATIA TO HAVE MORE INDEPENDENCE.

"WE WANT TO CREATE A LARGE CONCERT OF SOUTHERN SLAVS. THIS COMMUNITY WILL CONTAIN BOTH ORTHODOX AND CATHOLIC PEOPLE WHO SHOULD BE CLOSELY BOUND WITH THE REST OF THE SLAVS. THERE CERTAINLY WILL BE MORE ORTHODOX THAN CATHOLICS IN IT."

MJ916AEW

30.24-273 95-

B78 (Q) (120)

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-THIRTEEN U.S.NAVY TANK LANDING SHIPS WHICH HAVE BEEN REINFORCING ALLIED TROOPS ON THE CONTINENT SINCE D-DAY HAVE JUST COMPLETED THEIR LAST MISSION IN EUROPE---CARRYING 2,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO NORWAY, U.S.NAVY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

CMDR. BERTRAM R.ROBB OF DETROIT COMMANDED THE FLOTILLA. ITS LAST MISSION WAS STARTED AT LE HARVE ON MAY 30 WHEN THE TROOPS AND THEIR VEHICLES WERE HEADED FOR OSLO. THE CRAFT HAD TO DODGE FLOATING MINES WHICH STILL INFEST THE NORTH SEA AND OSLO FJORD.

THE AMERICANS LANDED IN OSLO JUNE 4 IN DISARMING THE GERMAN FORCES THERE. THE TROOPS ARE OF THE 447TH REGIMENT WHICH FOUGHT IN ITALY, SOUTHERN FRANCE AND GERMANY. MANY ARE OF NORWEGIAN BIRTH OR DESCENT AND WERE HAND PICKED FOR THE ASSIGNMENT.

RH1056PEW

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A109
(120)

PARIS, JUNE 8-(AP)-JEAN A.BRUNNER, COMMANDER OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES ARMY SHOULD SUPERVISE PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION AND TROOP TRAINING RATHER THAN THE OLD STATE NATIONAL GUARDS.

HIS STATEMENT MADE AFTER A THREE-WEEK SURVEY IN EUROPE, WAS A REVERSAL OF THE PREVIOUS VETERANS OF FOREIGN WAR STAND WHICH HAD ADVOCATED TRAINING BY THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

"I AM CONVINCED NOW THAT THE ARMY WOULD DO A BETER JOB," BRUNNER EXPLAINED. "PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION UNDER NATIONAL GUARD SUPERVISION WOULD DIVIDE OUR FORCES BY STATES."

BRUNNER SAID THAT WHEN PEACE FINALLY COMES "THERE IS GOING TO BE A DEPRESSION AND WE CAN'T AVOID IT." HE SAID THERE WOULD BE A REAL SCRAMBLE FOR JOBS AND THAT HE WAS ADVISING SOLDIERS "TO TAKE BACK THEIR OLD JOBS" AND TO TRY FARMING.

DY1107PEW

[illegible] OF TROUBLE [illegible] AND DIFFERENCES. ADD PARIS XX THE BRITISH

RUSSIA, LIKE THE U.S., BRITAIN AND CHINA, HAD YET MADE NO FORMAL REPLY TO FRANCE'S INVITATION TO A "BIG FIVE" CONFERENCE ON THE MIDDLE EAST. AN ARTICLE IN THEINFLUENTIAL MOSCOW NEWSPAPER PRAVDA TODAY POSSIBLY WAS SIGNIFICANT.

IT SAID RUSSIA'S POSITION REGARDING COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND DEPENDENT COUNTRIES WAS VERY CLEAR, COMING FROM THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION ABOUT THE RIGHTS OF EACH NATION TO SELF-ADMINISTRATION AND FULL NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

RQ521PEW

(125)

PARIS, JUNE 8-(AP)-FRENCH MOTHERS WEPT TODAY AT THE SIGHT OF 165 POLISH AND HUNGARIAN CHILDREN LIBERATED FROM BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP WHO ARRIVED AT THE EAST STATION. THE CHILDREN WILL BE PLACED IN A SPECIAL RECEPTION CENTER WHERE THEIR FUTURE WILL BE PLANNED.

ALL THE CHILDREN WERE FROM FOUR TO 16-YEAR-OLD ORPHANS. MANY HAD SEEN THEIR PARENTS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS SHOT BY THE GERMANS.

ONE BOY WAS CARRIED BECAUSE HE WAS TOO SMALL AND SICK TO WALK. HE LOOKED TO BE ONLY TWO, BUT THIS CORRESPONDENT WAS TOLD HE WAS EIGHT.

FOUR GIRLS IN THEIR EARLY TEENS SAT STARING OUT THE TRAIN WINDOW WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST GLIMMER OF INTEREST IN THEIR YELLOWED, AGING FACES. THE GIRLS' MINDS HAD BEEN UNHINGED BY THE THINGS THEY HAD BEEN THROUGH.

MOST OF THE BOYS WERE IN KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS WITH NEW SHOES GIVEN BY THE RED CROSS. THE GIRLS WERE IN BRIGHT COTTON DRESSES.

DA147PEW

A159
(125)
PARIS, JUNE 8-(AP)-MARSHAL PETAIN SAID TODAY HE WAS SECRETLY NEGOTIATING A TREATY WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AT THE TIME OF HIS FIRST MEETING, AS VICHY CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT, WITH HITLER AFTER FRANCE FELL.
(OFFICIAL)

BRITISH SOURCES CONFIRMED THAT CHURCHILL WAS IN COMMUNICATION WITH PETAIN, AS THE OLD MARSHAL STATED "TRYING TO LEARN ANYTHING WE COULD ABOUT THE VICHY GOVERNMENT," BUT SAID NO TREATY WAS SIGNED.)

PETAIN TOLD THE HIGH COURT COMMISSION QUESTIONING HIM AS A PRELIMINARY TO HIS TRIAL ON A CHARGE OF TREASON THAT IF DETAILS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHURCHILL COULD BE DISCLOSED THE WORLD WOULD LEARN THE TRUE SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS. BUT HE ADDED THAT DETAILS COULD NOT BE DISCLOSED UNLESS THE BRITISH CONSENTED.

HE SAID THE SCUTTLING OF THE FRENCH FLEET AT TOULON WAS "AN INEVITABLE SACRIFICE." HE SAID IT WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE FLEET TO HAVE ESCAPED TO NORTH AFRICA.

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DA1255PEW

A45 (170)
BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR
PARIS, JUNE 8-(AP)-HEINRICH BERNHARD OELERICH, LEADING GERMAN AIRCRAFT INVENTOR, WAS IN ALLIED HANDS TODAY AND SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID HE HAD OFFERED HIS JET PLANE SECRETS AND DESIGNS TO THE AMERICAN ARMY.

OELERICH'S SURRENDER TO U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY HEADQUARTERS, WHICH SAID THE INVENTOR HAD DESIGNED AND PRODUCED THE ME-262 JET FIGHTER AND IMPROVED THE ME-109, ME-110 AND FW-190 FOR THE LUFTWAFFE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME SHORTLY AFTER ALEXANDER DE SEVERSKY, NOTED AVIATION WRITER AND DESIGNER, REPORTED THAT AN EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF THE MESSERSCHMITT-264, FOUR-ENGINED JET-PROPELLED TRANSATLANTIC ROUNDTRIP BOMBER, HAD BEEN DISCOVERED BY THE ALLIES IN FRANCE.

DE SEVERSKY SAID REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, CAPTURED LUFTWAFFE HEAD, HAD TOLD HIM AND GEN. CARL A.SPAATZ, U.S. AIRFORCE CHIEF, THE GERMANS PLANNED TO USE ME-264'S AGAINST THE UNITED STATES WITHIN A FEW MONTHS IF THE WAR HAD NOT ENDED. THE MODEL, DE SEVERSKY SAID, WAS IN ITS FINAL STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT.

SEVERSKY, WHO PREDICTED THAT BEFORE THE WAR WITH JAPAN ENDED THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE MIGHT HAVE PLANES IN OPERATION WITH A NON-STOP RANGE OF 10,000 MILES, IS IN EUROPE ON A SPECIAL MISSION FOR SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON.

M546AEW

B68 (Q)
(300)
BY HOWARD COWAN
BAD GASTEIN, AUSTRIA, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE 137 JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL INTERNED BY THE AMERICANS AT THIS PICTURESQUE ALPINE RESORT HAD NO CHOICE ABOUT FALLING INTO AMERICAN OR RUSSIAN HANDS, A SPOKESMAN FOR THEM SAID TODAY.

TOSHIO YAMANAKA, SAN FRANCISCO-BORN SECRETARY OF JAPANESE AMBASSADOR LT.GEN.HIROSHI OSHIMA, SAID:

"WE HAD NO CHOICE. THE GERMANS MOVED US HERE APRIL 16 AND INFORMED US THIS WOULD BE THE SEAT OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT. THIS WAS TO BE THE CAPITAL OF THE REDOUBT AREA WHICH THE GERMANS WERE TO ESTABLISH. THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE STAFF WAS MOVED HERE. SO WERE THE OTHER LEGATIONS." (THE DIPLOMATS PRESUMABLY WOULD HAVE PREFERRED TO GET IN THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS, WITH WHOM THEIR NATION IS NOT AT WAR. ABOUT 200 OTHER MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC STAFF RECENTLY ARRIVED IN MOSCOW.)

SINCE THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HOLDS NO MORE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL, YAMANAKA ADDED, "WE MUST EITHER BE EXCHANGED FOR PRISONERS OF WAR OR JUST REMAIN IN INTERNMENT."

SEVENTY-SIX OF THE JAPANESE ARE QUARTERED IN THE HOTEL ASTORIA AND THE REMAINDER IN THE EQUALLY LUXURIOUS KURTHAUS NEXT DOOR. THEY ARE BEING GUARDED BY A DETACHMENT FROM MAJ.GEN.JOHN W.O'DANIEL'S THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION.

"THEY WORRY THE LIFE OUT OF US," SAID PFC.LOUIS P.VIVOLO, 24 CHARTER ST., BOSTON. "THEY GOT ALL THEIR WOMEN AND KIDS WITH THEM AND THEIR LIQUOR. YOU OUGHT TO SEE THE STUFF WE TRUCK IN THERE FOR THEM."

BUT HE SAID THEY WERE ALWAYS COMPLAINING.

YAMANAKA DECLARED "WE DON'T GET ENOUGH EXERCISE" AND "THE FOOD SITUATION IS RATHER SERIOUS."

FIFTEEN JAPANESE ARE PERMITTED OUT AT ONE TIME FOR EXERCISE IN AN AREA ABOUT 200 YARDS LONG.

VIVOLO, WITH 113 POINTS TOWARD DISCHARGE, IS READY TO GO BACK TO BOSTON. ON THE GUARD DUTY WITH HIM WERE PFC.CHARLES BIDDLE OF ROSSVILLE, GA., PVT.EDWARD KITE OF DELPHI, IND., AND PVT.WILLIAM KINSLOW OF COLFAX, IND. LT.RANDOLPH SUMMERALL OF ISOLA, MISS., IS THE COMPANY COMMANDER.

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JJ1011AEW

B113
KX BA
(140)
EBERSBERG, BAVARIA, JUNE 8-(AP)-AN OFFER OF FIVE GERMAN "SS" DIVISIONS TO SERVE THE U.S. ARMY AS MERCENARIES TO FIGHT THE JAPANESE HAS BEEN REJECTED, LT. COL. C.V. CLIFTON, SUMNER, WASH., SAID TODAY.

CLIFTON, WHO WITH MAJ. WILLIAM VIVIAN OF NITRO, W.VA., IS IN CHARGE OF BREAKING UP THE GERMAN FIRST ARMY ALONG WITH ITS 4,000 WOMEN "HELPERS," SAID "BOTH THE MAJOR AND I WERE APPROACHED BY SS TROOPS WHO OFFERED TO GIVE US FIVE DIVISIONS TO FIGHT AGAINST JAPAN.

"WE LET THEM KNOW THE UNITED STATES ARMY DIDN'T FIGHT ON A MERCENARY BASIS."

IN CLASSIFYING SURRENDERED GERMAN SOLDIERS, SS TROOPS ARE BEING HANDLED SEPARATELY FROM THE RANK AND FILE OF THE WEHRMACHT CHIEFLY BECAUSE MANY OF THE EARLY ONES WERE VOLUNTEERS IN THE ELITE NAZI CORPS AND WERE SATURATED WITH NAZI IDEOLOGY. MANY SS TROOPS, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN DRAWN FROM THE IDLE AIR FORCE OR SERVICE UNITS AND WOULD BE RANKED AS ORDINARY SOLDIERS. BUT NO CHANCES ARE BEING TAKEN WITH THEM.

HJ128AEW

30.24-27397

BY HOWARD COWAN

BAD GASTEIN, AUSTRIA, JUNE 8-(AP)-DR.FRIEDRICH BERGIUS, GERMAN CHEMIST, ASKED AMERICAN AUTHORITIES TODAY FOR PERMISSION TO RESUME PRODUCTION OF A PROTEIN FOOD WHICH HE SAID WAS DERIVED FROM WASTE WOOD. NO ACTION WAS TAKEN IMMEDIATELY ON HIS REQUEST.

HIS GOAL IS TO GET PLANTS AT REGENSBURG AND MANNHEIM BACK INTO PRODUCTION. HE SAID THEY COULD REFINE 800 TONS OF DRY YEAST MONTHLY FROM "WOOD SUGAR," ENOUGH TO PROVIDE A MONTHLY DIET SUBSTITUTE FOR MEAT, EGGS, BUTTER AND MILK FOR 1,700,000 PERSONS.

THE 61-YEAR-OLD SCIENTIST'S SYNTHETIC OIL PROCESS WAS ONE OF THE CORNERSTONES IN THE NAZI WAR ECONOMY. HE WON THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY IN 1931.

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BERGIUS EXPLAINED THAT THE SYNTHETIC FOOD PROCESS IS NOT NEW, THE REGENSBURG AND MANNHEIM PLANTS HAVING PRODUCED DRY YEAST AND DEXTROSE FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.

BEFORE THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TOOK OVER THE PROJECT SMALL AMOUNTS OF PROTEIN FOOD HAD BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO CIVILIANS, WHO COULD BUY A TWO AND A QUARTER POUND PACKAGE FOR ABOUT 70 CENTS. THIS AMOUNT, BERGIUS ADDED, WAS DESIGNED TO TAKE CARE OF THE MEAT, BUTTER, EGG AND MILK REQUIREMENTS IN ONE PERSON'S DIET FOR A MONTH.

HE DESCRIBED THE PRODUCT AS FLAKY AND POWDERY WITH THE COLOR OF BROWN SUGAR AND A MALTY FLAVOR PLEASING TO TASTE.

ANY KIND OF WOOD--OLD LUMBER, DISCARDED CHAIRS AND SHINGLES--CAN BE USED IN MANUFACTURING "WOOD SUGAR" FROM WHICH DRY YEAST IS REFINED, BERGIUS SAID. A BAMBOO GROWING IN MARSHY LANDS ALONG THE COAST OF ITALY BETWEEN VENICE AND TRIESTE HAS BEEN PROVED BY RECENT EXPERIMENTS TO YIELD ABOUT FOUR TIMES AS MUCH "WOOD SUGAR" AS ANY OTHER KIND OF WOOD, HE ASSERTED. QQ1039AEW

BY DAN [redacted]EDE LUCE

LUENEBERG, GERMANY, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE MOST HATED GERMAN IN DENMARK, LT. GEN. GUENTHER PANCKE, HAS ASSERTED HITLER ORDERED HIM TO "TO PURSUE A POLICY OF MURDER AS REPRISAL AGAINST DANISH PATRIOTS AND THIS WAS DONE AGAINST MY WILL AND BETTER JUDGMENT,"

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AN OFFICIAL BRITISH SECOND ARMY STATEMENT SAID TODAY.

PANCKE WAS CHIEF OF THE GERMAN SS IN DENMARK. HE SURRENDERED TO BRITISH AUTHORITIES AT FLENSBURG, GERMANY, MAY 21, BUT DISCLOSURE OF HIS ARREST WAS MADE ONLY YESTERDAY, THE BRITISH STATEMENT SHOWED.

HE WAS HELD UNDER HEAVY GUARD BY THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY AND REPORTEDLY WILL BE FLOWN TO ENGLAND SOON.

PNACKE'S STORY, AS REPORTED BY THE BRITISH:

HE WAS REFUSED AN AUDIENCE WHEN HE TELEPHONED SS CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER FROM COPENHAGEN MAY 2, SO HE WAITED WHILE THE GERMAN PLENIPOTENTIARY, DR. WERNER BEST, TALKED WITH GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ. BEST CAME BACK THREE DAYS LATER WITH ORDERS THAT PANCKE [redacted] "ON NO ACCOUNT MUST SURRENDER TO THE DANES, BUT MUST GO UNDERGROUND BECAUSE IT IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE REICH THAT HE SHOULD NOT BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL."

(180) AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON, JUNE 8-(AP)-WITT HANCOCK, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO HAS BEEN MISSING FOR THREE YEARS, APPARENTLY HAD A PREMONITION OF DEATH, NBC COMMENTATOR ROBERT ST. JOHN SAID TODAY.

ST.JOHN SAID ON HIS REGULAR BROADCAST THAT HE VISITED YESTERDAY IN BLUEFIELD,W.VA., AND FOUND THERE A COPY OF A BOOK WHICH HANCOCK HAD READ AS A YOUTH.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT, MISSING SINCE JAVA FELL TO THE JAPANESE, "HAD MARKED FOUR POEMS THAT HE ESPECIALLY CARED FOR"--ALL OF THEM DEALING WITH DEATH, ST.JOHN SAID, ADDING:

"HE HAD DRAWN LARGE BLACK LINES AROUND THE FAMOUS POEM WHICH GOES: 'I HAVE A RENDEZVOUS WITH DEATH, AT SOME DISPUTED BARRICADE X X X.'"

THE COMMENTATOR SERVED AS AN AP CORRESPONDENT IN BELGRADE WHILE HANCOCK WAS AT ISTANBUL BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

ST.JOHN RECALLED THAT HANCOCK WAS THEN TRANSFERRED TO INDIA AND AFTER PEARL HARBOR BECAME A BATTLE FRONT CORRESPONDENT, WINDING IP IN JAVA.

JAVA DIDN'T HOLD OUT FOR LONG," ST.JOHN SAID. "THE LAST MAN OFF JAVA BROUGHT BACK WORD THAT SOMEHOW IN THE CONFUSION WITT HANCOCK WHO SEEMED TO HAVE SUCH A HEALTHY ZEST FOR LIVING, HAD BEEN LEFT BEHIND."

FR121 2PEW

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30.24-27399

PANCKE DECLINED "BECAUSE I COULDN 'T SPEAK DANISH" AND WITH HIS AIDE, HE HID OVERNIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF A GESTAPO AGENT IN COPENHAGEN.

THE NEXT DAY HE NOTIFIED BEST HE INTENDED TO STAY IN COPENHAGEN,

-2- PANCKE X X IN CENENHXXX COPENHAGEN, JUN 9 1945

KXXNXXXXN "EVEN IF I SHOULD BE SHOT AT MY DESK," BUT AFTER TALKING WITH A CAPTAIN IN THE GERMAN MARINE XXXXX POLICE, HE DECIDED TO FLEE TO GERMANY BY SEA.

DISGUISED AS A MARINE POLICEMAN, PANCKE USED A FORGED PAYBOOK TO BLUFF HIS WAY THROUGH 12 SEARCHES BY DANISH GUARDS ON HIS WAY TO THE HARBOR. HE LANDED ON THE GERMAN COAST AT KAPELLEN AND WENT TO GLUCKSBURG, ATTEMPTING IN VAIN TO FIND HIMMLER.

PANCKE SAID HE BELIEVED DOENTIZ WANTED HIM TO EVADE TRIAL FOR TWO REASONS--BECAUSE HE DISSOLVED THE DANISH XXXXX POLICE LAST SEPTEMBER AND INTERNED 2,000 OF THE FORCE IN NEUENGAMME CAMP, GERMANY, WHERE 200 OF THEM DIED, AND XXXXXXX BECAUSE AT A CONFERENCE IN SEPTEMBER, 1943, HITLER PERSONALLY DICTATED THE XX REPRISAL POLICY OF "MURDER" AGAINST DANISH X PATRIOTS, "A POLICY WHICH I CARRIED OUT IN OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS."

APRB DELUCES 1235 THROUGH 3RD GAW 1145AEW

LUENEBURG, GERMANY, JUNE 8-(AP)-A MONOCLED YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, WHO ALLEGEDLY SERVED IN THE GERMAN WAFFEN SS AND BOASTED OF COMMITTING ATROCITIES IN POLAND AND RECRUITING BRITISH TRAITORS FOR GERMANY, WILL BE FLOWN TO XXXXXXXXXXXXXX "HIGHER LEVEL" AUTHORITIES FROM BRITISH SECOND ARMY HEADQUARTERS TODAY, A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID.

THE SAME SERGEANT MAJOR WHO GUARDED SS CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER HAS BEEN ASSIGNED AS GUARD.

A STAFF OFFICER IDENTIFIED THE PRISONER AS THOMAS HELLER JUN 9 1945 COOPER, ALIAS TOM OR PETER BOOTCHER AND SAID HE WAS BORN IN 1919 AT CHISWICK, ENGLAND, OF A BRITISH FATHER AND A GERMAN MOTHER.

HE WAS DESCRIBED AS AN ARDENT NAZI WHO CAME TO GERMANY TWO MONTHS BEFORE THE WAR 'S OUTBREAK. HE WORE SCRAPS OF A BRITISH UNIFORM AND CARRIED A BRITISH PASSPORT ISSUED IN MAY, 1939, WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED IN THE AMERICAN MILITARY ZONE AND HANDED OVER TO A BRITISH LIAISON OFFICER.

APRB DELUCES 11250 GAW1217 PEW

BERN ,SWITZERLAND, JUNE 8--(AP)--THE QUESTION OF WHETHER ANY ALLEGED WAR CRIMINAL FOUND ON SWISS SOIL ~~BY~~ SHOULD BE INTERNED HERE OR HANDED OVER TO THE ALLIES HAS NOT YET ARISEN, ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANZ STAEMPFLI TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY.

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HE SAID EDDA CIANO, MUSSOLINI'S DAUGHTER, HAD BEEN GRANTED ENTRY INTO SWITZERLAND AS A "POLITICAL REFUGEE WHOSE LIFE WAS ENDANGERED AND WOULD STILL BE IN DANGER IF EXPELLED NOW."

HE SAID SHE WAS FLEEING FROM THE GESTAPO WHEN SHE CROSSED THE FRONTIER, BUT WAS LIKELY IN MORE DANGER FROM ITALIAN PARTISANS IF SHE REENTERED ITALY NOW.

MUSSOLINI'S WIDOW ON THE OTHER HAND WAS DENIED ENTRY BECAUSE SHE WAS NOT CONSIDERED IN MORTAL DANGER AND BECAUSE SHE ARRIVED WITH A GROUP WHICH APPEARED DUBIOUS TO BORDER OFFICIALS.

ASKED IF AN ALLEGED WAR CRIMINAL FOUND HERE WOULD BE HANDED OVER OR GRANTED SANCTUARY BECAUSE HIS LIFE WAS ENDANGERED, STAEMPFLI REPLIED GAVE HIS ANSWER THAT THE QUESTION HAD NOT YET ARISEN.

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A PURGE OF NAZIS AMONG SWITZERLAND'S LARGE GERMAN COLONY IS PROCEEDING SYSTEMATICALLY BUT LEGALLY, HE ADDED, WITH UPWARDS OF 1,000 EXPELLED AFTER ASSURANCES FROM ALLIED OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES THAT THEY WERE READY TO RECEIVE THEM.

APR 1650 WERNERS CCC 302P

VATICAN CITY, JUNE 8--(AP)--THE VATICAN OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED BARON ERNST VON WEIZSAECKER TODAY THAT HIS MISSION AS GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE WAS TERMINATED. AN ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED THAT HE WILL BE PERMITTED TO REMAIN AT THE VATICAN "AS A GUEST."

BRIAS 02300 MB/550P

MOSCOW, JUNE 8--(AP)-- THE TASS NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THE RED ARMY HAD ERECTED A MEMORIAL ON THE SITE OF THE CZECH VILLAGE OF LIDICE WHICH WAS ORED OUT BY THE GERMANS DURING THEIR OCCUPATION IN RETALIATION FOR THE SLAYING OF REINHARD HEYDRICH, REICH PROTECTOR

30.24-27401

FOR BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA.

THE AGENCY SAID THE MONUMENT WAS DEDICATED AS A SYMBOL TO CZECH-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

JUN 9 1945

PW GILMORES 00900--JA--627A

MOSCOW, JUNE 8 --(AP)-- THE MOSCOW RADIO TONIGHT TERMED [redacted] "MYSTERIOUS AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE" A RECENT DECLARATION OF LORD WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COMMISSION, THAT THE COMMISSION DESIRED TO KEEP ITS WORK SECRET FOR THE PRESENT.

COMMENTING ON A RECENT EDITORIAL IN THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN REFERRING TO THE "VEIL OF MYSTERY" IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY, MIKHAIL MIKHAILOV, RUSSIAN COMMENTATOR, SAID IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR IN LONDON [redacted] THAT "EVERYTHING HAPPENING ON GERMAN TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY THE RED ARMY IS DISCUSSED DIRECTLY AND FRANKLY X X X."

"THEN [redacted] JUST WHY DOES THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN HAVE TO COME OUT WITH SUCH A FRIVOLOUS SUGGESTION OF A RUSSIAN VEIL OF MYSTERY? X X X" THE COMMENTATOR ASSERTED.

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"IF ONE IS LOOKING FOR SOMETHING REALLY MYSTERIOUS AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE

X X X FIRST [redacted] PLACE SHOULD BE GIVEN THE LATEST STATEMENT BY LORD WRIGHT

X X X THAT THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS REPRESENTED ON THE (WAR CRIMES) COMMISSION

WISHED TO KEEP ITS WORK SECRET FOR THE PRESENT."

CAMPBELLS-2-

MIKHAILOV SAID WRIGHT'S STATEMENT WAS "DISTINCTLY OUT OF PLACE [redacted]

PARTICULARLY WHEN ONE CONSIDERS CERTAIN DISGRACEFUL FACTS.

"ONE OF THE GREATEST WAR CRIMINALS ALIVE, PIERRE LAVAL, IS STILL ENJOYING HOSPITALITY IN MADRID X X X . GREAT CARE FOR WAR CRIMINALS STILL IS BEING SHOWN IN SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND, COUNTRIES WHICH ARE VERY FOND OF TALKING ABOUT THEIR NEUTRALITY WHILE THEY ARE ACTUALLY EVEN NOW HELPING THE NAZIS EVERY WAY THEY CAN."

APR-CAMPBELL82232 THRU THIRD-DH-533PEW

TRIESTE, JUNE 8--(AP)--TEN THOUSAND MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN MARCHED INTO THE PIAZZA UNITA TODAY AND DEMONSTRATED FOR TWO HOURS AGAINST [redacted] FASCISM. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE [redacted] ITALY-SLOVENE ANTI-FASCIST LEAGUE SPONSORED THE DEMONSTRATION, DURING WHICH ALLIED TROOPS WERE ORDERED OFF THE STREETS.

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THE DISPLAY, WHICH INVOLVED MARCHING OF THOUSANDS OF FACTORY WORKERS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY, WENT OFF WITHOUT ANY REPORTED INCIDENT. MANY ITALIANS IN TRIESTE HAD SPREAD RUMORS THAT THERE WOULD BE TROUBLE, WITH SOME SUGGESTING THE DEMONSTRATION HAD BEEN ARRANGED AS AN ANTI-BRITISH SHOW.

A NUMBER OF BRITISH ARMY AND NAVAL OFFICERS WATCHED THE DEMONSTRATION FROM A BALCONY OVERLOOKING THE SQUARE. [redacted] SPEAKERS CONDEMNED FASCISM AND DEMANDED THAT EVERY FASCIST BE [redacted] HUNTED DOWN.

THE DEMONSTRATION CAME AS RUMORS MULTIPLED THAT THE YUGOSALVAS WERE ABOUT TO TURN OVER ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY TO THE ALLI[redacted] THE ALLIED [redacted] MILITARH GOVERNMENT, BUT THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION.

APL THROUGH SECOND [redacted] 2045 MB/95CP

OF PLUNDER AND IF A LIMBURG PEASANT ATTEMPTS TO DEMAND HIS PROPERTY BACK THE GERMAN FARMER FETCHES THE ALLIED MILITARY POLICE."

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT DE NIEUWE EEUW COMMENTED THAT THOUSANDS OF SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS WERE BEING PRINTED FOR GERMAN YOUTH, WHILE THERE WAS NO PAPER AVAILABLE FOR NEHTERLANDS SCHOOLBOOKS OR PAPERS.

DA1129AEW

YUGOSLAV

ROME, JUNE 8--(AP)--A USUALLY RELIABLE INFORMANT SAID TONIGHT THAT AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND MARSHAL TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA ON THE CONTROVERSY AT TRIESTE AND IN VENEZIA GIULIA PROVINCE APPEARED TO BE NEAR WITH EXCELLENT PROSPECTS THAT A SETTLEMENT WOULD BE SIGNED IN BELGRADE IN [redacted] WITHIN SEVERAL DAYS.

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THIS SOURCE, WHO COULD NOT BE NAMED, GAVE NO INDICATION OF THE TERMS OF THE PROSPECTIVE AGREEMENT. JUNE 8/45 02-30 /3:25P

BRITISH TROOPS HOLD POSITIONS IN THE AREA, [redacted]

NETHERLANDS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TWO DUTCH NEWSPAPERS WERE QUOTED BY THE NETHERLANDS RADIO TODAY AS COMPLAINING ABOUT "BENEVOLENT ATTENTION OF THE PART OF THE ALLIED ADMINISTRATION" TOWARD THE GERMANS WHILE PEOPLE IN SOME AREAS OF THE LIBERATED NETHERLANDS" HAVE BEEN LEFT TO STARVE IN A MOST DISGUSTING WAY."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID DE NIEUWE EEUW REFERRED TO REPORTS FROM LONDON ON RESTORATION OF UTILITIES AND ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES IN RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED BERLIN AND ASKED: "TO WHAT DO THE HORDES OF TEUTONS OWE THIS BENEVOLENT ATTENTION ON THE PART OF THE ALLIED ADMINISTRATION WHILE ROBBED ALLIES ARE BEING LEFT TO THEIR OWN DEVICES AND TOLD TO FEND FOR THEMSELVES?"

HET DAGBLAD VOOR NOORD OF LIMBURG WAS QUOTED AS SAYING: "OUR PEASANTS ARE WITHOUT HORSES BUT ONLY A FEW KILOMETERS FURTHER ON, ACROSS THE GERMAN FRONTIER, GERMAN FARMERS HAVE PLENTY OF HORSES, AND ARE NOT TROUBLED ABOUT MINEFIELDS. X X X THEY LIVE AMIDST THEIR NEST

30.24-27403

AUSTRALIAN THIRD DIVISION TROOPS FORCED TWO CROSSINGS OF THE PEPERU RIVER IN SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND AGAINST STIFF JAPANESE OPPOSITION, THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED.

THE TROOPS WERE SUPPORTED BY TWO HEAVY AIR STRIKES AND AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE. THE ADVANCE DOWN THE BUIN ROAD FROM THE HONGARI AND POROREI RIVER AREAS IS MEETING WITH CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS.

IN NEW GUINEA, THE BATTLE FOR IMPORTANT AND DOMINATING POSITIONS ON HIGH GROUND BEHIND WEWAK IS CONTINUING, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WITH THE JAPANESE OFFERING STIFF RESISTANCE ON HEAVILY BUNKERED RIDGES AND SLOPES.

WW541APW

JUN 9 1945

A156

CAIRO, JUNE 8-(AP)-U.S.SENATOR HAWKES (R-NJ), MEMBER OF A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE STUDYING WORLD COMMUNICATIONS, SAID TODAY THAT "LIBERTY IS ALMOST IN DIRECT PROPORTION TO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS IN ALMOST DIRECT PROPORTION TO COMMUNICATIONS."

THE SENATOR DECLARED THE UNITED STATES MUST NEGOTIATE FOR ITSELF AN EQUITABLE COMMUNICATIONS ARRANGEMENT WITH OTHER NATIONS. THERE MUST BE EQUALIZATION OF RATES AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO TRANSMIT VIEWPOINTS AROUND THE WORLD, HAWKES TOLD A CORRESPONDENT.

THE COMMITTEE WILL RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES JUNE 18 AND REPORT IMMEDIATELY TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

DA1248PEW

JERUSALEM, JUNE 8-(AP)-A GROUP OF 546 PALESTINIAN JEWS LIBERATED FROM GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS ARRIVED TODAY FROM ENGLAND BY WAY OF EGYPT. MOST OF THEM WERE FREED BY AMERICANS IN THE KASSEL REGION.

SN1105PEW

A104FX

WITH THE TENTH ARMY ON OKINAWA, JUNE 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO WOMEN WERE WITH A GROUP OF JAPANESE KILLED DURING AN ATTEMPT TO INFILTRATE MARINE LINES SOUTH OF NAHA LAST NIGHT. THEIR BODIES WERE FOUND WITH THOSE OF SEVEN NIPPONESE SOLDIERS IN FRONT OF THE LEATHERNECK POSITIONS. THEY WERE ARMED WITH HAND GRENADES BUT DID NOT CARRY RIFLES.

OFFICERS OF THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS MARINE CORPS SAID, HOWEVER, THIS IS ONE OF THE FEW INSTANCES WHERE WOMEN WERE FOUND WITH JAPANESE SOLDIERS. EARLIER IN THE CAMPAIGN, WHILE THE MARINES WERE SWEEPING THE NORTHERN TWO-THIRDS OF THE ISLAND, NUMEROUS JAPANESE SOLDIERS ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE BY MASQUERADING IN WOMEN'S CLOTHING.

SF644APW

(360)

(BY S. SGT. WALTER H. WOOD AND SGT. LEO T. BATT, MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENTS, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

SHURI, OKINAWA (DELAYED)-- A PROMISE MADE TO THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM H. RUPERTUS WHEN HE GAVE UP COMMAND OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION HAS BEEN KEPT---THE AMERICAN FLAG WHICH HIS MEN PLANTED AT CAPE GLOUCESTER AND PELELIU NOW FLIES OVER SHURI CASTLE.

WHEN MAJOR GENERAL PEDRO A. DEL VALLE TOOK OVER THE COMMAND OF THE FIRST DIVISION, HE ASSURED GENERAL REPERTUS THAT THE SAME FLAG WOULD FLY FOR THE THIRD TIME OVER TERRITORY THE FIRST WRESTED FROM THE JAPANESE.

GENERAL REPERTUS DIED IN WASHINGTON MARCH 25, A WEEK BEFORE THE MEN OF HIS FORMER COMMAND SWARMED ASHORE ON OKINAWA. ON MAY 30---

THEIR HONOR THEIR DEAD FIGHTING MEN--GENEK

JUN 9 1945

THE MEN OF HIS FORMER COMMAND SWARMED ASHORE ON OKINAWA. ON MAY 30---THE DAY AMERICANS HONOR THEIR DEAD FIGHTING MEN--GENERAL DE VALLE SENT THE SAME BATTLE-STAINED COLORS TO BE RAISED OVER SHURI CASTLE, THE KINGPIN OF THE JAPANESE DEFENSE LINE ON OKINAWA.

HE ENTRUSTED THE FLAG TO ARMY FIRST LT. DONALD F. SINN, 25, OF DIAMOND, OHIO, INSTRUCTING HIM TO CARRY THE COLORS TO THE MARINE COMMANDER IN SHURI. WHEN SINN REACHED THE CASTLE, HE TIED THE FLAG TO THE FALLEN, BULLET-RIDDLED STAFF FROM WHICH THE JAP COLORS HAD FLOWN AND GAVE IT TO MARINE LEIUT. COLONEL R. P. ROSS, JR., OF FREDERICK, MD. HIS WIFE LIVES AT WEST POINT, VA.

ROSS PLANTED THE FLAG ON THE HIGHEST RAMPART STILL STANDING IN THE SHELL-PLASTERED CASTLE. THE HIGH POINT WAS UNDER ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE AND RIFLE BULLETS WHINED PAST THE OFFICER AS HE CLIMBED TO RAISE OLD GLORY.

SHURI WAS CAPTURED THE PREVIOUS DAY BY A BATTALION OF MARINES UNDER COMMAND OF LT. COL. CHARLES W. SHELBURNE OF KERRVILLE, TEXAS, ANNIHILATING THE LAST DEFENDERS OF THE CASTLE. LATER ROSS' MEN ENTERED THE FORTRESS WHILE THE CAPTORS ADVANCED FURTHER SOUTH.

BD4WX JUN 9 1945

WHEN WE ENTERED SHURI WITH THE FLAG-BEARING PATROL, THE JAPS WERE FIRING INTO THE STRONGHOLD FROM THREE SIDES. THE OUTER RIM OF THE CASTLE WAS THE MARINES' FRONT LINE, ONLY 50 FEET FORWARD OF THE SPOT WHERE ROSS RAISED THE FLAG.

WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF THE STARS AND STRIPES LAY THE BODIES OF 35 JAPS KILLED IN A FUTILE-COUNTER ATTACK THE NIGHT BEFORE.

THE MARINES HOLDING THE LINE IN FRONT OF THE FLAG LOOKED OVER THE RIM OF THEIR FOXHOLES AND WATCHED SILENTLY AS THE FLAG UNFURLED. THEY WERE PROUD--BUT TIRED AND WEARY--AFTER 18 DAYS OF CONTINUOUS FIGHTING, THE LAST TWO WITHOUT FOOD AND WATER.

BEFORE WE LEFT SHURI CASTLE, MARINE PILOTS FLYING NAVY DIVE BOMBERS PARACHUTED FOOD AND WATER TO THE CASTLE'S NEW OCCUPANTS.

OUR FLAG FLEW OVER THE RUINS.

OSFR103PEW

A95FX

OKINAWA SITUATIONER (480)

BY AL DOPKING

WITH TENTH ARMY ON OKINAWA, JUNE 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS AND MARINES OF THE TENTH ARMY CONTINUED PRESSURE TODAY AGAINST THE JAPANESE LAST-DITCH LINE ON OKINAWA--FROM ITOMAN TO GUSHICHAN ACROSS THE COFFIN CORNER SOUTHWEST TIP--AGAINST FANATICAL RESISTANCE.

MAJ. GEN. ARCHIBALD V. ARNOLD'S SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH CAME DOWN THE YONABARU CORRIDOR TO THE SOUTHEASTERN SHORE, PUSHED ON THROUGH GUSHICHAN SOME 200 YARDS DOWN THE COAST AS THE 96TH INFANTRY AND THE FIRST MARINE DIVISIONS SQUEEZED THE ENEMY INTO A TIGHTER CORNER TO THE NORTH AND WEST.

ON OROKU PENINSULA, THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION STILL WAS MEETING HEAVY RESISTANCE. IT SLOWLY WHITTLED DOWN ENEMY POCKETS AND HAD ADVANCED NEARLY HALF WAY DOWN THE SOUTHERN COAST OF THIS ARM OF LAND, WHICH JUTS OUT FROM THE WESTERN COAST BELOW NAHA. NAHA AIRFIELD, THE LAST STRATEGIC PIECE OF REAL ESTATE LEFT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE JAPANESE, WAS SEIZED IN THE ADVANCE.

IN THE CENTER, THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION, UNDER MAJ. GEN. LEMUEL SHEPHERD, GAINED 200 YARDS AND FARTHER EAST IT WAS FIGHTING FOR OROKU VILLAGE. THE JAPANESE TRIED TO INFILTRATE DURING THE NIGHT AND A FEW GOT BEHIND OUR LINES.

A THOUSAND ENEMY TROOPS OBSERVED IN THE ITOMAN-GUSHICHAN AREA WERE STRAFED AND DISORGANIZED. THE ATTACKING PILOTS REPORTED THE JAPANESE RAN HELTER-SKELTER FOR COVER BEHIND ROCKS AND TREES.

THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION HAD PUSHED UP TO THE APPROACHES OF ZAWA VILLAGE, LESS THAN 1500 YARDS FROM ITOMAN AND WITHIN 1800 YARDS OF THE WEST COAST AT THE BASE OF OROKU PENINSULA, BACKDOOR ESCAPE CORRIDOR OF THE JAPANESE FIGHTING ON THE PENINSULA.

THE DIVISION FOUND THE JAPANESE RELUCTANT TO REMAIN IN THEIR POSITIONS AND REPORTED THE ENEMY WAS RETREATING TOWARD THE ITOMAN-GUSHICHAN HILLS. ON THE PENINSULA ITSELF, HOWEVER, THE ENEMY STOOD FAST FOR A DEATH STAND.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION LED BY LT. COL. EDWARD W. SNEDEKER OF WASHINGTON D.C. GAINED AS MUCH AS 1,000 YARDS. BATTALIONS OF LT. COL. JAMES C. MC GHEE, JR., OF WASHINGTON, D.C., AND LT. COL. EDWARD H. HURST OF PENSACOLA, FLA., SEIZED THE VILLAGES OF DAKITON AND SHINDAWAKU AND NOW ARE PROBING INTO THE OUTPOSTS OF THE ITOMAN-GUSHICHAN HILL MASSES.

THE TENTH ARMY STILL IS HAVING A HARD TIME OPERATING TANKS OVER THE MUDDY ROADS BUT MORE OF THEM ARE BEING FED INTO THE FIGHTING AS THE SUN HAS SHONE FOR THE LAST TWO DAYS AND THE RED CLAY MUD IS BEGINNING TO DRY.

JUN 9 1945

A94FX

PATROLS OF THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION RECONNOITERED THE ESCARPMENT RUNNING FROM YUZA SOUTH TO TOMUI WITHIN THE SHADOW OF THE JAPANESE LAST DITCH LINE, BUT WERE UNABLE TO KEEP TROOPS IN FORCE ON IT. ELEMENTS OF THE 381ST REGIMENT HAD TO WITHDRAW UNDER A SMOKE SCREEN.

THE 383RD REGIMENT ADVANCED TO A HILLTOP 500 YARDS WEST OF YUNGASUKU FOR A 1,000-YARD GAIN WHILE THE 96TH'S ASSISTANT COMMANDING GENERAL, BRIG. GEN. CLAUDIUS EASLEY OF WACO, TEX., SAID THE DIVISION "UNDOUBTEDLY HAD BUMPED INTO THE MAIN LINE OF THE JAPANESE' LAST DEFENSE."

WW608APW

B82KX QQ

(240)

OKINAWA--FIRST ADD BATTLE OF CLOUDS (A102FX BY DOPKING)

XXX SQUEEZED IN THREE.

PFCS.FRED RIHOLDO, ROANOKE, ILL.; RICHARD E.SUMMERS, FREDERICK, MD., AND GLEN WILLIS, IRONTON, OHIO, WERE THE IRONMEN WHO COVERED THE SLIPPERY ROUTE THREE TIMES.

LITTER BEARERS PFC.PAUL HUEBSCH, CONGRESS PARK, ILL., AND CPL.LIONEL FOUR, BROOKLYN, N.Y., CARRYING A WOUNDED MAN OUT, STOPPED TO SAY "IT'S A HELL OF A LOT WORSE IN THE FRONT LINE."

PACK CARRIER PFC.GEORGE HILLER OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, WIPED HIS SLEEVE ACROSS HIS FOREHEAD AND AGREED.

(EDITORS: ONE TAKE OF DOPKING'S STORY HAS BEEN DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION FROM GUAM. IT BROKE OFF WITH THE PARAGRAPH ABOVE AND RESUMED WITH THE CLOSING PARAGRAPHS, WHICH FOLLOW. THE INTERVENING COPY WILL BE MOVED AS SOON AS IT IS RECEIVED.)

30-74-27405

IN A COUPLE OF HOURS, THE BATTALION HAD SEIZED ITS INITIAL OBJECTIVES, THREE RIDGE POINTS, AND REGROUPED FOR A FINAL ASSAULT. LATE IN THE AFTERNOON, AS ALL RESISTANCE ON ONNA TAKE HAD BEEN BROKEN, A LIEUTENANT STOOD OVER THE BODY OF A SOLDIER KILLED BY SNIPER FIRE. RAIN ROLLED OFF HIS HEAD.

"HE USED TO BE MY SERGEANT," THE LIEUTENANT SAID. HE TOOK ANOTHER LOOK AT A MAN ON A STRETCHER AND MOVED ON.

RAIN WAS COMING DOWN HARDER.

ONNA TAKE WAS LOST IN THE MIST AND FOG.

GG1052ACW

JUN 9 1945

A38FX

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, JUNE 8-(AP)-ARMY THUNDERBOLTS BASED ON OKINAWA ATTACKED KYUSHU ISLAND AIRFIELDS, SHOOTING DOWN SEVERAL JAPANESE PLANES, IN A RENEWED ASSAULT ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND WEDNESDAY TO COMPLETE THE SECOND MONTH OF OPERATIONS FOR THE TACTICAL AIRFORCE ON OKINAWA.

SECOND MARINE AIR WING CORSAIRS BAGGED SEVERAL PLANES IN THE RYUKYUS AND THE THUNDERBOLTS GOT ONE MORE THERE.

SINCE THE TACTICAL AIRFORCE STARTED OPERATIONS APRIL 7 UNDER THE COMMAND OF MARINE MAJ. GEN. FRANCIS P. MULCAHY ITS PILOTS HAVE DESTROYED 479 JAPANESE PLANES.

MARINE CORSAIRS HEAVILY ATTACKED ANTIAIRCRAFT GUN POSITIONS ON A RIDGE NORTH OF ITOMAN ON OKINAWA'S WEST COAST.

MEN OF THE AIR SERVICE SQUADRON, SECOND MARINE WING, JOINED WITH ARMY UNITS IN BEATING OFF AN ATTEMPTED JAPANESE LANDING ON NORTHERN OKINAWA JUNE 4. THE JAPANESE CAME DOWN IN FIVE SMALL BOATS APPARENTLY FROM TOKUNA SHIMA, ABOUT 50 MILES NORTH OF OKINAWA. TWENTY-ONE JAPANESE LANDED. THE MARINES KILLED NINE AND CAPTURED TWO AND ARMY UNITS ACCOUNTED FOR THE REST.

WW213APW

A92FX

FIRST LEAD OSAKA (100)

GUAM, JUNE 8-(AP)-SUCCESSIVE WAVES OF CARRIER PLANES RAIDED SUICIDE AIR BASES IN SOUTHERN JAPAN TODAY AND SUPERFORTS PLANTED MINES IN INLAND WATERS, TOKYO REPORTED SHORTLY AFTER WARNING JAPANESE THAT "MEDIUM AND SMALL SIZE CITIES" WOULD BE POUNDED BY B-29S JUST AS THEIR MAJOR CITIES HAVE.

THE CARRIER STRIKE BY 200 AIRCRAFT WAS THE THIRD REPORTED RAID IN AS MANY DAYS ON AIR FIELDS OF KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST ISLAND OF JAPAN.

TOKYO SAID THE SEA-BORNE RAIDERS TOOK UP WHERE LAND-BASED PLANES FROM OKINAWA LEFT OFF. THEY BOMBED AND STRAFED AIRDROMES AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF KYUSHU.

AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND TOKYO, REPORTED NIGHT-FLYING B-29S MINED THE WESTERN ENTRANCE TO THE INLAND SEA.

WHILE INDUSTRIAL OSAKA STILL SMOLDERED FROM YESTERDAY'S 450-BOMBER RAID, TOKYO RADIO TOLD THE PEOPLE THAT SUPERFORTRESS ATTACKS "WILL BE ALL THE MORE FREQUENT, BOMBING OBJECTIVES WILL BE ENLARGED, AND WE CAN EXPECT THAT MEDIUM AND SMALL CITIES IN LOCAL AREAS, AS WELL AS THE LARGE CITIES", WILL BE HIT.

SO FAR THE HUGE BOMBERS HAVE MADE LARGE-SCALE ATTACKS ON THE MAJOR CITIES OF JAPAN, INCLUDING TOKYO, OSAKA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

A COMBINATION RAIN OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND 3,000 TONS OF INCENDIARIES SET FIRES RAGING THROUGH THE ARSENAL AND MUNITIONS-MAKING AREA OF OSAKA YESTERDAY.

SMOKE CLOUDS RISING TO 25,000 FEET TODAY STILL OBSCURED THE DAMAGE. RETURNING B-29 FLIERS SAID FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS MEAGER BUT ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEAVY.

THE LARGEST FORCE OF MUSTANGS EVER TO ESCORT SUPERFORTRESSES FLEW A PROTECTIVE COVER FROM IWO JIMA FIELDS. THEY MET ONLY FIVE JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS ABOVE THE THICK UNDERCAST. TWO OF THESE WERE SHOT DOWN AND A THIRD WAS DAMAGED.

MAJ. ROBERT W. MOORE OF ANCHORAGE, KY., SET A TWIN-ENGINED ENEMY FIGHTER AFLAME FOR HIS TENTH KILL OVER THE EMPIRE.

"I PULLED UP UNDER HIM AND MY FIRST BURST EXPLODED IN THE FUSELAGE AND KILLED THE PILOT," MOORE RELATED. "I CLOSED IN A LITTLE FARTHER, SET BOTH ENGINES AFIRE AND THEN BROKE OFF."

WW210APW

ADD OKINAWA x HQ'S COMMUNIQUE

BUCKNER SENT MAJ.GEN.JAMES L. (SMILING JIM) BRADLEY, COMMANDER OF THE DIVISION, THIS MESSAGE:

"I WISH TO CONGRATULATE YOU AND ALL MEMBERS OF YOUR COMMAND FOR THEIR PART IN DRIVING THE ENEMY FROM SHURI LINE AND FROM FORCING HIM TO PRESENT THE AREA FOR FINAL DESTRUCTION. WHILE ALL DIVISIONS IN THE LINE CONTRIBUTED TOWARD THE END, I REGARD CAPTURE OF CONICAL HILL BY THE 96TH DIVISION AS THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE FACTOR IN COLLAPSE OF THE SHURI POSITION, SINCE IT OPENED THE WAY FOR ENVELOPMENT OF THE HOSTILE RIGHT (FLANK) AND FORCED THE ENEMY'S IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL. MY CONFIDENCE AND BEST WISHES ACCOMPANY YOU IN THE FINAL ASSAULT."

FOUR OF THE CREW ARE MISSING. THEY ARE: RICHARD HOETGER, SHIP'S COOK FIRST CLASS, OF GROSSE POINTE, MICH.; THEODORE R. STRONG, STEWARD, THIRD CLASS, OF 627 EAST FORTY FIRST STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.; LOUIS COHEN, MOTOR MACHINESTS'S MATE SECOND CLASS, 175 SCHENECTADY AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y., AND ROBERT N. SWETT, MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS, 955 WEST PINE ST., PENSACOLA, FLA.

ADD COAST GUARD BOSE IN PHILIPPINES xx ON ITS SIDES

THE CAPTAIN, LIEUT. GEORGE A. TARDIF, OF 54 FAIRLAWN AVE., LEWISTON, MAINE, WAS AMONG THE SURVIVORS RESCUED BY AN LCO (LANDING CRAFT INFANTRY) AFTER DRIFTING FOR 30 MINUTES IN TWO LIFE RAFTS.

JUN 9 1945

PAUL STOUTENBERG, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS OF 9401 VANDERVEER, QUEENS VILLAGE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., HAD BEEN ASLEEP IN THE AFTER CREW'S COMPARTMENT AT THE TIME OF THE EXPLOSION.

HE SAID HE FOUND HIMSELF LYING ON THE DECK COVERED WITH WATER AND DEBRIS.

"I THOUGHT THE SHIP HAD SUNK," HE RELATED.

B6WX

"I WAS IN A DAZE AND FOR SOME MINUTES COULDN'T FIND MY WAY OUT OF THE COMPARTMENT. HOWEVER, BY FOLLOWING A PIPE LINE OVERHEAD I CAME TO THE ESCAPE HATCH AND WENT ON DECK.

"MANY OF THE MEN HAD MANNED BATTLE STATIONS. THE CAPTAIN TOLD US FIVE MEN WERE MISSING AND WE BEGAN A SEARCH ON THE WRECKED FANTAIL. THE ONLY MAN WE FOUND IN THE DARKNESS WAS FRANK NESS (SHIP'S COOK THIRD CLASS, OF 622 EAST SEVENTY EIGHT STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF), WHO SEEMED TO BE IN BAD SHAPE. LATER WE FOUND HE WAS SUFFERING FROM RIB FRACTURES."

STANLEY MOROZAS, ELECTRICIAN'S MATE FIRST CLASS, OF 2486 BLUE ISLAND AVE, CHICAGO, ILL., WAS ON WATCH IN THE ENGINE ROOM AT THE TIME OF THE EXPLOSION. HE BELIEVED THE TORPEDO HIT THE PORT SCREW.

MANY OF THE MEN WERE KNOCKED OUT BY THE BLAST. EDWARD P. CONLIFFE, YEOMAN FIRST CLASS, OF 4215 WEST BROADWAY, LOUISVILLE, KY., WHO SUFFERED CUTS OVER HIS LEFT EYE, GUESSED HE WAS UNCONSCIOUS FOR FIVE MINUTES.

"I BELIEVE I WAS REVIVED BY THE WATER," HE SAID. "I CAME TO IN SOLID DARKNESS WITH WATER DRIPPING ALL AROUND. IT WAS LIKE BEING BORN ALL OVER AGAIN. ALL I COULD FEEL WAS SMASHED STEEL AND DEBRIS."

EMIL S. BABICH, MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE SECOND CLASS, OF 9 ORCHARD ST., RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., THOUGHT HE WAS HAVING A NIGHTMARE AND WAS DROWNING IN A WATER TANK.

J. L. HOSKINS, GUNNER'S MATE SECOND CLASS OF 892 CLARKS LANE, LOUISVILLE, KY., YELLED TO THE OTHERS IN THE SLEEPING QUARTERS TO FOLLOW HIM OUT. HE LED THEM TO THE DECK.

B7WX

JUNIOUS L. JEANETTE, JR., OF BUSTON, N. C. CAUGHT HIS FINGER IN A MATTRESS COVER AND WAS HELD CAPTIVE FOR MINUTES. HE LAUGHED AS HE TOLD OF IT. AFTER FINALLY REACHING DECK HE SAID HE REMEMBERED HIS GIRL'S PCITURE AND RETURNED TO THE COMPARTMENT FOR THE PHOTOGRAPH AND HIS WALLET.

OTHER MEN PRESENT AT THE INTERVIEW WERE RICHARD W. ROSS, RADIO MAN FIRST CLASS, 427 GLENDALE BLVD., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; JOEL COHEN, QUARTERMASTER SECOND CLASS, 235 ST. HELENA AVE, DUNDALK, MD.; JACK REBMAN, WARRANT MACHINST 111 HOUSMANN COURT, ERIE, PA., OLIN Q. MARTIN, GUNNER'S MATE THIRD CLASS, 102 NORTH THIRD AVE., TUCSON, ARIZ.: AND WILLIS M. BROWN, BOATSWAIN'S MATE FIRST CLASS, 1009 FOREST AVE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

IN ADDITION, THE SURVIVORS INCLUDED THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, LT. (JG) EDWARD BELL, JR., VERNON VIEW, SAVANNAH, GA.; THOMAS FITZPATRICK, WARRANT BOATSWAIN, 6 PINE ST., PAWTUCKET, R. I.; HERBERT W. NEWCOMB, CHIEF BOATSWAIN'S MATE, HERCULES, CALIF., AND DOUGLAS V. BENEFIELD, CHIEF MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE, EASTONDALE, MASS.

QS406AEW NM HKUP

B40KX G14 (HOMETOWNER 260)

JUN 9 1945

WITH OKINAWA (260)

BY VERN HAUGLAND

NAHA AIRFIELD, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN THEIR SWEEP OF THE OROKU PENINSULA THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION HAS KILLED SEVERAL HUNDRED JAPANESE MARINES BUT HAVE FOUND ONLY TWO OKINAWA CIVILIANS.

THE SMALL CIVILIAN TOTAL AT THIS WESTERN-POINTING KNOB ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA IS SOMETHING OF A DISAPPOINTMENT TO NAVY LT. (JG) GEORGE N. PIERCE, 4702 MOUNT VIEW ST., CHATTANOOGA, TENN., IN CHARGE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT WITH THE FOURTH MARINE REGIMENT.

PIERCE, CAREFULLY STEPPING OVER TWO FRESHLY-KILLED JAPANESE SOLDIERS WHILE LOOKING AROUND FOR A SUITABLE PLACE TO PITCH HIS CAMP, SAID:

"I HAD VISIONS OF COLLECTING A THOUSAND OR SO OKINAWANS AND MARCHING THEM ACROSS THAT NEW HARBOR BRIDGE OF OURS BACK TO A REFUGEE CENTER A MILE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF NAHA."

"THAT WOULD HAAVE BEEN QUITE A PICTURE," SAID THE SMILING YOUNG SOUTHERNER. "BUT ALL WE'VE FOUND WERE THESE TWO OLD CIVILIANS, SO I JUST UNLOADED THEM INTO A DUCK (AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLE) AND TOOK THEM BACK." HE ADDED:

"THE ABSENCE OF CIVILIANS ON THE PENINSULA APPEARED TO BE IN LINE WITH THE JAPANESE PRACTICE OF SENDING ALL NON-MILITARY PERSONNEL OUT OF MILITARY AREAS. THAT PROBABLY IS THE REASON SO MANY HAVE BEEN FOUND DOWN IN THE SOUTHEASTERN END OF THE ISLAND WHERE THERE ARE VERY FEW TROOPS."

PIERCE'S GOVERNMENTAL TEAM INCLUDES PHARMACIST'S MATE 3/C EDWIN CAINE, 803 GRAND VIEW AVE., EAST PITTSBURGH, PA., AND CARPENTER'S MATE 1/C J.W. HAMMER, 2901 COTTAGE GROVE AVE., DES MOINES, IA.

PIERCE SAID "IT'S TRAGIC THAT 90 PER CENT OF THE CIVILIANS FOUND IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA ARE OVER 60 AND UNDER SIX YEARS OF AGE. THE JAPS IMPRESSED EVERYONE OF WORKABLE AGE AS LABORERS -- WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN -- AND MALTREATED THE CIVILIANS TERRIBLY, PARTICULARLY THE OLD FOLKS.

"MAYBE THAT'S WHY THE OKINAWANS HAVE BEEN SO COOPERATIVE. WE TREAT THEM AS HUMAN BEINGS."

FJ614ACW

B44KX (Q)

(120) NA, NY

OKINAWA,-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A MARINE ARTILLERY OFFICER, LT. COL. ROBERT C. HIATT, 30, OF (28 EAST 16TH ST.) INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MIXED UP SOME PIGEON FRICASSEE FOR THE JAPANESE.

THE AFFAIR, REPORTED BY SGT. MURRAY LEWIS, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, OF (3 EAST 33RD ST.) NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., STARTED WHEN AN ARTILLERY OBSERVER SOUTH OF NAHA SPOTTED THE JAPANESE CARRIER PIGEON HOUSING CENTER.

IT WAS MILITARILY IMPORTANT TO PUT THE PIGEONS OUT OF ACTION, ALONG WITH OTHER ENEMY MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

THE OBSERVER REPORTED TO HIATT AND HE PUT HIS BATTERY ON THE TARGET.

"HOW WAS THE SHOOTING?" ASKED THE COLONEL.

"RIGHT ON THE BUTTON," REPORTED THE SPOTTER. "YOU'VE MIXED THEM UP SOME FRICASSEE."

FJ631ACW

A168KX

JUN 9 1945

(230)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

MANILA, JUNE 8 (AP)-ORGANIZATIONAL BATTLES WHICH MAY PRODUCE REPERCUSSIONS IN THE CABINET OF PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA WILL MARK THE OPENING OF THE PHILIPPINE CONGRESS TOMORROW.

SENATOR MANUEL ROXAS, FORMER BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE PHILIPPINE ARMY, WAS SELECTED UNANIMOUSLY FOR THE POST OF PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE BY A RECENT CAUCUS. HE IS CONSIDERED OSMENA'S MOST FORMIDABLE POLITICAL OPPONENT.

30.24-27407

A CLOSE BATTLE IS EXPECTED OVER THE HOUSE SPEAKERSHIP. THE CURRENTLY FOREMOST CONTENDER, JOSE C.ZULUETA, IS KNOWN TO BE STRONGLY OPPOSED TO CERTAIN CABINET MEMBERS.

THE PRINCIPAL CONTROVERSY CENTERS AROUND THE TREATMENT OF ALLEGED COLLABORATIONISTS. BOTH ROXAS AND ZULUETA ARE KNOWN TO BE OPPOSED TO BLANKET ELIMINATION FROM THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT OF ALL PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER THE JAPANESE--A POLICY CURRENTLY BEING ENFORCED BY OSMENA'S SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, TOMAS CABILI, AND THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, TOMAS CONFESOR.

MEANWHILE OSMENA MOVED TO REOPEN LOCAL BANKS. PRESCRIBED REGULATIONS FOR REDEMPTION OF CURRENCY NOTES AND DECLARED NULL AND VOI ALL DEPOSITS MADE DURING THE JAPANESE REGIME ALTHOUGH HOLDING VALID WITHDRAWALS DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

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THE LATTER ORDER WILL HAVE THE EFFECT OF HOBBLING PROFITS OF THOSE WHO TRANSFERRED JAPANESE-ISSUED CURRENCY INTO LEGAL PHILIPPINE TENDER, INTENDING TO HOLD IT FOR REDEMPTION AFTER LIBERATION.

GC1230PCW NM

B111
LX

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8-(AP)-SGT.JOHN BOYD, 26, OF MAYFIELD, KY., IS GOING HOME AS THE ONLY KNOWN SURVIVOR OF THE CREW OF A B-25 BOMBER WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN WHILE ON A STRAFING AND SKIP-BOMBING MISSION AGAINST JAPANESE POSITIONS NEAR MEIKTILA, BURMA, ON AUG. 3, 1943.

BOYD, WHO WAS ABLE TO PARACHUTE FROM THE PLANE BECAUSE OF THE SELF-SACRIFICING ACT OF HIS PILOT, SURVIVED ALMOST TWO YEARS OF MISTREATMENT BY THE JAPANESE AS A PRISONER IN RANGOON. THE JAPANESE HAD KILLED THE ONLY OTHER CREW MEMBER ABLE TO BAIL OUT OF THE PLANE.

THE BOMBER, ONE OF A MISSION OF FIVE WHOSE TARGET WAS THE MEIKTILA DAM AND NEARBY JAPANESE BARRACKS, HAD CARRIED OUT ITS WORK. IT HAD DIVED TO A 50-FOOT LEVEL WHEN AN EXPLOSIVE SHELL HIT THE GAS LINES NOT THREE FEET FROM BOYD'S POST AS RADIO OPERATOR. THE PRESSURIZED GASOLINE REACTED LIKE A BLOW TORCH.

THE PILOT, WHOM BOYD RECALLS AS THE BEST IN THE BUSINESS, WAS LT.CHARLES MC COOK OF GEORGETOWN, TEX. HE TOOK THE PLANE UP TO 1,000 FEET.

BOYD AND THE ENGINEER SERGEANT WERE THE ONLY ONES ABLE TO PARACHUTE FROM THE FLAMING PLANE. AMONG THE FOUR WHO CRASHED WITH THE PLANE WAS THE CO-PILOT, LT.NATHANIEL LOVE HIGHTOWER,JR., OF ATLANTA, GA.

BOYD'S CHUTE OPENED ALMOST AS HE LANDED. BOYD, ALMOST KNOCKED OUT, AND THE ENGINEER WERE TAKEN PRISONER IMMEDIATELY. THE SERGEANT SAID THEY WERE CLUBBED BY BURMESE BYSTANDERS WHILE A JAP TORE BURNED SKIN FROM THE AIRMAN'S HANDS AND FACE.

BOYD AND THE ENGINEER SERGEANT WERE TAKEN TO RANGOON CENTRAL PRISON, WHERE HE SAID THEY SUFFERED THE USUAL CRUELTIES. THE ENGINEER, A MAN NORMALLY WEIGHING 180 POUNDS, WEIGHED ABOUT 90, BOYD SAID, WHEN HE DIED IN THE PRISON.

SINCE BEING LIBERATED BOYD HAS REGAINED HIS HEALTH. HE WEIGHT HAS RISEN FROM 120 TO 150 POUNDS SINCE HIS RELEASE MAY 4.

HE SAID HE BELIEVED PILOT MC COOK HAD TAKEN THE STRICKEN PLANE AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE AFTER IT WAS STRUCK, ALTHOUGH ITS CONTROL CABLES WERE BURNING OUT. THE ACT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR BOYD'S CHANCE, HE BELIEVED.

HJ121AEW

JUN 9 1945

CHUNGKING, JUNE 8-(AP)-K. C. WU, FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE EXTRATERRITORIAL SYSTEM IN CHINA HAD BEEN INTERRED COMPLETELY AND THAT NOT A SINGLE COUNTRY NOW ENJOYED EXTRATERRITORIAL AND RELATED RIGHTS IN CHINA.

HIS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE COMPLETE INTERMENT OF THE SYSTEM FOLLOWED THE SIGNING OF A TREATY IN LONDON UNDER WHICH THE NETHERLANDS HAD RELINQUISHED EXTRATERRITORIAL PRIVILEGES. WR 0635 MOOSAB 01500PW

SAN FRANCISCO,JUNE 8-(AP)-DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, ASSERTED TODAY THAT KAMIKAZE PILOTS RENEWED THEIR SUICIDAL ASSAULTS ON ALLIED SHIPPING OFF OKINAWA YESTERDAY AND SANK TWO SHIPS.

"THESE ARE BUT THE INITIAL RESULTS AND STILL GREATER WAR RESULTS ARE EXPECTED," SAID DOMEI IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. IT SAID THE ATTACKS WERE CONTINUING.

THERE WAS NO MENTION IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM FLEET ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ'S GUAM HEADQUARTERS OF KAMIKAZE ATTACKS YESTERDAY.

FJ706ACW NM

DESPITE DEMANDS FOR BY-PASSING THE DIET, DOMEI REPORTED IN A LATER DISPATCH THAT SUZUKI HAD OBTAINED THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPEAKER AND VICE-SPEAKER FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TOSHIO SHIMADA, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE UNDER FORMER PREMIER GEN. KUNIAKI KOISO, WAS NAMED SPEAKER TO SUCCEED TADAHIKO OKADA, WHO RESIGNED TO BECOME WELFARE MINISTER UNDER THE SUZUKI REGIME. EIKICHI SHODA, WHO WAS NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED, WAS NAMED VICE SPEAKER TO SUCCEED SAKUSABURO UCHIGASAKI, WHO RESIGNED YESTERDAY.

WW537APW

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, JUNE 8--(AP)--REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH EMBASSIES HAVE BEEN GIVEN ACCESS TO THE GERMAN EMBASSY BY THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT AND ARE ENGAGED IN CHECKING THE FILES, A RELIABLE INFORMANT SAID TONIGHT.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES WERE THE FIRST PERSONS TO ENTER THE EMBASSY SINCE IT WAS SEALED AT THE TIME OF ARGENTINA'S RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS. ARGENTINA COULD HAVE RESERVED THE RIGHT TO MAKE THE FIRST INVESTIGATION, AS DID SEVERAL LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

JUN 9 1945

BAQ ALMENS 01405 CCC 235P

B76 (Q)
MI (100)
SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, JUNE 8-(AP)-PRESIDENT JUAN JOSE AREVALO OF GUATEMALA BROADCAST LAST NIGHT THAT "REACTIONARY ELEMENTS" HAD CREATED A POLITICAL AGITATION WHICH NECESSITATED REORGANIZATION OF HIS GOVERNMENT TO INCLUDE PERSONAL FRIENDS COMMANDING HIS absolute confidence.

HE ANNOUNCED A CHANGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER, PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY, DIRECTOR OF THE CIVIC GUARD AND CHIEF OF THE COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT AND INDICATED THAT OTHER CHANGES WOULD BE MADE.

THE GUATEMALAN CHANGES WERE VIEWED HERE AS A SYMPTOM OF AN INTERNAL CRISIS WHICH MIGHT HAVE SERIOUS REPERCUSSIONS.

GUATEMALA IS INVOLVED IN A PROJECTED UNION WITH EL SALVADOR.

JJ1120AEW

A97 (120)
MEXICO CITY, JUNE 8-(AP)-CARLOS O. ZACHRISSON, GUATEMALAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, SAID TONIGHT HE NO LONGER BELIEVES UNITY BETWEEN HIS COUNTRY AND EL SALVADOR CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN FOUR MONTHS.

ZACHRISSON PREDICTED YESTERDAY THE UNION OF THE TWO COUNTRIES WOULD BE ANNOUNCED WITHIN THREE OR FOUR MONTHS. HE SAID THE PRESIDENTS OF GUATEMALA AND EL SALVADOR HAD AGREED TO RESIGN THEIR POSTS IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE MERGER, REGARDED AS A STEP TOWARD FORMATION OF A FEDERATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

IMPORTANT STUDIES AND ADAPTATIONS MUST BE MADE IN BOTH COUNTRIES BEFORE THE SAME GOVERNMENT AND LAWS CAN RULE IN BOTH, EVEN THOUGH SALVADOREANS AND GUATEMALANS ARE DESIROUS OF ESTABLISHING A UNION, ZACHRISSON SAID. MANY DETAILS OF UNIFICATION STILL HAVE *discussed* he added.

SNO 29 KEN

B125KX
MEXICO CITY, JUNE 8 (AP)-MEXICO'S 210 COTTON TEXTILE MILLS, STRIKE-BOUND SINCE TUESDAY, RESUMED OPERATIONS TODAY, AND 38 WOOL TEXTILE PLANTS ALSO WERE REPORTED READY TO OPEN.

THE END OF THE STRIKES CAME AS THE RESULT OF A PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ORDERING PROVISIONAL PAY INCREASES WHILE NEW CONTRACTS ARE BEING PREPARED UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

COTTON WORKERS RECEIVE 22 PER CENT RAISES UNDER THE DECREE, AS AGAINST 28 PER CENT DEMANDED. PIECE WORKERS IN COTTON WORKERS RECEIVE 22 PER CENT RAISES UNDER THE DECREE, AS AGAINST 28 PER CENT DEMANDED. PIECE WORKERS IN THE WOOL PLANTS GET 19 PER CENT AND DAY LABORERS 22.

GG248PCW

JUN 9 1945

D28
LAS PALMAS, CANARY ISLANDS, JUNE 8-(AP)-AUTHORITIES OF THIS SPANISH ISLAND HAVE APPROVED THE INSTALLATION OF PETROLEUM STORAGE TANKS WITH A TOTAL CAPACITY OF 92,000 TONS BY THE STANDARD OIL CO. (NJ) AND SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO.

SOCONY'S TANKS WILL HAVE A CAPACITY OF 55,000 TONS AND THOSE OF STANDARD 34,000. CONSTRUCTION IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN SHORTLY.

GG1128ATV

3034-27409

JUN 9 1945

HALIFAX , CANADA, JUNE 8-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN MERCHANT SEAMEN WERE AMONG 59 [redacted] RETURNED TO THIS CONTINENT TODAY ON THE DUTCH LINER VOLENDAM AFTER BEING GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR FOR FOUR YEARS.

[redacted] THEY WERE FRED BETTS, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.; ARTHUR M. CLARK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; GEORGE COMEAU, CHELSEA, MASS.; [redacted] AND JOSEPH R. HAMELIN, BOSTON. ALL WERE CAPTURED EARLY IN THE WAR WHEN GERMAN SURFACE RAIDERS MENACED SHIPPING ON THE HIGH SEAS.

CP SPV AP-RM-201P

JUN 9 1945

A74WX
U-BOATS (150)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC COST THE NAZIS 700 SUBMARINES.

BUT THE U-BOATS EXACTED A HEAVY TOLL IN ALLIED LIVES AND MATERIALS, PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID YESTERDAY, ADDING THAT "AT THE PEAK IN 1941 AND 1942 THE ISSUE OF THE STRUGGLE HUNG IN THE BALANCE."

IN A FINAL JOINT MONTHLY REPORT ON ATLANTIC SUBMARINE WARFARE, THE TWO ALLIED LEADERS SAID:

"BEGINNING IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, IT HAS BEEN A LONG AND RELENTLESS STRUGGLE; A STRUGGLE DEMANDING NOT ONLY THE UTMOST COURAGE BEARING AND ENDURANCE, BUT ALSO THE HIGHEST SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SKILL."

SIMULTANEOUSLY THE NAVY ANNOUNCED THAT THE U-BOATS BAGGED LESS THAN ONE OF EVERY 1,000 SHIPS CONVOYED BY THE UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET.

FROM DEC. 7, 1941 TO MAY 30, 1945, 17 MERCHANT SHIPS WERE [redacted] AND 15 DAMAGED OF 17,707 CONVOYED BY THE FLEET. HOWEVER, [redacted]S OF UNESCORTED VESSELS WERE SUNK BY THE NAZIS. IN ADDITION SEVEN AMERICAN NAVAL VESSELS WERE SUNK AND SIX DAMAGED IN [redacted]41-45 PERIOD.

SU733AEW

B22WX
KX

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 8)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 8-(AP)-SGT. JOHN D. HAWK OF BREMERTON, WAS., HAS BEEN INVITED TO WASHINGTON JUNE 21 TO RECEIVE THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL, THE WAR DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED TODAY.

HAWK, HOME OF A 30-DAY FURLOUGH, DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN FIGHTING WITH THE 359TH INFANTRY DIVISION LAST AUGUST 20 NEAR CHAMBOIS, FRANCE, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID, BUT GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS AT THIS TIME.

BOTH HAWK AND HIS FATHER, LEWIS M. HAWK OF SHERIDAN PARK, BREMERTON, HAVE BEEN INVITED TO THE PRESENTATION CEREMONY BUT AS YET, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, HAVE NOT ACCEPTED. FULL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CEREMONY HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLETED, THE DEPARTMENT REPORTED.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY FRIDAY JUNE 8)

QS528AEW

B51 (Q)
CANADIAN ELECTION (750)
BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, JUNE 8-(AP)-CANADA ENTERED THE HOME STRETCH TODAY IN A WARM POLITICAL CAMPAIGN WHICH WILL END MONDAY WITH THE ELECTION OF A NEW PARLIAMENT AND PERHAPS A NEW GOVERNMENT TO REPLACE THE LIBERAL PARTY ADMINISTRATION THAT HAS BEEN IN POWER FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS.

WITH THE WAR NOW OVER IN EUROPE, ALL PARTIES HAVE BEEN CAMPAIGNING CHIEFLY ON RECONSTRUCTION AND OTHER PEACE-TIME ISSUES, ALTHOUGH CANADA IS STILL AT WAR WITH JAPAN AND IS GOING AHEAD WITH PLANS TO EXECUTE THE ROLE ALLOTTED HER IN THE FAR EAST BY ALLIED POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS.

STUDENTS OF GOVERNMENT RATE THE ELECTION AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IN THE DOMINION'S HISTORY. CANADA'S TRADITIONAL TWO-PARTY SYSTEM IS THREATENED, AND THE VOTING MAY USHER IN A PERIOD OF REALIGNMENT OF PARTIES WHOSE IDEOLOGIES RANGE FROM CONSERVATISM TO SOCIALISM.

COVERING THE MIDDLE ROUND OF THE PRESENT SETUP IS THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT HEADED BY 70-YEAR-OLD PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING, WHO, DOMINATING HIS PARTY, HAS GUIDED IT SLOWLY BUT STEADILY TO THE LEFT THROUGH HIS TOTAL OF 18 YEARS AS HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT.

IF COMPARISONS WERE TO BE MADE WITH THE UNITED STATES, THE LIBERALS MIGHT BE REGARDED AS THE COUNTERPART OF THE DEMOCRATS IN RECENT YEARS, WITH THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES PLAYING THE ROLE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICANS. AS IN THE UNITED STATES, THERE ARE RIGHT-WING AND LEFT-WING FACTIONS IN EACH OF THESE TWO OLD-LINE PARTIES.

UNLIKE THE UNITED STATES, HOWEVER, CANADA HAS A THIRD PARTY NOW MAKING ITS FIRST IMPORTANT BID ON A NATIONAL SCALE--THE SOCIALIST CCF (COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION.)

THE VOTERS WILL ELECT A NEW PARLIAMENT OF 245 MEMBERS AND, AS IN BRITAIN, THE GOVERNMENT IS FORMED FROM THE PARTY ELECTING A MAJORITY -- 123 OR MORE -- WOULD FORM THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NEXT LARGEST GROUP WOULD BECOME THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

N.S.

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U-BOATS (150)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC COST THE NAZIS 700 SUBMARINES.

BUT THE U-BOATS EXACTED A HEAVY TOLL IN ALLIED LIVES AND MATERIALS, PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID YESTERDAY, ADDING THAT "AT THE PEAK IN 1941 AND 1942 THE ISSUE OF THE STRUGGLE HUNG IN THE BALANCE."

IN A FINAL JOINT MONTHLY REPORT ON ATLANTIC SUBMARINE WARFARE, THE TWO ALLIED LEADERS SAID:

"BEGINNING IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, IT HAS BEEN A LONG AND RELENTLESS STRUGGLE; A STRUGGLE DEMANDING NOT ONLY THE UTMOST COURAGE BEARING AND ENDURANCE, BUT ALSO THE HIGHEST SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SKILL."

SIMULTANEOUSLY THE NAVY ANNOUNCED THAT THE U-BOATS BAGGED LESS THAN ONE OF EVERY 1,000 SHIPS CONVOYED BY THE UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET.

FROM DEC. 7, 1941 TO MAY 30, 1945, 17 MERCHANT SHIPS WERE SUNK AND 15 DAMAGED OF 17,707 CONVOYED BY THE FLEET. HOWEVER, HUNDREDS OF UNESCORTED VESSELS WERE SUNK BY THE NAZIS. IN ADDITION, SEVEN AMERICAN NAVAL VESSELS WERE SUNK AND SIX DAMAGED IN THE 1941-45 PERIOD.

SU733AEW

B22WX
KX

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 8)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 8-(AP)-SGT. JOHN D. HAWK OF BREMERTON, WAS., HAS BEEN INVITED TO WASHINGTON JUNE 21 TO RECEIVE THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL, THE WAR DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED TODAY.

HAWK, HOME OF A 30-DAY FURLOUGH, DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN FIGHTING WITH THE 359TH INFANTRY DIVISION LAST AUGUST 20 NEAR CHAMBOIS, FRANCE, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID, BUT GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS AT THIS TIME.

BOTH HAWK AND HIS FATHER, LEWIS M. HAWK OF SHERIDAN PARK, BREMERTON, HAVE BEEN INVITED TO THE PRESENTATION CEREMONY BUT AS YET, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, HAVE NOT ACCEPTED. FULL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CEREMONY HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLETED, THE DEPARTMENT REPORTED.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY FRIDAY JUNE 8)

QS528AEW

JUN 9 1945

B51 (Q)
CANADIAN ELECTION (750)
BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, JUNE 8-(AP)-CANADA ENTERED THE HOME STRETCH TODAY IN A WARM POLITICAL CAMPAIGN WHICH WILL END MONDAY WITH THE ELECTION OF A NEW PARLIAMENT AND PERHAPS A NEW GOVERNMENT TO REPLACE THE LIBERAL PARTY ADMINISTRATION THAT HAS BEEN IN POWER FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS.

WITH THE WAR NOW OVER IN EUROPE, ALL PARTIES HAVE BEEN CAMPAIGNING CHIEFLY ON RECONSTRUCTION AND OTHER PEACE-TIME ISSUES, ALTHOUGH CANADA IS STILL AT WAR WITH JAPAN AND IS GOING AHEAD WITH PLANS TO EXECUTE THE ROLE ALLOTTED HER IN THE FAR EAST BY ALLIED POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS.

STUDENTS OF GOVERNMENT RATE THE ELECTION AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IN THE DOMINION'S HISTORY. CANADA'S TRADITIONAL TWO-PARTY SYSTEM IS THREATENED, AND THE VOTING MAY USHER IN A PERIOD OF REALIGNMENT OF PARTIES WHOSE IDEOLOGIES RANGE FROM CONSERVATISM TO SOCIALISM.

COVERING THE MIDDLE ROUND OF THE PRESENT SETUP IS THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT HEADED BY 70-YEAR-OLD PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING, WHO, DOMINATING HIS PARTY, HAS GUIDED IT SLOWLY BUT STEADILY TO THE LEFT THROUGH HIS TOTAL OF 18 YEARS AS HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT.

IF COMPARISONS WERE TO BE MADE WITH THE UNITED STATES, THE LIBERALS MIGHT BE REGARDED AS THE COUNTERPART OF THE DEMOCRATS IN RECENT YEARS, WITH THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES PLAYING THE ROLE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICANS. AS IN THE UNITED STATES, THERE ARE RIGHT-WING AND LEFT-WING FACTIONS IN EACH OF THESE TWO OLD-LINE PARTIES.

UNLIKE THE UNITED STATES, HOWEVER, CANADA HAS A THIRD PARTY NOW MAKING ITS FIRST IMPORTANT BID ON A NATIONAL SCALE--THE SOCIALIST CCF (COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION.)

THE VOTERS WILL ELECT A NEW PARLIAMENT OF 245 MEMBERS AND, AS IN BRITAIN, THE GOVERNMENT IS FORMED FROM THE MAJORITY PARTY IN THIS BODY. ANY PARTY ELECTING A MAJORITY -- 123 OR MORE -- WOULD FORM A GOVERNMENT AND THE NEXT LARGEST GROUP WOULD BECOME THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

30.24-27409

B52 (Q)

IT IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, THAT NO PARTY WILL SUCCEED IN WINNING A MAJORITY, IN WHICH EVENT THE LARGEST GROUP WOULD BE CALLED ON TO FORM A GOVERNMENT AND ITS TENURE WOULD DEPEND ON HOW LONG THE MEMBERS OF THE COMBINED OPPOSITION FORCES WERE CONTENT TO KEEP IT THERE. THEIR ACTIONS WOULD BE LARGELY GOVERNED BY THEIR VIEWS OF THE CHANCE OF IMPROVING THEIR POSITIONS IN A NEW ELECTION.

WITH THEIR ATTENTION TURNED TO THE POST-WAR, PEACETIME WORLD, CANADIANS ARE URGED BY THE CCF TO VOTE FOR ITS PROGRAM OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF BIG BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND OF BIG NATION-WIDE MONOPOLIES.

THE LIBERALS ASK ENDORSEMENT ON THE GROUND THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS PROSECUTED THE WAR SUCCESSFULLY AND THAT IT ALREADY HAS UNDERWAY POST-WAR PLANS STRESSING SOCIAL WELFARE AND IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS.

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES, WHO SPEAK IN TERMS OF WAR MORE THAN EITHER OF THE OTHER TWO PARTIES, DECLARE THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S MAN-POWER POLICY HAS BEEN POOR AND THAT TOTAL CONSCRIPTION, RATHER THAN THE GOVERNMENT'S PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION, SHOULD HAVE BEEN ADOPTED LONG AGO FOR EUROPE AND NOW SHOULD BE ADOPTED FOR JAPAN.

BOTH OF THE OLD-LINE PARTIES HAVE GONE ALL-OUT THIS WEEK IN AN EFFORT TO CAPITALIZE ON THE SEVERE SET-BACK SUFFERED BY THE CCF IN A PROVINCIAL ELECTION IN ONTARIO LAST MONDAY.

PRIME MINISTER KING DECLARED UPON HIS RETURN TO OTTAWA YESTERDAY AFTER A CAMPAIGN TOUR OF THE COUNTRY THAT THE ONTARIO VOTE SHOWED THE NECESSITY OF A PROGRESSIVE-MINDED VOTERS TEAMING UP TO ELECT ONE GOVERNMENT WITH A CLEAR MAJORITY.

POINTING OUT THAT A MINORITY OF ONTARIO'S VOTERS GAVE THE PROVINCIAL PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES THEIR LANDSLIDE VICTORY, KING SAID THE OUTCOME "SHOWS THE NECESSITY OF ALL THOSE INTERESTED IN SOCIAL REFORM, REGARDLESS OF THEIR FORMER PARTY AFFILIATIONS OR THEIR ASPIRATIONS FOR POWER" VOTING TOGETHER AGAINST THE "OPPONENTS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS." HE SAID ONLY THE LIBERALS COULD HOPE TO WIN A MAJORITY, AND SUGGESTED THAT A CCF VOTE WOULD BE WASTED AGAINST THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES.

THE TORY PARTY ARGUES THAT THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION WAS INDICATION OF A NATION-WIDE TREND TO ITS CAMPS AND URGES VOTERS EVERYWHERE TO EMULATE THE ONTARIANS.

THE CCF REMINDS THE ELECTORATE THAT DESPITE ITS SETBACK THE PARTY POLLED 22 PER CENT OF THE VOTES OF THIS TRADITIONALLY CONSERVATIVE PROVINCE, AND DECLARES THAT IT STILL IS STRONG IN THE WEST.

ALL PARTIES AGREE THAT THE LINE-UP IN THE LAST PARLIAMENT, ELECTED IN 1940 AND DISSOLVED LAST APRIL, IS DUE FOR DRASTIC REVISION. THE LIBERALS HERE HAD AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY, WHICH HOVERED AROUND 160, THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES 40 AND THE CCF 10.

THE CCF IS CONFIDENT OF ELECTING 15 OR MORE FROM SASKATCHEWAN ALONE, WHERE IT WON THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IN A SWEEP LAST JUNE, AND THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES IN THE LIGHT OF THE ONTARIO VOTING MONDAY HOPE TO GET MORE THAN 40 FROM THAT PROVINCE ALONE.

AND THE MOST ARDENT LIBERALS SEE NO HOPE OF MAINTAINING A STRENGTH ANYWHERE NEAR 160.

JJ823AEW

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U. S. Tightens Okinawa Noose; 150 B-29s Bomb 5 Honshu Cities; Halsey Planes Raid Kyushu Again

AMERICAN ARMY TIGHTENS NOOSE ON OROKU POCKET

Other Okinawa Nip Force Pounded with Tremendous Bombardment.

EXPECT BANZAI CHARGES

Trapped Japs Backed into Rugged Escarpment Offer Heavy Resistance.

By LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM Sunday, June 10—(AP) The U. S. 10th Army tightened a noose Saturday on a doomed pocket of Japanese on Okinawa's southwest coast, while the only other Nipponese force, backed into a rugged escarpment, was pounded from sea, air and land with a tremendous bombardment.

The foe, who has lost 67,703 killed in the campaign and has perhaps around 15,000 left, dug in and offered heavy resistance—with their last gesture banzai charges expected at any time.

Swing Around Harbor

On Oroku peninsula, the 22nd regiment of Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr's Sixth Marine Division swung around the eastern head of Nahe Harbor. The Leathernecks joined Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First Marine division in compressing that trapped enemy group into a space of less than three square miles.

Along the five-mile-width of the Yaeju-Dake escarpment, the Japanese were well dug in but took a heavy lacing from bombs, rockets and shells laid down by warships, planes and artillery.

Some First Marine division elements pushed south below the Oroku pocket toward Kungishi ridge, southeast of Itoman town. The 150-foot high ridge covers the west Flank of the escarpment line. These elements apparently are working into position to drive across fairly flat ground between the southwest coast and the end of the escarpment.

Drive on Hill 96

In another flanking drive on the east side of the escarpment, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh Infantry division, veterans of the Marshalls and Philippines campaigns, fought hard in an effort to seize Hill 96 south of Hanagusuku. The toughest battle yesterday was in the Oroku peninsula area where the Sixth Marines exerted pressure on the pocketed enemy from the north while the First attacked from the south. The foe is entrenched in fixed positions on the center of the peninsula.

The Japanese there have rigged up crude rocket launchers, using narrow gauge rails set in slanting holes dug into slopes. With the rockets, the Nipponese also are employing 40 and 20 mm. automatic guns.

In addition to trying to turn the escarpment's east flank, other elements of the Seventh Infantry closed on both sides of Hanagusuku town which has not yet been completely occupied.

If the Seventh wins Hill 95, it likely could work down the coast to cut in behind the escarpment.

The hard fighting Japanese have lost 1,379 men in the last two days.

On Friday, as Adm. William F. Halsey's Third fleet brought one of the homeland bases for Okinawa-bound enemy planes under carrier attack at Kyushu, the enemy sent over about 70 planes in groups of four to six to attack Okinawa shipping. They lost 12 raiders without hitting any ships or shore installations.

Okinawa now is protected from air assault by steadily growing numbers of land-based fighters.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' Communique, emphasizing the battle the enemy still is able to put up along the escarpment, said today "no substantial changes were made in the line."

Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, commanding the U. S. 24th Corps, told Associated Press correspondent Al Dorking the enemy situation was so critical that he expected the Japanese at any time to start their banzai charges, their last gesture of defiance.

Tokyo broadcasts have written off Okinawa as lost and presently are emphasizing that an invasion of the Japanese homeland may be expected.

Nimitz made clear that the last stand of the Japanese on Okinawa is a typically fierce one. He referred to "heavy" Japanese resistance in the Oroku pocket and to "sharp fighting" in the escarpment sector.

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30.24 - 27411

Okinoawa Yanks In Flank Drive

Guam, June 9 (AP)—American infantry, attacking with flame throwers and demolition charges, today began flanking the last-ditch Japanese defense line on southern Okinawa along the Yaeju-Dake escarpment, which Radio Tokyo said was being given "arms and supplies" by parachute.

Marines of the 1st Division drove 1,600 yards to the west coast yesterday, sealing off the only possible escape corridor of Nipponese in the Naha airfield area, where the enemy was compressed by the 6th Marine Division into a three-square-mile area.

Heavy navy guns, field artillery, rockets and bombs boomed across the entire southern front as the final battle for Okinawa was joined and the Japanese returned to all-out attacks by suicide pilots against the fleet in Okinawan waters.

Drive Southwest

The 34th Regiment of the 7th Infantry Division pushed southwest from Gushichan toward Hanagusuku village in the opening move to skirt the eastern flank of the Japanese line, of which Hanagusuku is the anchor. The 184th Regiment overran a stone fortification in a parallel advance, wiping out resistance pockets with flame throwers and grenades.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported the return of Japanese *kamikaze* (suicide) pilots to the attack Wednesday and Thursday and said two small ships in the United States fleet were damaged, bringing to 25 sunk and 60 damaged the announced casualties of the fleet in operations connected with the Okinawa campaign. Sixty-seven Japanese planes were shot down, 25 by the Tactical Air Command based on Okinawa, Nimitz said.

Airfields Damaged

Radio Tokyo, however, claimed two "enemy warcraft of the larger type" and one large cruiser were sunk. Two additional cruisers and three aircraft carriers were damaged in the two-day attack, Tokyo said.

Kamikaze attacks likewise inflicted damage on two airfields on Okinawa and one on Ie Island, the Japanese said.

The Tokyo radio, quoting the Domei news agency, indirectly admitted the hopeless position of its garrison on the southern tip of Okinawa in reporting that the hemmed-in troops along the 450-foot escarpment were receiving only supplies dropped from planes.

The Japanese have been split into two groups. One group is compressed in a small pocket in the Oroku Peninsula, unable to join the major Yaeju-Dake defense line stretching from Itoman town on the southwest coast to Hanagusuku on the southeast.

Weather Improves

Clearing weather that permitted aerial and heavy gun support of the ground troops also allowed the Japanese to renew their aerial assaults on American forces in the Okinawa area.

Numerous small groups of enemy *kamikaze* pilots made suicidal attacks Wednesday afternoon and night and again Thursday. Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said today that they succeeded in damaging two small ships.

Sixty-seven Japanese planes were destroyed in the attacks. Nimitz credited the Okinawa-based Tactical Air Command with downing 25.

He also reported TAC Mustangs and Corsair fighters swept southern Kyushu airfields, which the Japanese had used to launch *kamikaze* attacks. The army and marine pilots shot down eight interceptors, but found the fields virtually empty, indicating the Japanese are flying from northern Kyushu now.

Gains On All Fronts

Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's 10th Army Troops made gains on all fronts yesterday. Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's 3d Marine Amphibious Corps reduced the Oroku Peninsula Japanese force into a three-square-mile pocket, half the area the enemy had held Thursday.

Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Army Corps virtually straightened the Yaeju-Dake front, where there is every indication the bulk of the 15,000 to 20,000 Nipponese defenders are dug in. The enemy controls perhaps fifteen square miles of southern Okinawa below the escarpment.

All gains were made in the face of intense machine-gun and mortar fire and, in some instances, 40 and 20 mm. shells.

On the southwestern coast, Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's 1st Marine Division fanned out to make the day's biggest advances. These leathernecks took large numbers of Okinawan civilians inside their lines near Itoman town, western anchor of the Yaeju-Dake line. The Japanese apparently were trying to evacuate the civilians from the area in which they are planning to make their death stand.

Progress Toward Junction

Del Valle's leathernecks moved 1,600 yards south during the day, capturing Zawa town and reaching the north bank of the Mukue River, they swept 300 yards to the west coast, and made some progress northwest toward a junction with the 6th Marine Division on the Oroku Peninsula.

Despite heavy machine-gun fire, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Infantry Division advanced several hundred yards in the vicinity of Hanagusuku.

The TAC's fighter-bombers heavily hammered the escarpment line with bombs and hundreds of rockets.

JAPAN LOSES 30 WITH U.S. TOLL AT FOUR

Units Of American Fleet Step Up Activity With Two Other Strikes

Guam, *Sunday*, Ju (AP)—Carrier planes from Wil-liam F. (Bull) Halse, s.'s 3d Fleet heavily attacked Kanoya naval airfield on southern Kyushu Friday as two other naval strikes indicated stepped-up fleet activity in the far western Pacific.

Pilots flying from Vice Admiral John S. McCain's fast carrier task force, part of the 3d Fleet, destroyed 28 enemy planes on the airfield and two in the air in Halsey's third blast at Nippon in eight days.

Four American planes were lost, but all pilots were rescued.

Okino Daito Area Bombed

Elsewhere in the Far Western Pacific, heavy fleet units bombarded shore installations on Okino Daito Island, 300 miles southeast of Okinawa, and escort carrier pilots raided the Sakishima Island group. Both Okino Daito and the Sakishimas are in the southern Ryukyus chain, of which blo soaked Okinawa is the center.

Halsey who boldly asserted his fleet might sail into Tokyo Bay if necessary, had sent strong forces of carrier planes to raid five or more airfields on Kyushu on June 2 and 3—just a week after he returned to active command of the 3d Fleet. Those attacks destroyed 36 planes and damaged ground installations.

The latest raid covered Kanoya airfield with "bombing and strafing attacks which were concentrated on parked planes," Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communique reported today.

Suicide Attacks Continue

"Our pilots reported observing numerous fires and explosions."

Kanoya is one of the most important Kyushu airfields, from which the Japanese have launched or staged their *Kamikaze* (suicide) aerial assaults on American shipping in the Okinawa area.

Nimitz said the Japanese continued their *Kamikaze* attacks Friday, but caused no damage to American shipping. Twelve Japanese raiders were destroyed.

Sixty-seven enemy planes had been shot down in attacks Wednesday and Thursday, which damaged two small United States vessels.

Heavy forces, undoubtedly including battleships, cruisers and destroyers, bombarded ammunition dumps, radio installations, barracks, small craft facilities and other targets at Okino Daito yesterday.

Unidentified Ship Sunk

Okino Daito has been hit previously. Although a small island, it undoubtedly has proven valuable to the Japanese in scouting American operations in the Ryukyus.

Escort carrier planes carried out the attack on the Sakishima group Friday. That was one of a series of neutralizing raids which have been made on the Sakishimas by both American and British Pacific Fleet forces since the beginning of the Ryukyus campaign.

In other aerial activity, a Navy search Mariner sank an unidentified ship in the east China Sea and search Privateers sank a small cargo ship and damaged another in the Tsushima Straits.

Marine aircraft continued their neutralibing raids on the Palaus.

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200 SUPERFORTS RIP FACTORIES IN DAYLIGHT RAIDS

Three Targets Hit in Tokyo Area—Fighters Escort Big Bombers.

USE HIGH EXPLOSIVES

Carrier Planes from Halsey's Fleet Attack Jap Airfields.

GUAM, Sunday, June 10 — (AP) Delivering their second high explosive load on war-vital Japanese factories within 24 hours, 150 to 200 superforts today attacked five Japanese industrial plants and repair bases on Honshu island.

The raids were directed primarily at aircraft and plane parts factories and an army air depot.

About the time the superforts were over their targets, all in the sprawling Tokyo area, the 21st Bomber command reported that reconnaissance photographs showed clearly that two primary targets were virtually destroyed but a third was only lightly damaged in yesterday's three-pronged assault on Nagoya, Naruo and Akashi factories.

Radio Tokyo said the superforts began hitting at 7 a. m. today (Japanese time; 6 p. m. Saturday, Eastern War Time) and for once estimated the raiding force greater than announced here. Tokyo said "some 250" B-29s attacked military establishments. It included previously raided Hamamatsu—not mentioned here—among the targets. The broadcast asserted "damage x x x is believed to be slight."

Tokyo also reported 30 or 40 small enemy aircraft" raided Kyushu, and that other B-29s mined the Kanmon strait, at the western entrance to Japan's inland sea.

About 100 Iwo Jima-based Mustangs escorted the bomber flights, hitting three targets in the Tokyo area. These were the Hitachi Aircraft Company's Chiba plant at Chiba, twenty miles southeast of Tokyo; the Japan Aircraft Company's Tomioka plant, five miles south of Yokohama and an army air depot twenty-four miles west of Tokyo.

Groups of B-29s without Mustang escort bombed the Hitachi Engineering Works at Sukagawa, about 115 miles northeast of Tokyo and Kasimagaura seaplane base on Kasimaga Lake, thirty-five miles northeast of Tokyo.

Following demolition attacks on three aircraft plants yesterday, this five-pointed strike disclosed a shift in the 21st Bomber Command's campaign from mass fire bombing to precision blows on key war plants and bases with high explosives.

Announcement of the new raid came shortly after Admiral Chester W. Nimitz had announced in his communique today that carrier planes from the United States 3d Fleet had attacked the Kanoya air base on Kyushu Island on Friday.

The carrier planes destroyed twenty-eight planes on the ground and two in the air at a cost of four raiding planes. All of the pilots were rescued.

The attack was the third in a week by planes from the fleet commanded by Admiral William F. Halsey jr., who had asserted that his fleet could go into Tokyo Bay if necessary. He sent strong forces of carrier planes to raid five or more airfields on Kyushu on June 2 and 3—just a week after he returned to active command of the 3d Fleet. Those attacks destroyed thirty-six Japanese planes and damaged ground installations.

Kanoya is one of the most important Kyushu airfields, from which the Japanese have launched or staged their Kamikaze (suicide) aerial ssaults on American shipping in the Okinawa area.

Nimitz said the Japanese continued their Kamikaze attacks on Friday, but caused no damage to American shipping. Twelve Japanese raiders were destroyed.

It was also disclosed that P-51 Mustangs had attacked Japanese installations with high explosive bombs, rockets and strafing machine guns.

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The Army Mustangs ripped installations of all kinds at Kagamigahara airfield, thirteen miles north of Nagoya on Honshu Island. Flying a 1,500-mile round trip from their Iwo bases, they strafed two airstrips at Kagamigahara, battered an army pilot training center and other installations and then, for good measure, strafed a supply vessel caught off-shore.

Seven Japanese interceptors sought unsuccessfully to halt the attack. One was damaged, the others were driven off. Mustang pilots said they destroyed five Japanese planes on the ground and damaged ten. Three Mustangs were shot down. One pilot was rescued.

The Mustang attacks closely followed a three-pronged Superfortress strike at important aircraft plants at Nagoya, Naruo and Akashi in daylight yesterday.

The 21st Bomber Command here announced that between 100 and 150 B-29s pounded aircraft factories at Nagoya, and Naruo and Akashi, near Kobe, in the industrial heart of Japan, from medium altitude without fighter escort early Saturday.

At Washington, the 20th Air Force announced that all planes returned safely and that only a few enemy fighters were encountered. Anti-aircraft fire was quite heavy but inaccurate, the announcement said.

Tokyo said the big planes, on their third daylight mission against the Japanese homeland in a week, struck between 7:30 and 8:50 a. m. Saturday, Japanese time.

In the Sunday morning raid, four of the targets were hit for the first time in medium altitude bombing, both visually and by instrument, where the weather was closed in.

Tachikawa army air depot had been bombed twice previously but the B-29s achieved only slight damage. It is an important storage and repair base for the army air force.

The Japan Aircraft Company's Tomioko plant, covering nearly 2,000,000 square feet, also produces engines and airframes. This modern plant also was built on reclaimed land, south of Yokohama.

The superfortress section which hit the Hitachi Engineering Works at Sukagawa nearly equalled the mission distance record for the 21st Bomber Command planes. Sukagawa is about eight miles south of Koriyama, where chemi-

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cal plants were bombed April 12 in a mission which still holds the record for the longest strike flown.

Photo reconnaissance of yesterday's precision raids on Nagoya, Naruo and Akashi showed two large plants were damaged heavily and a third only slightly affected.

The Swanishi Aircraft Company's Naruo plant, eighty-five miles southwest of Nagoya, was badly shattered, with seventy-eight per cent of its roof area destroyed or damaged. Three large concrete reinforced buildings four stories high took 12 direct hits. Considerable internal damage was probable.

The Tokyo radio also reported that one of every fifteen Japanese now is homeless as the result of air raids.

Tokyo radio reports of homeless persons in five major cities, Tokyo, Nagoya, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe, reached a total of 4,930,000 with an estimate today that 1,790,000 had been burned out in the first three cities during May alone.

Japan's total homeland population is listed by various sources as 72,000,000.

1 In 15 Bombed Out, Japs Say

Guam, June 9 (AP)—Superforts, which by Tokyo's admission have left one in fifteen Japanese homeless, pinpointed aircraft factories in three Nipponese cities today while Japan's Premier was telling an emergency session of Parliament that the big bombers have already done "considerable damage" to the empire's war industry.

Tokyo reported that "about 50" Mustang fighters followed up the Superforts at midday, raiding the area between Nagoya and Osaka.

Today's big raid was an unescorted one by 100 to 150 Superforts, which rained explosive bombs on specific targets in Nagoya and two small cities in the Kobe-Osaka area.

1,790,000 More Homeless

The precision attack was a departure from the mass fire raids of May, which a Jap broadcast reported today destroyed 500,000 homes in Tokyo, Yokohama and Nagoya, leaving 1,790,000 homeless.

This broadcast, combined with previous reports on April and March fire raids, would make 4,930,000 Japanese left homeless by Superfort destruction of 1,500,000 homes in five major cities—Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe.

Japan claims a population of 100,000,000 but other sources put it at 72,000,000.

"No Small Number" Of Victims

In Tokyo alone, Jap reports add up to 3,100,000 homeless and 767,000 dwellings destroyed by B-29 fire raids.

Premier Suzuki told the emergency session of Parliament that "no small number of people already" were B-29 victims, but:

"Measured on a nation-wide scale, those areas affected by the enemy air raids are very limited in scope."

Moving Underground

He reported that "much headway" is being made in moving both factories and homes underground in bomb-ravaged cities as protection against further raids. Japanese have already been warned that raids will be extended to smaller cities and towns. This prediction was fulfilled by today's attacks.

Akashi and Naruo were the small cities attacked. They are both near the east end of Japan's Inland Sea.

The Targets

At Nagoya the target was the Atsuta plant of the Aichi Aircraft Company. At Naruo the raiders bombed the Kawanishi Aircraft Company's main plant for the manufacture of the Japanese navy fighter planes called "George" by the Americans; this plant has a roof area of 2,699,000 square feet.

At Akashi the Kawasaki plane factory was raided for the second time. More than 50 planes struck there January 19, destroying 38 per cent of the factory area.

Medium-Altitude Raid

Today's raiders, from the Marianas, bombed in daylight from medium altitude. It was the first raid since May 19 in which only explosive bombs were dropped.

Marianas-based Superforts had rained both explosives and fire on the Japanese home island twice this week. About 450 attacked Kobe on Tuesday, and 450 hammered Osaka on Thursday.

Domei said today's raiders were sighted at about 7.30 A.M. and started withdrawing at about 8.50.

Bombers Blast Labuan; Japs Say Isle Invaded

MacArthur Fails to Confirm Reports of Landings Near Borneo.

MANILA, Sunday, June 10.—(AP) The Japanese reported Saturday an Allied invasion of Labuan island off the northwest coast of oil-rich Borneo.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur did not confirm the enemy radio report but his communique today announced heavy air raids for the eighth consecutive day on Labuan and the Brunei bay area in which Labuan is situated.

Ships Shell Coast

Allied light naval forces also shelled the northeast coast of Borneo, MacArthur announced.

U.S. Fifth Air Force, Royal Australian Air Force and U. S. Seventh fleet heavy, medium and fighter-bombers dealt the Borneo blows as the air war in the East Indies reached a crescendo.

Liberators of the 13th Air Force cascaded a heavy tonnage of bombs on Labuan and on a nearby airfield, while delayed reports showed the RAAF on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday smashed the nearby mainland town of Brunei in a succession of raids, destroying many Japanese buildings. These strikes were followed by another 13th Air Force raid on the same area.

The airdromes of Ranau, Jesselton, Sandakan, Kudat and Keningau all were hit and cratered, while the railroad bridge over the Pados river near Brunei was damaged in the heaviest series of strikes yet made by planes based in the Philippines and the East Indies.

Tokyo had said that Allied invaders went ashore on Labuan after Japanese positions on the isle were battered by battleships, cruisers, destroyers and 50 smaller warships.

Labuan is on the northern flank of the mouth of Brunei bay, on the opposite side of northern Borneo from Tarakan island, which Australian and Dutch forces invaded 41 days ago. Japanese opposition on Tarakan has been virtually knocked out.

Planes Hit Formosa

MacArthur reported American planes set fires in harassing raids on Taihoku, on Formosa, caused a large explosion with a direct hit on the Woosung docks near Shanghai, China and bombed a small arms plant near Canton, besides doing extensive damage to railways on Hainan island and in Indo-China.

In the Philippines cleanup campaign, he announced that the U.S. 37th Infantry division, in an eight-mile advance along the winding road leading towards the Cagayan valley of northern Luzon, had liberated the town of Solano and reached within four miles of the Bagabag highway junction.

Medium and attack bombers dropped 330 tons of explosives on the Japanese in that area and destroyed a grounded enemy plane, while light naval forces shot up Japanese positions on Luzon's north coast.

A headquarters spokesman said that opposition to the 37th division advance was light, consisting only of small-arms fire, but that five more Japanese flame - thrower tanks were knocked out and 260 Japanese were killed and 20 captured on Thursday. American casualties were not mentioned.

East of Manila the 38th division continued fighting for hill crests in the Marikina sector, securing Mount Ayas after a minor skirmish. Troops encountered machine gun and rifle opposition in a tough struggle for the top of Mount Companan.

On Mindanao island in the southeastern Philippines, weary doughboys of the 24th division continued their drive on the town of Baguio, named after the summer capital in Luzon, but were meeting stiffer opposition. The village of Biao in the southern part of that sector was captured Friday.

BOMBERS POUND ISLE NEAR BORNEO

(Continued from Page One)

Japs Say Whole Division Is Ashore on Labuan Island in South China Sea.

MACARTHUR BOMBS AREA

Battleships Are Reported in Waters Off Tarakan Isle Held by Aussies.

Manila, June 9 (A. P.).—The Tokyo radio declared today that a full-scale assault forces landed yesterday on Labuan in the second invasion within forty days of an island off the coast of Borneo.

Gen. MacArthur's bombers, which have spent months softening up oil-rich Borneo and its adjacent islands were joined on Thursday by swift torpedo boats and other light naval forces. This was the day, Tokyo said, when Allied warships opened a bombardment of Labuan island to knock out the beach defenses.

MacArthur's communique announced that 170 tons of bombs were dropped on Borneo airdromes and military installations on Thursday, making a total of 1,200 tons of explosive rained on the island in the first seven days of this month.

The Tokyo radio said that one division landed on Labuan after an Allied convoy of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and fifty smaller warships had bombarded the Japanese positions.

Labuan is in the China Sea, almost directly across northern Borneo from Tarakan Island, which Australian and Dutch troops virtually have secured after a month's fighting.

Elsewhere in the MacArthur theater ground troops recorded steady gains in cleanup drives on Luzon and Mindanao islands.

Doughboys of the veteran Twenty-fourth Division straightened out their lines west of Davao City and launched a grinding drive toward the key Mindanao Island town of Baguio.

Working through intense heat and humidity, the troops under Major-Gen. Woodruff drove steadily through dense abacu (hemp) groves to within 4,200 yards of Baguio, important town astride the vital Talomo trail.

31st In Stubborn Fight.

Troops led by Col. William J. Verbeck, Manlius, N. Y., broke a strong Japanese position south of Ula after a heavy artillery and mortar barrage. More than fifty counted dead were found, indicating the enemy retreat was so hurried there wasn't time to bury dead.

Elsewhere in the Eighth Army campaign to seek out Japanese on Mindanao, elements of Major-Gen. Clarence Martin's Thirty-first Infantry Division fought stubbornly to within two miles of Silae, a trail junction east of Malaybalay, while other troops expanded their holding across the Palangi River, east of Kibawe, against moderate resistance.

Meantime, in northern Luzon, the Thirty-seventh Infantry Division still was making progress up Highway No. 5 into the Cagayan Valley. The Buckeyes on Thursday captured Bayombong, which was the forty-sixth of forty-nine Philippine provincial capitals to fall into American or guerrilla hands.

37th Near Bayombong.

Ilagan in Isabela; Tuguegarao in Cagayan, both in the rich Cagayan Valley, and Bontoc, at the junction of highways 4 and 11 in Hart Mountain province, are the only capitals still held by the Japanese.

The Thirty-Seventh Division crossed rocky, shallow Magat river, six miles south of Bayombong. They found no Japanese defenses in the area, which is one of the last defensible points before the road crosses hills to enter Cagayan Valley proper.

BRITAIN REIMPORTS ITS GOLD BULLION

Supply, Exported During Blitz, Is Shipped Back

London, June 9 (AP)—Flowing back to England today was some of Britain's gold supply, virtually all of which was shipped across the oceans when a German invasion threatened, a Bank of England spokesman disclosed today.

Every type of ship, from tramp steamers to big liners—some running through U-boat infested waters without an escort—carried the gold to secret hiding places and left virtually empty the vast vaults of Bank of England during the *Blitz* years of 1940 and 1941.

This greatest gamble in financial history was revealed as the British Treasury announced it would pay 4 shillings and 3 pence more per fine ounce for gold in the sterling area as the shipping risk had been "substantially reduced."

No Bearing On Exchange

An official announcement said that the readjustment of the price from 168 shillings per fine ounce to 172 shillings and 3 pence was made merely in line with changing war conditions and should not be regarded as a gold point nor as made in anticipation of Bretton Woods. It has "no bearing on any questions of exchange policy or exchange rates," the statement said.

During the entire war, the spokesman for the Bank of England said, movements of gold amounted to roughly $4,000,000,000 with losses totaling hardly more than $20,000,000.

Some of the lost gold was recovered even after gold-laden ships were sunk. In one case, Australian divers retrieved from the ocean bed 423 feet down all but $325,000 worth of gold cargo of $8,000,000.

Great Stores In Naval Bases

Great stores of gold were concentrated in naval bases and other strategic spots throughout the world. Huge shipments were moved to New York and Ottawa because before lend-lease, Britain needed all the gold to sell for supplies.

The ships, even giant ones like the Queen Mary and the Queen Elizabeth, carried far more than any ship would have dared to carry even in peacetime, the spokesman said. Sometimes gold valued up to $600,000,000 and $800,000,000 was on the high seas at one time.

At one time, $4,000,000 worth of bullion was on the water en route to the United States and not a single ounce was lost.

POLES IN LONDON RELEASE EDITOR

London, June 9 (A. P.).—The Polish Government in exile announced today "it had been decided to release" Lieut. Jan Jagodzinski, editor of Polpress, London organ of the Warsaw Provisional Government.

Jagodzinski was taken into custody yesterday by British plain clothes men and turned over to Polish military police. The Polish Government in exile said he had failed to report back for duty following a leave.

After the Polish report of the decision to release Jagodzinski, the British Press Association said he had been freed pending fixing of a date for a court-martial later.

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Bold Removal Of British Gold Across Oceans Revealed

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London, June 9 (AP)—Britain moved virtually her entire gold supply from this island in the greatest gamble in financial history when a German invasion threatened, a Bank of England spokesman said today.

Every type of ship, from tramps to luxury liners, some running through U-boat infested waters unescorted, carried the gold to secret hiding places in the far places of the earth.

Movements during the entire war from England and South Africa amounted roughly to $4,000,000,000 worth of gold, with losses totaling hardly more than $20,000,000.

$8,000,000 On Ocean Floor

Some of the lost gold was later recovered after treasure-laden ships sank. One case which the spokesman called "perhaps the most remarkable salvage job in history" saw Australian divers scrape up from the ocean bed 423 feet down all but $325,000 worth of a gold cargo valued at $8,000,000 that the ship Niagara was carrying when she went down in the Pacific.

Stores of gold were concentrated in naval bases and other strategic spots throughout the world—a testimonial that Prime Minister Churchill meant what he said when he asserted Britain would fight on even though the home islands fell to the Nazis.

To New York, Ottawa

Huge funds were moved to two North American centers, New York and Ottawa, as Britain needed all the gold she could "get her hands on" to obtain supplies before the leand-lease program was inaugurated, the spokesman said.

"It was moved in an incredibly uneconomic manner with minimum losses, the Bank of England representative said after disclosing the story that up to now had been among the nation's top priority war secrets.

"The situation was not optimistic in those days," he added, "and any means available was used to carry gold—queen ships, king's ships (Royal Navy warships) and others, even 3,000-ton cargo ships."

Queen Mary Carried Some

The ships ranged from tramps to such liners as the Queen Mary and the Queen Elizabeth. Sometimes total cargoes of up to $600,000,000 and $800,000,000 were on the high seas at one time, the spokesman said.

Big vessels were used mostly on the fast North Atlantic run from Britain to New York or Halifax. Others sailed roundabout routes, many circling into Antarctic waters to reach San Francisco.

"When you consider the U-boats and Japanese submarines, the operation was very successful," said the spokesman.

Some of that gold is coming back, he disclosed, but where from, when and how still is a secret.

BRITAIN PAYS MORE FOR GOLD

Reduced Shipping Risks Given as Reason.

London, June 9 (A. P.).—The British Treasury announced today that it would pay four shillings and three pence more per fine ounce for gold in the sterling area, explaining that shipping risks had been "substantially reduced."

The official announcement said that the readjustment of the price from 168 shillings per fine ounce to 172 shillings three pence had "no bearing on any questions of exchange policy or exchange rates."

The shilling conversion is normally 20 cents and the pence 2 cents, which would make the new rate the equivalent of $34.46. The United States Treasury buying price is $35.

The Bank of England said the price alteration was made merely in line with changing war conditions and must not be regarded as a gold point nor as made in anticipation of Bretton Woods.

A Bank of England spokesman said at a press conference, "There is no question at the moment of restoring a free market for gold. Exchange controls will be maintained." The Government, he said, still keeps checks to prevent speculation in gold by any commercial banks or brokers.

Throughout the war the Treasury has taken risks of shipping from South Africa and other countries where gold could be bought. This practice will be maintained.

System To Be Maintained

"The system whereby the Treasury makes a single price for gold delivered at local centers in the sterling area is to be maintained until further notice," it was stated in the announcement. "Gold will continue to be bought on behalf of the Treasury by authorized dealers in gold as hitherto."

It was reliably understood that the rising costs of operating mines was a factor in boosting the price, although no official announcement was made on this point. Technically, all transactions are through governments, but it was believed that the new increase would be passed on to the mining firms.

This is the second increase within ten weeks. The first was on March 28 when the price was raised from $20,000 to $35,000 per ounce.

The latest hike had an immediate effect in the black market value of American currency. After rising to $1,200 (Chinese) to $1 (United States) recently the rate sagged to less than 1,000 to one and then shot up again today to about 1,150 to one.

Gold Exodus in 1940.

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Stores of gold were concentrated in naval bases and other strategic spots throughout the world.

Huge funds were moved to two North American centers, New York and Ottawa, as Britain needed all the gold she could "get her hands on" to obtain supplies before the lend-lease program was inaugurated, the spokesman said. Big vessels were used mostly on the fast North Atlantic run from Britain to New York or Halifax.

China Raises Gold Price.

Chungking, June 9 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Finance increased the official price of gold from 35,000 to 40,000 Chinese dollars per ounce today.

PROBERS TELL LIDICE STORY

Czech Inquiry Reveals German Charges Were Untrue

London, June 9 (AP)—The bloody story of Lidice was told in full today by a special Czechoslovak investigating committee which found that at least 176 persons were killed in the Nazi massacre and more than 235 women sent to concentration camps.

Only five of the women have been found alive, the committee said in a report distributed by the Czechoslovak press bureau in London. An uncounted number of children under 14 also were taken away and never heard from again.

German Claims Untrue

The report emphasized that the official Nazi allegation that a radio transmitter and stores of arms and ammunition had been hidden in Lidice were completely untrue.

Annihilation of the Cezch miners' little village, which has remained one of the cruelest crimes of the war, occurred June 10, 1942. After liberation of Prague the National Council of Bohemia sent investigators to the charred village site to try to get the full story.

The first the world knew of the death of Lidice was when the German-controlled Prague radio broadcast an announcement by Karl H. Frank, Hitler's deputy in the so-called "protectorate" of Bohemia and Moravia that the village was "eradicated from the map" on the ground that assassins of Reinhard Heydrich, the "Protector," might have been hiding there.

Was No Investigation

The committee report said there was no investigation of suspicions that Lidice sheltered the fugitives.

Nevertheless, ten truckloads of German troops drove up and surrounded Lidice early on June 10. No one was allowed to leave or enter. A 12-year-old boy who tried to escape was shot dead. So was one woman.

"According to a German record, which is said to be very incomplete," the committee reported, "there were 174 men rounded up. At 3.30 A.M. on June 10, an illformed firing squad of 30 of the worst Gestapo men of Prague arrived. Shortly before 7 A.M., Frank arrived.

At Frank's Orders

"At his orders, a Gestapo man named Wiesman told the firing squad that it was the Führer's will that the village should be destroyed and this had to be fulfilled," the report continued.

"By 4 P.M. all the men had been killed, the women and children carried away in covered trucks and all houses burned to the ground.

"Several men defended themselves with light weapons or axes. One man committed suicide and another suffocated in the chimney where he was hiding. Nine night-shift miners who disregarded warnings and went to Lidice to be with their families were shot as well," the report said.

LORD WRIGHT DISTURBED

Said to Be Threatening to Quit War Crimes Commission

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Lord Wright, chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, was reported in responsible quarters today to have threatened to resign in an argument over the commission's hush-hush policy.

Although no official confirmation was available, this development was said to have occurred after a recent press conference in which Lord Wright outlined the commission's functions.

In a full meeting the next day Lieut. Col. Joseph Hodgson, United States member of the Commission and acting chairman of the group's "publicity" committee, was said to have raised the question of Lord Wright's giving an interview without first referring the matter to all members.

Lord Wright, who has advocated the elimination of secrecy in the commission's activities, was said to have told the group bluntly that if it instructed him in the future not to hold press conferences he had only one course—resignation.

NEW BRITISH PLANES

London, June 9 (A. P.).—Development of four new British war planes, among them a bomber unofficially said to be larger than the American B-29 Superfortress, has been announced by the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Scant details were released concerning the new bomber, but it was presumed that it would be used in the war against the Japanese. It is called the "Lincoln."

Other new aircraft announced by the ministry yesterday include the Vampire, a jet-propelled single-seater fighter, said to have a speed in excess of 500 miles per hour; the Hornet, a twin-engine fighter said to have a top speed of 470 miles per hour, and the Spiteful, a single-engine fighter developed from the famous Spitfire and said to have a top speed of more than 460 miles per hour.

City of London to Honor Eisenhower on Tuesday

Will Put His Name on Roll of Fame and Give Him Sword

LONDON, June 9 (AP).—General Eisenhower will receive freedom of the City of London and a sword of honor at a traditional ceremony to be held here Tuesday, but it will be an honorary freedom and a token sword.

Citizens and soldiers of foreign countries cannot become full-fledged freemen of the city—the commercial center of London—because they do not swear allegiance to the King as do Britons.

City Council members now are looking for some one to lend them a token sword for the ceremony, since they do not have time to have one forged. General Eisenhower will get it later.

The name of the Supreme Commander will go down on the roll of fame along with that of Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. Grant, John J. Pershing and other famous Americans. But the general will not be permitted to play the barrel organ outside the Guildhall without police interference, as British freemen are able to do.

U.S. INTENDS REPARATIONS

Aim Will Be To Strip Germany Of War Potential

SHAEF, Paris, June 9 (AP)—A reparations program to strip Germany of its war plants and avoid the unsuccessful post-World War I plan of attempting to recover war damages in dollar value by revitalizing German industry was outlined today by Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley.

"Our primary policy is to de-industrialize Germany, to destroy its war potential in the future," said Pauley, who is President Truman's personal representative on the Allied Reparations Commission. "With that in mind there is considerable material for reparations."

First Arms Plants

Pauley did not outline all German industries that would be permitted to operate if Britain and Russia adopt the United States view that all those of war nature should be removed or destroyed.

However, the first to be dismantled would be armament plants followed probably by aircraft, shipbuilding and machine tool industries.

Presumably all manufacture of consumer goods will continue to help feed and clothe the German people. The same goes for the making of medical supplies—but a line must be drawn in many cases such as heavy industry, building materials and the manufacture of precision instruments to permit production of peacetime needs while eliminating items such plants have been turning out for war.

To Avoid Mistakes

Fuel, transport and agricultural industries, of course, also would have to continue as those most necessary to keep down suffering in occupied Germany.

Pauley told a press conference the United States realized mistakes were made in reparations policies after the last war and "we don't intend to make the same ones this time."

"It would be futile for us to seek repayment for the total cost of our war effort," he asserted. "Both the money and the lives are gone."

He contrasted this view with that

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following the last war when the victorious Allies laid down a program of monetary repayment.

"If that plan is followed, you must encourage industrial development," he said, pointing out that under such a scheme last time "the United States not only did not receive reparations, but sent food and advanced credit to Germany, which we won't do this time."

Claim To Be Asserted

Damage to property and the cost of effort and energy to defeat the enemy form the principal bases for reparations, Pauley said, adding that the United States was short on the former but extremely long on the latter.

He declared the United States will assert a claim, "although as to what it will be I am not prepared to say."

The German gold hoard, uncovered by the American 3d Army in a Merkers (Germany) salt mine, will be considered by the reparations commission as a means of restitution, Pauley said, and disclosed that certain countries—which he did not name—already had advanced informal claims to some of it.

Pauley indicated that the American delegation, which has just completed a lengthy survey in the American-occupied zone of Germany, was going to Moscow with a definite program in mind but virtually in the dark as to the desires of Russia and Britain, the only other powers to be represented at the initial reparations meeting.

To Avoid Another War

Pauley and eighteen to twenty others on the 35-man American delegation which he heads will leave Monday for Moscow, while the remainder—all technical representatives—will continue studying the possibilities of reparations in Germany.

He said there had been no exchange of views between his group and its British and Russian counterparts since the Yalta conference, where the basis of the tripartite meeting was laid.

Pauley said it was the United States view that any German war industries which could not be moved out of Germany should be destroyed.

"We do not want another war to take place and we are anxious to have that type of equipment taken out of Germany even though we don't want it ourselves," said Pauley.

Anticipates Agreement

The initial problems, he said, were to determine what Germany has lost, what she needs, and what she has left for reparations, adding that German assets in other countries will be pursued.

At the commission meeting, the United States will advocate completion of reparations in the shortest possible period, he disclosed, explaining that he believed completion would be more successful while the occupying armies are on hand.

Pauley, who as the President's personal representative holds the rank of ambassador, said he anticipated full agreement among the reparations authorities of the Big Three and predicted the commission would be expanded to include all nations which have reparations claims.

U.S. Feeding 7,000,000

He admitted, however, that the American delegation is going to the Soviet capital without even knowing the date of the first meeting, which will be up to the Russians as hosts. One of the first things to be settled probably will be a permanent seat of operations for the commission, which was left unestablished at Yalta.

Disclosing that the United States is feeding 7,000,000 persons in Germany, including American troops, prisoners of war and displaced persons, Pauley said it seemed like false economy to consider reparations until after that burden is lifted.

Board Planning To Strip Reich War Plants

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Allied Headquarters, Paris, June 9 (AP)—Germany will be stripped of various industries to destroy her future war potential through one of the principal functions of the reparations program, Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, President Truman's personal representative on the Allied Reparations Commission, announced today.

Pauley said it was the view of the United States that any German industries of a war nature which could not be removed should be destroyed.

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Would Remove Equipment

"We do not want another war to take place," Pauley said, "and we are anxious to see that type of equipment taken out of Germany, even though we don't want it ourselves."

Pauley heads the American delegation en route to the initial reparations conference to be held in Moscow under plans laid down at the Yalta Conference.

Pauley indicated that the American delegation, which just completed a lengthy survey in the American-occupied zone of Germany, was going to Moscow with a definite program in mind, but virtually in the dark as to the desires of Russia and Britain, the only other powers to be represented at the initial meeting.

He said there had been no exchange of views.

Pauley and eighteen to twenty others of the 35-man delegation will leave Monday for Moscow, while the remainder, all technical representatives, will continue studying the possibilities of reparations in Germany.

U.S. Business Reported There

[A *Reuter* dispatch said that a leading Soviet commentator alleged that United States industrialists are already trying to restore German heavy industries.

[The commentator, Yermashev, commenting on an American newspaper report that leading representatives of American industry had left for Germany to renew business contacts there, was quoted by Moscow radio as saying:

["They and many others had before the war close contacts with the largest German concerns including Krupp and I. G. Farbenindustrie and they are doing their utmost to restore Germany heavy industry.

["A regrouping of reactionary forces which are exercising pressure in connection with the treatment of Germany can be observed both in Great Britain and America.

["In view of this, the signing of the four-power declaration of Berlin assumes even greater importance. It has dealt a heavy blow to the dark forces only too ready to help German imperialism."]

"No World War I Errors"

Speaking strictly as an American representative and principally on a basis of preliminary observations made in Germany, Pauley told correspondents that the United States realized mistakes were made in reparations after World War I and "we don't intend to make the same ones this time."

Damage to property and cost of effort and energy in defeating the enemy form the principal basis for reparations, Pauley said, pointing out that the United States was short on the former, but long on the latter.

Futile To Seek Total Cost

"It would be futile for us to seek repayment for the total cost of our war effort," he said. "Both money and lives are gone."

But he declared the United States would assert a claim, although "as to what it will be I am not prepared to say."

Disclosing that the United States is feeding 7,000,000 persons in Germany, including its troops, prisoners of war and displaced persons, Pauley said it seemed like false economy to consider reparations until after that burden was lifted.

He and his staff found that Germany's transportation system was so wrecked by Allied bombing that it would take an inestimable time to repair it; but her industrial capacity—with few exceptions, such as fuel production—could be restored in up to eight months.

Deindustrialization Aim

"Our primary policy," Pauley said, "is to deindustrialize Germany to destroy its war potential in the future. With that in mind, there is considerable material for reparations."

He contrasted this view with that following the end of World War I when he said reparations were considered from the standpoint of getting dollar value out of Germany, adding: "If that plan were followed, you must encourage industrial development."

He said the German gold hoard uncovered by the United States 3d Army would be considered by the reparations commission as a means of restitution and disclosed that certain countries—which he did not name—already had advanced informal claims to portions of it.

Truman Signs Order.

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—President Truman has signed an executive order which is said by Alien Property Custodian officials to authorize them to dispose of about $220,000,000 worth of liquid assets of Germany and Japan and their nationals seized in this country at the outbreak of the war. Hitherto such assets as cash, bullion, securities and other instruments of credit have been simply frozen and the Government could not touch them. The Alien Property Custodian has been able only to dispose of business enterprises and other physical effects.

Alien property officials, interpreting today's order, emphasized that it applied only to the cash and other liquid assets of enemy aliens outside the United States. It does not affect, they added, the assets of long-time German residents of this country.

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YANKS WILL KEEP 600,000 GERMANS FOR LABOR JOBS

Another 225,000 Held by Americans to Be Handed Over to French.

500,000 IN U.S.

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Prisoners in Three Camps North of Cologne to Be Given to British.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, June 9. — (AP) United States armies, which held 2,852,000 German prisoners in Europe when victory came, will keep 600,000 of them as laborers, Col. Robert J. Gill disclosed today.

Another 200,000 to 225,000 American-held troops will be handed over to France for labor in this country, said Gill, chief of the Prisoner of War division in the European theater provost marshal's office.

With nearly 500,000 prisoners in the United States and another 25,000 in Britain, Gill estimated it would take at least nine months to cut the total figure to 600,000 by various means, some of which still have not yet been decided upon.

To Remove Mines

Gill reiterated previous statements of high American military authorities that German prisoners would be "permitted" to remove land mines but declined further comment on that subject.

He emphasized, however, that all plans for employment of prisoners in the rehabilitation of battered Europe were based on rules of the Geneva convention despite the fact the German government—which was a signatory of the convention—has ceased to exist.

About 160,000 Germans now held by Americans in three prison camps north of Cologne will be turned over to the British when occupation zones are definitely established, Gill said.

The captives to be turned over to France now are held in seven enclosures in France, he said, adding they will come under complete charge of the French just as if French armies had captured them.

Gill also disclosed that about 18 per cent of the total bag of prisoners would be discharged and sent home under a plan to turn loose all miners, farmers, transport workers, women prisoners and men over 50 years of age who are not suspected of war crimes. These discharges already are underway and probably will reach 300,000 in the next week or two, he said.

SS Troops Being Checked

SS troops, none of which are being discharged, are being held for investigation as war criminals and segregated along with other suspects, Gill said.

Gill said large numbers of foreign soldiers, mostly Russians, who were impressed into the German army, created a problem originally but that all of them except the Russians have been returned to the control of the armies of their own countries.

The Russians at first were not interested in their own nationals who had been taken into the German army but they recently changed their policy, he said, disclosing that around 50,000 Russians from the wehrmacht had been returned to Soviet control and repatriation of more than 20,000 others was underway.

Declaring reports that German prisoners received soft treatment were without the "slightest foundations," Gill said many Germans led a hard life because of lack of facilities which cropped up when their numbers exceeded all expectations.

But he pointed out that prisoners—more than 300,000 of whom were laboring for the Americans prior to V-E Day—had saved millions of dollars, millions of man-hours and released thousands of American troops for combat duty.

LIGHT

labor, Col. Robert J. Gill of the United States provost marshal's office disclosed at supreme headquarters.

500,000 Now In U.S.

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Tiso, Germans' Slovak Chief, Captured

Paris, June 9 (AP)—The 12th Army Group disclosed today that Dr. Joseph Tiso, president of the Nazi puppet state of Slovakia, was among eight wanted Nazis apprehended by Allied occupation forces.

Others included Dr. Karl Hoeven, physician charged by Adolf Hitler "with the health of the prisoners at Buchenwald" prison camp, and Lieut. Col. Karl Bukhardt, said to be the former commanding officer of Buchenwald.

The eight were seized during a 24-hour period ending at [illegible] day, intelligence officers s[illegible].

U.S. Army To Keep 600,000 Germans As Laborers

Paris, June 9 (AP)—The United States Army disclosed today that it plans to retain 600,000 German prisoners of war as laborers.

When victory came, American armies held 2,852,000 German war prisoners on the Continent. In addition to the 600,000 to be used by the American Army, arrangements have been completed for transferring 200,000 to 225,000 American-held prisoners to France for

DAY

Stephan Tiso, a relative of Joseph Tiso and former puppet premier and foreign minister of Slovakia, was captured May 21 by the United States 3d Army.

Faces Questioning

British military authorities announced that Gen. Georg Lindemann, former commander of German troops in Denmark, was being brought to supreme headquarters

for thorough questioning. Lindemann and his staff were arrested at Aarhus. They had established headquarters at Silkeborg, Jutland, and had been working under orders of the British.

Official British sources said all German soldiers able to walk, numbering 160,000 to 200,000, had left Denmark. About 40,000 wounded remain.

Daladier Styles Petain 'Saboteur'

Paris, June 9 (AP)—The former French Premier, Edouard Daladier today accused Vichy Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Petain of having sabotaged French national defense since 1934 and said "the order to cease fire agains the Germans was given prematurely by Petain."

Testifying before a commission of judges preparing the trial of the aged "hero of Verdun." Daladier said Petain had opposed defense measures since he served in the Doumergue Government in the mid-30's.

"Petain even opposed a proposed law against conscientious objectors," Daladier testified.

Petain's Prediction

Saying the "war was lost in advance," Daladier said Pétain had maintained that the Ardennes Forest was impenetrable and that Pétain had told the French war council "if some German columns infiltrate there they will be pinched off."

Daladier, three times premier of France, took office last in 1938. It was he who declared war on Germany.

When he returned to office in 1938, he said, he was "stupefied" to find that huge credits for national defense voted by the French assembly had been largely unemployed, that the Maginot Line had not been extended and that motorization of the French Army had been hindered.

Petain's Speech Scored

Daladier, one of the accused in the famous German-inspired Riom trial of French war leaders, said it had been proved that enormous quantities of French war material never had been used.

Pétain's end-fighting speech, Daladier charged, "paralyzed resistance and resulted in the capture of 1,000,000 French soldiers."

LAVAL RETURNING

Paris, June 9 (A. P.).—Authorized sources disclosed today that Pierre Laval would be returned to France by a French Army plane either tonight or tomorrow. The plane left for Spain before dawn today.

Details of the return of Laval, former chief of the Vichy government, were still withheld to avert possible mob action. Laval likely will be flown directly to Fresnes, where he will be held in prison pending trial on a charge of treason.

Pressure brought on Spain by both the United States and Britain was understood to have been a factor in obtaining Laval's surrender to French authorities.

Hitler And Eva Wed, Hiding In Europe, Russians Believe

JUN 10 1945

By EDDY GILMORE

Berlin, June 9 (AP)—Adolf Hitler married his sweetheart, Eva Braun, two days before Berlin's fall and the lovers might have escaped from the German capital by plane, Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Russian conqueror of the city, said today.

"We have found no corpses which could be Hitler's," Zhukov said in the first authoritative report on the Hitler mystery.

Zhukov said the German Führer and his bride had good opportunities to get away from Berlin after one of history's most macabre marriages.

Could Have Fled At Last

"He could have taken off at the very last moment for there was an airfield at his disposal," said the head of the Red Army's occupation forces in Germany.

The Soviet commandant of Berlin, Col. Gen. Nikolai E. Bezarin, also said that Russian soldiers had not yet found Hitler's body.

"My personal opinion is that he has disappeared somewhere into Europe," Bezarin said. "Perhaps he is in Spain with Franco. He had the possibility of taking off and getting away."

[An NBC broadcaster attributed to Zhukov the statement that Hitler might be hiding in Europe and said that Zhukov added: "Now it is up to you British and Americans to find him."]

Bezarin said that the Russians had found several bodies in Hitler's Reich Chancellery with the Führer's name on their clothes.

References In Dairies

Zhukov said "it is well known that two days before Berlin fell Hitler married Eva Braun." He added that the Russians had found references to the marriage in the diaries of Hitler's personal adjutants.

Zhukov said he could give no definite statement concerning Hitler's ultimate fate or whereabouts, but he said that no bodies had been found that could have been the German Führer's.

[A dispatch from Berlin Wednesday by Joseph W. Grigg, Jr., representing the combined American press at the first meeting of the Allied control council, reported that a high Russian military source said that a body in Berlin had been identified "with fair certainty" as that of Hitler.]

Bormann's Fate Unknown

Giving strength to theories that Hitler might have fled Berlin was Zhukov's statement that "we do not know the fate or whereabouts" of Martin Bormann, deputy leader of the Nazi party and Hitler's personal adjutant.

The propaganda minister, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, on the other hand, was believed dead. Zhukov said nothing about Goebbels's fate, but Bezarin said "he evidently killed himself with a gun and so did his wife. They poisoned their five children beforehand."

The commandant of Berlin said that bodies believed to be those of Goebbels and his family were discovered beneath the propaganda ministry, but added: "Of course, I cannot positively confirm that we have found their bodies."

Says Many Bodies Were Found

Bezarin, turning to the question of whether or not Hitler died in Berlin, said:

"There are all sorts of people who were close to him who say that he killed himself. Still others say he was killed by an exploding shell. My own troops who took his ministry found bodies.

"In Hitler's chancellery we found, in fact, too many bodies with his name on. It got to be a joke. Every time I would find a pair of pants, I would say 'these are Hitler's.'"

Bezarin said a special Russian commission had been investigating the case of what had happened to Hitler.

The German burgomeister of Berlin, 68-year-old Arthur Werner, a non-Nazi who has taken over the tough job of heading the capital's city council, could throw no light on what has become of Hitler.

"Hitler—we just don't know," he said. "There are many Germans who say he has found refuge in another country."

Not Particularly Pretty

Around Berlin, the people said that Eva Braun, variously described as a dark brunette and a blonde from Munich, was not particularly pretty. Some say she was a former stage actress, others say she was a former secretary in a Nazi office.

Hitler reportedly met her years ago through his personal photographer, Heinrich Hoffman, for whom she is said to have worked.

"I often heard that when she wanted anything from him she would go into tantrums more terrible than his," Reinhold Pasch, an actor, said.

Pasch and some other theatrical people said they did not believe that Eva Braun ever was connected with the stage.

All said they knew nothing about Hitler's marriage.

Eva Flew To Berlin

Hitler's last-minute marriage in the ruins of Berlin with the last vestiges of his empire tumbling about him was disclosed by Marshal Zhukov to a group of American, British, French and Russian correspondents.

I was in this first group of Allied newsmen to spend more than 24 hours in the German capital. We had every facility to go where we wished and to talk freely to as many Germans as we wished. We were allowed to roam the city, do our own inspecting and form our own conclusions.

Eva Braun—the only woman whom Hitler is said to have loved—was said in the capital to have flown to Berlin in the last days of the battle to be by Hitler's side.

DAYS HITLER WED BEFORE BERLIN FELL

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Zhukov Declares Fuehrer Married Eva Braun and May Have Escaped.

DENIES HIS BODY WAS FOUND

Goebbels's Fate Also Uncertain as Russians Assert His Death Cannot Be Proved.

Berlin (via Moscow), June 9 (A. P.).—Evidence in the hands of the Red Army indicates that Adolf Hitler married Eva Braun two days before the Russians captured Berlin, Marshal Zhukov told correspondents here today.

Zhukov said that Hitler's present whereabouts is a mystery, adding: "We have found no corpse that could be Hitler's, and I can make no authoritative statement as to his fate or whereabouts."

Zhukov, second only to Marshal Stalin in command of the Red Army, said, however, that Hitler had had good opportunities to escape from Berlin with his bride. Zhukov said that Hitler "could have taken off at the very last moment, for there was an airfield at his disposal." He said: "It is well known that two days before Berlin fell Hitler married Eva Braun. We have found references to this marriage in the diaries of Hitler's personal adjutant in the German General Staff."

The captor of Berlin spoke to a group of British, French and Russian correspondents—the first foreign correspondents to spend more than twenty-four hours in the captured capital. Giving strength to the theory that Hitler fled Berlin was Zhukov's statement that "we do not know the fate or the whereabouts" of a personal adjutant of the Fuehrer, Albert Bormann.

Goebbels a Mystery Too.

Col.-Gen. Nikolai E. Bezarin, commandant of Berlin, in an interview, told the same kind of story as Zhukov. "We have not found his body," he said. "My personal opinion is that he has disappeared somewhere into Europe. Perhaps he is in Spain with Franco. He had the chance of taking off and getting away."

While Paul Joseph Goebbels is believed dead, even that is not officially established, Bezarin said: "Goebbels evidently killed himself with a gun and so did his wife. They poisoned their children beforehand. Of course I cannot positively confirm that we have found their bodies." Bezarin said that the bodies he believes to be those of Goebbels and his family were discovered beneath the Ministry of Propaganda Building.

Turning again to the question of Hitler's death Bezarin said: "In his chancellery we found several bodies with his name on the clothes. We found intact, too, many of his names on clothes. It got to be a joke. Every time I would find a pair of pants I would say 'these are Hitler's.'"

The German Mayor of Berlin, Arthur Werner, 68-year-old non-Nazi who has taken over the tough job of heading the Town Council, declared he could throw no light on Hitler's whereabouts. "We just don't know,' he said. "There are many Germans who say he has found refuge in another country."

Her Fate Unknown.

The fate of Eva Braun, long believed to be Hitler's favorite, has not been reported since the surrender of Germany. Hitler's chief secretary, Gerhardt Herrgesell, said on May 16 that he believed she had elected to die by Hitler's side in Berlin.

Dr. Theodore Morrell, who said he was Hitler's personal physician, declared on May 21 that she was long "respected among the inner members of Hitler's entourage as Hitler's wife." She was the only woman in Hitler's life during recent years, said Leni Riefenstahl, a German film star and producer.

While today's dispatches from Berlin said she was pictured there as a brunette, she was known in Munich as a blue-eyed blond type. She maintained a home near Hitler's hideaway in Munich.

[An NBC broadcast from Moscow quoted Zhukor as saying that he believes Hitler is hiding in Europe, possibly in Spain, and it is up to American and British troops to find him.

Berlin Called Ghastly

[The broadcast continued: "Marshal Zhukov told us he had established a strict occupation regime in Soviet-occupied Germany which forbids the men of the Red Army to fraternize with the population and that he will pursue a policy of economic disarmament of Germany so thorough as to make it impossible for her ever to rise again as a military power.

["As for Berlin, it is ruined beyond any hope of restoration," the correspondent said. "It is a sight ghastlier than Stalingrad."]

Reporter Finds Berlin Heap of Charred Ruins

80% of Buildings Believed Hit, Yet Popular Song Is 'Berlin Will Rise Again'

By Eddy Gilmore

BERLIN, June 9 (AP).—The capital of Germany is a heap of gaunt, burned-out, flame-seared buildings, with mile after mile of destruction. Over this hangs the stench of death.

Berlin unquestionably is proof of the most awful vengeance which a modern people have brought upon themselves. It is a city more ruined than London after the fire raids, Warsaw after all her sufferings, and Stalingrad after one of history's most furious battles. I saw the ruins in those cities, and now, in company with other Allied correspondents brought here from Moscow, I have seen Berlin.

The Red Army commandant of Berlin, Colonel General Nikolai E. Bezarin, said 45 per cent of the buildings and houses in greater Berlin are destroyed beyond repair. Downtown Berlin has been bombed and shelled into oblivion. Thirty-five per cent of all the buildings in greater Berlin are half destroyed, General Bezarin said, leaving only 20 per cent at the most that may be said to be intact.

Sing "Berlin Will Rise"

Yet the song of Berlin today—and they are singing in its cabarets and night clubs—is called "Berlin Will Rise Again."

It is virtually impossible to exaggerate in describing the destruction of Berlin. Bezarin said

Allied aviation dropped 65,000 tons of bombs on it and that the Red Army in eight days concentrated 40,000 tons of artillery shells on it.

Berlin's population now is 3,000,000, the Russians estimate, with more Germans coming in hourly. There are 40,000 wounded German soldiers in the city, and this complicates matters.

Food, of course, is the great problem. When the Red Army entered Berlin the population was on the verge of starvation. The situation has been met by hurrying in food from outlying districts, from beyond the borders of Germany and even from the Soviet Union itself.

The ration set-up is on rigid lines. There are four general categories and an additional one for children. Heavy workers come first. Then come light manual workers, white-collar workers, and then dependents such as housewives and invalids.

Bread and Potatoes Mainstay

Bread and potatoes are the mainstay of the ration, which is:

Potatoes, 400 grams (18 ounces) daily to all.

Bread, 300 to 600 grams daily (10.6 to 27.2 ounces).

Berlin is a city of flags—Allied flags. They hang from every house and building. They are Russian, American, British and French, and I've seen a few Canadian and Chinese flags.

Most of the streets are now open, but some are nothing but twisting lanes through the rubble.

Smoke was beginning to rise from what was left of Berlin's factory chimneys, but the vast majority of the stacks still are smokeless. The most familiar scene downtown was lines of women working to clear up the debris. Most of the women looked between 18 and 40. They are, generally, fairly well dressed and certainly more of them have on silk stockings or ersatz silk than the women of London when I last saw them.

No Russian soldier was standing over these people. They are assigned their task by a German foreman and go about the work without Russian supervision. Frankly, however, they do not seem to work too hard. They laugh, joke and talk.

Bicycles and Baby Carriages

Berlin seems to have an enormous number of bicycles. The Russians have confiscated some automobiles that had been left by the Germans in civilian hands, although I have seen plenty of Germans riding in cars and today I saw two with chauffeurs. Next to bicycles come baby carriages. They have become Berlin's most universal means of transport for family belongings, wood, food, kitchen utensils and clothes, as well as babies.

Fuel is scarce in Berlin and for this reason people have descended on parks and the outlying areas to gather wood.

PLANES DROP BEER TO RESCUE CREW

Parachutists Battle to Bring Out Survivors of 'Shangri-la' Crash.

By RALPH MORTON

HOLLANDIA, Dutch New Guinea, June 9—(AP) Filipino parachutists, refreshed by parachuted American beer, labored to build a glider-landing strip in marshy ground in New Guinea's isolated valley of "Shangri-La" today so that three survivors of a U. S. Army plane crash can be rescued.

Squadron Leader Michael J. Leahy of the Royal Australian Air force, a glider expert who is well acquainted with the New Guinea jungles, is acting as aerial advisor in the rescue program.

Leahy is expected to pilot the glider which will land when the strip is completed, take aboard a U. S. WAC corporal and two Army men, and then be snatched into the air by a transport plane with tow-rope and hook. The rescue crews will go out the same way.

The three survivors of the crash are Cpl. Margaret Hastings, of Owego, N. Y.; Lt. John B. McCollom, of Trenton, Mo., and Sgt. Kenneth W. Decker, of Kelso, Wash. Their plane crashed 28 days ago against the mountain wall that prevents overland entry to the valley, killing 21 fellow passengers.

port crash 28 days ago that killed twenty other army sightseers.

Clearing Landing Strip

Watched by giant, spear-armed natives, the paratroopers labored on the swampy strip in the fantastic valley, 150 miles southwest of Hollandia. The paratroopers had brought the natives their first contact with the outside world.

Near by are the tents which house the three survivors, two medical technicians, eight paratroopers and Capt. Cecil A. Walters, a native of Oregon who has spent most of his life in the Philippines. Walters is the ground director.

The men parachuted to attend the survivors and build the field where the glider will be sent in, then jerked into the air by the grab-hook of a low-flying C-47.

Case Of Beer Dropped

"We dropped you a case of beer," announced Major George Gardner, of Cleveland, in a radio conversation on a supply flight.

"That's the best news we've had yet," replied a Filipino paratrooper, using a parachuted walkie-talkie.

The survivors—WAC Corporal Margaret Hastings, of Owego, N.Y.; Lieut. John B. McCollom, of Trenton, Mo., and Sergt. Kenneth W. Decker, of Kelso, Wash.—are being treated for injuries with parachuted medical supplies and are in good condition.

May Use Glider On Skis

Months ago Squadron Leader Leahy supervised a glider landing in a little explored New Guinea valley, where conditions are somewhat like those in Hidden Valley.

The six-foot natives of Hidden Valley have made no menacing move, although known to war on each other. However, they have been slow to make friends. Walters's men are armed.

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Ski Glider May Make Hidden-Valley Rescue

Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, June 9 (AP)—A glider expert who knows the jungle and its tribesmen acted as aerial adviser today while paratroopers in the "hidden valley of Shangri-la" prepared a rescue of three air crash survivors.

The expert, Michael J. Leahy, a Royal Australian Air Force squadron leader, probably will land the glider and remove the WAC and two flyers who survived the transport crash 28 days ago that killed twenty other army sightseers.

The soil has proved so rough and swampy that Walters favors sending in a glider equipped with skis.

The captain radioed an order for special equipment, including a dozen machetes and jungle boots.

Flagstad Hopes To Quit Norse Homeland Forever, Live In U.S.

Kristiansand, Norway, June 9 (AP)—Kirsten Flagstad, internationally-famed opera star, said today she never would sing in Norway again and, in fact would like nothing better than to quit her homeland forever.

The comely prima donna, bitter over what she described as misunderstandings with the Norwegians, said in an interview that she hoped to go to the United States, where "I know I have many friends."

There is no question that Miss Flagsted is unpopular in Norway. She is accused of having sung in Berlin during the war, a charge which she flatly denies. She is berated for not singing in Norway. Most of all, Norwegians say she went contrary to their wishes in returning to occupied Norway when they believed she could have helped the country more by singing in Allied countries.

Denies Profiteering

Her husband, Henry Johansen, wealthy lumber merchant, has been arrested on a charge of war profiteering. He was a member of Vidkun Quisling's National Samling party, but Miss Flagstad asserts he was never an active party member. She also denies the profiteering charge.

She was in America when Germany invaded Norway in April, 1940. She was booked to sail the next day for home.

"My husband cabled me to stay where I was," she said. "It was one year and six months before I set foot in Norway. It was too long for me.

"I could not have stayed away from Norway. I loved my country and my family. I wanted to be with them in time of trouble. So I went home."

Sang Twice In Sweden

She sang twice in Sweden and twice in Switzerland, but said she never sang in Berlin during the war.

"I had no offer from the Germans to sing in Berlin and had Germany extended such an invitation I would have refused," Miss Flagstad declared. "I was asked to sing with the Berlin Philharmonic in Stockholm, but refused."

She said that in an appearance in Stockholm she was booed by Norwegians in the audience.

"I don't know why," she added.

"I am glad for Norway's freedom," she said. "I am a true Norwegian, but our freedom has not been made too happy for me."

Miss Flagstad said she has one daughter in New York, married to Arthur Dusenberry, who flew over Germany as a member of the United States Army Air Force.

Montgomery Now Resides In Castle Near Osnabrueck

By The Associated Press.

IN GERMANY, June 9—Field Marshal Montgomery has given up caravan headquarters and the rugged life for the first time since the Tunician campaign, and now is living in a 300-year-old castle in a hamlet twenty-five miles southeast of Osnabrueck.

The castle and the hamlet of Ostenwalde, known now as "Monty's village," have been requisitioned by the British. All the Germans are gone.

Baron von Vincke, whose family lived for generations in the seventy-five-room castle and ruled this rich farming region, is now living in a room over the village bar in near-by Oldendorft.

Blaskowitz Arrested

AURICH, Germany, June 9 (AP)—Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz, commander of the German 25th Army, which capitulated to the Canadians in Holland on May 5, was arrested Wednesday at his headquarters in the German concentration area north of Aurich, it was disclosed today. Second Canadian Division headquarters, which announced the arrest, did not specify the charge.

Council May Meet Today

ALLIED TWENTY - FIRST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, June 9 (AP)—The Allied Control Council is expected to resume talks tomorrow at Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in Frankfort on the Main.

After the council's Berlin conference it was announced that the four Allied rulers of Germany—General Eisenhower, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Marshal Zhukoff and Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny—were to meet again soon to "discuss outstanding questions."

It was learned that Marshal Montgomery would fly tomorrow to Frankfort, where Marshal Zhukoff will decorate him and General Eisenhower.

ARMY AWARDS GIVEN BROWNING AND GRANT

BRUSSELS, June 9 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Gordon Browning, former Governor of Tennessee, and Col. Danieo B. Grant of Memphis received the Legion of Merit today at a ceremony witnessed by high military and diplomatic officials, and by Colonel Browning's chauffeur and barber.

The chauffeur and barber were the first persons Colonel Browning met here and have been his fast friends ever since.

Colonel Browning received the award for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services" as deputy head of the Civil Affairs Section of the Supreme Allied Headquarters' Mission to Belgium.

Colonel Grant, who was a vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, is the chief finance officer of Supreme Allied Headquarters in Belgium under Colonel Browning. His citation said that he devised a reconversion scheme which eliminated most of the spurious currency the Germans had put into circulation in Belgium and created public confidence in Belgium currency.

Italy Won't Try Edda Ciano

Rome, June 9 (A. P.).—Edda Ciano, Mussolini's daughter, reported in an unconfirmed Chiasso report to have been expelled from Switzerland, will not be prosecuted if she returns to Italy, Mario Berlinguer, High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, said today.

He added, however, that an action would be probably instituted to confiscate her property and money.

FRENCH SYRIA AIM REVEALED

General Says Command Of Conscripts Was Sought

Beyrouth, June 9 (AP)—Gen. Paul Etienne Beynet disclosed today the French had sought to retain command of Syrian and Lebanese conscripts until the fall of Japan and the dissolution of the interallied general staff. This was one of the concessions France sought in the negotiations which preceded recent troubles in the Levent.

Beynet is French Delegate General to the Levant States. He made public at a press conference the terms of a memorandum which he said embodied the French treaty proposals he handed to the Syrian and Lebanese ministers May 12.

Declared Independent

His statement quoted:

"Syrian and Lebanese independence is now acquired . . . and the French hope is that no hindrance or obstacle will hamper full authority of the Syrian and Lebanese governments.

"In the same spirit . . . the French Government wishes to secure protection for those essential interests which France has kept in Syria and Lebanon. The interests are cultural, economic and strategic.

"Strategic positions could consist of bases assuring the safeguard of French communications with her overseas possessions.

Promise Qualified

"When an agreement is reached the French Government will be ready to hand over to the states the *troupes specials* (French-commanded native units). However those troops will remain under the French high command as long as circumstances do not allow completely free national command"

The Beynet statement said he told the Syrians and Lebanese the last sentence meant until the "end of the war in the Far East and the dissolution of the interallied general staff."

New Violence Reported

London, June 9 (AP)—The Paris radio today reported fresh outbreaks of violence and "new tension between French and British authorities" in Syria. It said the British wished to evacuated the "special troops," or French-commanded local conscripts, while French authorities "are of the opinion that Syrian troops cannot, without danger of desertion, be separated from their families."

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YUGOSLAV TROOPS TO QUIT TRIESTE

Tito Agrees to Withdraw Forces Eastward Pending Decision on Issues.

WASHINGTON, June 9—(AP) An Anglo-American and Yugoslav agreement today put a lid on the troubled Trieste situation, at least, officials hoped, until a peace conference can settle it permanently.

An agreement was reached whereby the Yugoslav forces of Marshal Tito are to withdraw eastward, leaving the Anglo-American forces in control of the railways and roads to Austria which they consider vital.

No mention is made in the agreement of the Austrian province of Carinthia, which Tito also claims for Yugoslavia but from which he has withdrawn his forces after Allied pressure.

A temporary military administration is provided for the disputed Venezia Giulia area which includes the Italian city of Trieste in a territory largely inhabited by Yugoslavs.

Tito's occupation of this area after the collapse of Nazi resistance brought Allied demands that he withdraw and let a peace conference settle the question of Yugoslav-Italian boundaries which have been in dispute since World War I.

An Allied military government under Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, the Supreme Allied commander, will administer the area west of a line which gives him the authority over the Istrian ports of Pola and Trieste, and the communications towns of Gorizia, Caporetto, and Tarvisio leading up to Austria.

More exact location of the line is awaited from the military authorities who are now working it out.

The Yugoslavs control territory east of the line. The arrangement is regarded as temporary and is not to prejudice final disposal of either area, the agreement specifies.

Tito is to withdraw regular forces except for a small force of 2,000 who will remain west of the line in a restricted area and serve under Field Marshal Alexander. Irregular forces are to be withdrawn or dismissed and disbanded.

Tito agrees to return arrested or deported civilians (except for those who were Yugoslav nationals in 1939) and pay for property confiscated or removed while he occupied the area.

The Allied Military government will appoint civil administrators, which may include Yugoslav units already set up if these are considered to be working satisfactorily.

JUN 10 1945

Trieste Zoning Is Agreed On

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Line Still Being Plotted

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To Withdraw Regular Forces

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Tito agrees to return arrested or deported civilians (except for those who were Yugoslav nationals in 1939) and pay for property confiscated or removed while he occupied the area.

The Allied Military Government will appoint civil administrators, which may include Yugoslav units already set up if these are considered to be working satisfactorily.

Trieste Area Agreement

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 9—The State Department today announced the following agreement was signed by Great Britain, the United States and Yugoslavia:

1. The portion of the territory of Venezia Giulia west of a line which includes Trieste, the railways and roads from there to Austria via Gorizia, Caporetto, and Tarvisio, Pola and the anchorages on the west coast of Istria will be under the command and control of the Supreme Allied Commander.

2. All naval, military and air forces west of the line will be placed under his command from the moment at which this agreement comes into force. Yugoslav forces in the area must be limited to a detachment of regular troops not exceeding 2,000 of all ranks. These troops will be maintained by the Supreme Allied Commander's administrative services. They will occupy a district selected by the Supreme Allied Commander west of the dividing line and will not be allowed access to the rest of the area.

3. Using an Allied military government, the Supreme Allied Commander will govern the areas west of the line, Pola and such other areas on the west coast of Istria as he may deem necessary. A small Yugoslav mission may be attached to the headquarters of the Eighth Army as observers. Use will be made of any Yugoslav civil administration which is already set up and which, in the view of the Supreme Allied Commander, is working satisfactorily. The Allied Military Government will, however, be empowered to use whatever civil authorities they deem best in any particular place and to change administrative personnel at their discretion.

4. Marshal Tito will withdraw the Yugoslav regular forces now in the portion of Venezia Giulia west of the line by 8 A. M., Greenwich mean time, or 4 A. M., Eastern war time, June 12, 1945. Arrangements for the retention of the Yugoslav detachment referred to in Paragraph 2 will be worked out between the Supreme Allied Commander and the Yugoslav High Command.

5. Any irregular forces in this area will, according to the decision of the Supreme Allied Commander in each case, either hand in their arms to the Allied military authorities and disband or withdraw from the area.

6. The Yugoslav Government will return residents of the area whom they have arrested or deported, with the exception of persons who possessed Yugoslav nationality in 1939, and make restitution of property they have confiscated or removed.

7. This agreement in no way prejudices or affects the ultimate disposal of the parts of Venezia Giulia west of the line. Similarly the military occupation and administration by Yugoslavia of the parts of Venezia Giulia east of the line in no way prejudices or affects the ultimate disposal of that area.

INDO-CHINA ATTACK BEGUN BY CHINESE

Japanese Lose Border Town and Flee Toward Caobang, North of Hanoi, the Capital

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, June 9—Chinese troops, clearing Japanese forces from South China, have reached the Indo-China frontier and today were pursuing enemy units into isolated southeast Asia along an eighty-five-mile front, the Chinese High Command said.

Veteran troops under Gen. Chang Fah-kwei captured the border town of Chungching, nineteen miles northeast of the Indo-China highway junction of Caobang, Wednesday, [illegible] Japanese fled toward Caobang, 120 miles north of the capital city of Hanoi, a communiqué said.

The Japanese were falling back into Indo-China from the shattered southern end of their overland corridor from Korea and were joining an estimated 200,000 enemy troops trapped in southeast Asia.

Eighty-five miles southeast of Chungchingfu, Chinese assault forces won the town of Szelo, on the highway to Indo-China and twenty-three miles from the frontier, and were pressing toward the town of Mingkian.

Between Chungchingfu and Szelo, Chinese troops and local militia also attacked the highway junction city of Lungchow, 110 miles northeast of Hanoi.

The Chinese command disclosed that twice in the past three months, Japanese forces had launched attacks from Caobang with the intention of threatening Tsingti, a Kwangsi province highway center 30 miles north, but on each occasion were repulsed.

The drives were made through Chinese-captured Chungchingfu.

Meanwhile, the Japanese launched four counter-attacks in north-central Kwangsi Province in an effort to break up a Chinese offensive threatening the former United States 14th Air Force base at Liuchow, 400 miles southeast of Chungking.

While the Chinese converged on Liuchow on a 180-mile front and reportedly battled in the city's northern suburbs, the Japanese counter-attacked from their outposts of Ishan, forty-three miles to the west, and were thrown back.

Three hundred and forty miles northeast the Chinese recaptured Kushui, nineteen miles west of Siangsiang, on the vital Canton-Hankow railroad in Hunan Province. The Japanese suffered 200 casualties and were "retreating" toward Siangsiang, the Chinese communique said.

In coastal Kwangtung Province north of Hong Kong the Japanese opened two thrusts to protect the east flank of the Canton-Hankow railroad, only major escape route for Japanese troops in the Canton-Hong Kong area.

The Japanese, striking east from Yungyun, 100 miles north-northeast of Canton, were engaged by the Chinese at Nanpu, on the Kiangsi-Kwangtung border, and bitter fighting was raging. In a second drive the Japanese attacked southward from Nanking in southern Kiangsi toward Sinfeng, 100 miles east of Kukong.

Chinese Capture Town On Indo-China Border

Chungking, June 9 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today that Chinese troops had captured a town on the Indo-China border in Kwangsi province, after taking the important highway town of Szelo, 22 miles from the Indo-Chinese frontier.

"During the morning of June 6," a communique said, "our troops attacked the enemy at Chungchingfu on the border of French Indo-China, and after a day of fighting occupied Chungchingfu. The enemy's remnants fled toward Caobang."

Mingkian Threatened

The high command said the Chinese also threatened Mingkian, about 30 miles from the border.

Szelo, 70 miles southwest of Yungning (Nanning) and some 120 miles northeast of the Indo-China capital of Hanoi, first was threatened a week ago, after the Chinese drove a wide gap into the enemy's overland corridor from Korea to southeast Asia.

The high command said local militia also attacked Lungchow on the highway, only 12 miles from the Indo-China border.

Counterattacks Repulsed

Other Chinese in Kwangsi repulsed four counterattacks by Japanese from outposts of Ishan on the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad, 43 miles west of Liuchow.

The railroad is the main escape route for Japanese forces at Ishan.

Chinese units already have taken Tatang, a town on the Indo-China highway, 21 miles southwest of menaced Liuchow, and appeared to be in a position to cut the road west of Liuchow, site of the former United States 14th Air Force base.

Japs Drive South From Nankang

The high command also announced that the Japanese yesterday had opened a drive southward from Nankang, in southern Kiangsi province, toward Sinfeng, 100 miles east of Kukong, the Japanese-occupied provincial capital of Kwangtung province. This move possibly was designed to set up a safeguard for the eastern flank of the Canton-Hankow railroad corridor.

Fighting was said to be in progress in Kiangsi.

The high command described captured Chungchingfu as being 19 miles northeast of the Indo-China town of Caobang.

Once Was A Jap Base

The communiqué disclosed that the Japanese once had used Caobang as a base for attacks in Kwangsi.

Elsewhere Chinese planes attacked Kukiang, Yangtze port southeast of Hankow and blasted bridges on the Peiping-Hankow and Tatung-Puchow railroads.

One mission attacked Kukong, on the Canton-Hankow railroad, 125 miles north of Canton, where three steamers were set afire and 29 barges were destroyed.

Bubonic Plague in Foochow

CHUNGKING, June 9 (AP).—The Chinese Central News Agency today reported an outbreak of bubonic plague in liberated Foochow, former treaty port on China's east coast. Thirty persons were reported to have died since May 25.

ESPIONAGE CHARGES AROUSE CHUNGKING

Chungking, June 8 (A. P.).—The arrest of John Service and five other persons in Washington and New York on a charge of conspiracy to violate the espionage act has produced a sensation in Chungking. Service [illegible] widely known figure in this [illegible]ese capital, where he was [illegible]tical adviser to United States forces.

He made several trips to Yenan, stronghold of the Chinese Communists, and once had top priority for a special trip to Washington to report on the Communist situation. Among his closer friends in Chungking was Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese republic.

Service's sister and father are buried here. His father was a missionary.

BRITISH TAKE KALAW

Calcutta, June 9 (A. P.).—British troops pursuing Japanese forces toward the Thailand frontier have captured the lower Shan states hill station of Kalaw, sixty-three miles east of Thazi on

the Thazi-Taunggyi road and ninety-five miles southeast of Mandalay. Some 120 miles to the south, British forces moving eastward along the Toungoo-Mawchi road advanced a little more than nineteen miles east of Toungoo.

Liberator bombers attacked Bilin, fifty miles east-southeast of Pegu and fifty-three miles northwest of Moulmein, hitting troop concentrations, transport and starting fires.

SAD SACK TO TAKE A CRACK AT JAPS

Honolulu, June 9 (A. P.).—Private Sad Sack, whose difficulties in the European theater made his creator, Sergt. George Baker, one of the best known wartime cartoonists, has been redeployed to the Pacific. He soon will be battling the Japanese.

Baker has arrived in the Pacific areas with Sergt. Marion Hargrove, author of "See Here, Private Hargrove."

"We're all out here now," said Baker, "so Sad Sack will have to become a Pacific soldier. I can't say just how he will make out, but there is plenty of trouble out here for him."

Both Baker and Hargrove will go to Manila for Yank magazine, said the Army newspaper, the Stars and Stripes.

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Jap Diet Meets, May Create Dictator

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Suzuki admitted that "the war situation is gradually becoming more acute." He foresaw an invasion of Japan itself, and warned the people to expect food shortages, transportation difficulties and increasing trouble in munitions manufactures.

He rejected American unconditional surrender demands, however, and contended that this is "a holy war" in which "Japan is fighting to uphold the principle of human justice, and we must fight to the last."

Word From Emperor

A brief rescript from Emperor Hirohito also referred to the conflict as "a holy war."

News of the emergency session and its "epoch-making" plan to hand all powers over to the Cabinet was contained in a series of Japanese broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Speedy adoption of the "emergency measures bill" and five other "special wartime bills" was forecast in Japanese broadcasts. This would be in line with previous sessions of the Diet which have done little but rubber stamp measures previously approved by the wartime cabinet.

Dictatorial Powers

The drastic measure was described as an "urgent necessity" to meet the "present national crisis." It would grant the government dictatorial powers to prepare for the battle of Japan, which Suzuki told the Diet would be "totally different" from previous Pacific battles and there was "an absolute possibility that we will finally repulse the enemy from our soil, smashing once and for all the enemy's will to fight."

Suziki's assurance that the only answer to the "enemy's boastful talk about unconditional surrender" was to "fight it out in this war for self preservation" was echoed by the war and navy ministers—Gen. Korechika Anami and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai.

Reliance On Suicide Force

Yonai assured the Diet that the entire Navy has already been converted into a "Special Attack (suicide) Corps". Anami, too, placed heavy reliance on special attack forces for the defense of Japan and urged the entire nation to prepare to join in suicide tactics.

[*Reuter* reported that Admiral Yonai told the Diet:

["Frankly speaking the war situation in the Okinawa sector is not in our favor. Our navy, fully realizing the importance of the Okinawa operations, has been throwing in all the available strength that can be shifted to this area in close co-operation with our ground forces."]

"Surrender Means Death"

"The enemy's boastful talks about the unconditional surrender of Japan mean nothing but the outright death of all 100,000,000 people in this country," Suzuki said, and "we have no alternative but to fight against this enemy."

The Domei news agency, in dispatches intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission, said the "emergency measures bill" would empower Suzuki and his Cabinet "to issue orders or take steps without parliamentary approval in a wide range of fields connected with the war effort."

These governmental orders would "over-rule all existing laws and regulations." Domei said they cover defense transportation, communications, munitions, "foodstuffs and other daily necessaries," taxes, rehabilitation "and other items related to the nation's war effort."

Ordered By Emperor

Domei said that the extraordinary Diet session, which will last through tomorrow, had been ordered by Emperor Hirohito in an imperial rescript, and that the Emperor had opened the session in person this morning (Japanese time).

Suzuki's speech, as reported in the Domei dispatch recorded here, contained the usual Japanese protestations of peaceful intentions in Asia.

An OWI account said the announcement that the Diet was convened after a recess of several months came suddenly, "although Japanese reports in the last two days had indicated big political developments might be expected. Usually such sessions are preceded by heavy fanfare from Japanese propagandists." The OWI account pointed out that it was unusual for the Emperor to appear in person to open such a session.

Suzuki was quoted as saying that "in the final analysis this war is one of liberation against the Anglo-American scheme for wholesale and permanent enslavement of East Asiatic peoples."

Determined On Victory

"Fully aware of this, Japan is firmly determined to act in unison with her allies" to obtain ultimate victory, Suzuki said, adding that Japan "will not cease struggling against any international settlement selfishly worked out for the exclusive benefit of the strong powers."

He told the Diet that Japan was determined "to extend every assistance in her power to China in her endeavor for national salvation through national unity," the dispatch said, and asserted that "Japan eagerly desires the further promotion of friendly relations with neutral powers."

He said Japan's policy was to "let every nation in the world enjoy its proper place in the sun free from aggression and exploitation and to enhance justice for all humanity as well as to promote its cultural advancement in a spirit of universal brotherhood."

"Outrageous Acts"

This policy Japan was unable to pursue, because Britain and the United States persisted "in their outrageous acts toward humanity," the dispatch quoted Suzuki.

The dispatch said Suzuki recalled his visit to the United States in 1918, when he commanded a Japanese training squadron in one of its cruises. He recalled an address at a San Francisco reception, the account said, in which he said there was no reason "why Japan and the United States should go to war, and that in case of war, it would only result in an endless struggle between them."

"I also said," the broadcast quoted the Premier, "the Pacific Ocean is a peaceful ocean, true to its name, which the gods favor for peaceful trade between Japan and the United States. Therefore, I warned that if the Pacific Ocean should be used for the transportation of armed forces, both Japan and the United States would never escape heaven's punishment."

The Domei account said that "in less than 20 years thereafter, Premier Suzuki regretfully declared, the United States refused to appreciate this heavenly intention, with the result that Japan and the United States have had to fight each other."

"This is a matter of utmost regret," Suzuki was quoted.

Suzuki said that if Japanese soil were turned into a battlefield as the result of invasion, the Japanese would be far superior, with all advantages of geography and "solidarity of the people."

Domei said the Premier "pointed out that the concentration of a powerful army at strategic points and the maintenance of supply to this army can be done at will with utmost ease," and that "it is an absolute possibility that we will finally repulse the enemy from our soil, smashing once and for all the enemy's will to fight."

Hirohito Tells Diet to Give Up Power in Crisis

He Appears in Person; Invasion by U. S. Seen; Cabinet to Rule by Decree

By The Associated Press

Emperor Hirohito directed the Japanese Diet (parliament) yesterday to hand over virtually all its powers to the War Cabinet, which will rule by decree in an effort to cope with what Premier Kantaro Suzuki called "the most critical situation in the history of our nation."

Opening of a two-day emergency Diet session in Tokyo with a prediction that the unprecedented war powers would be granted quickly was reported by the Domei news agency in a series of broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Addressing both houses of the Diet, Premier Suzuki forecast an American invasion of Japan and warned of new shortages of food, munitions and transport, but rejected unconditional surrender and declared that Japan's only choice was "to fight to the last."

In a brief Imperial Rescript (message), which was read before Suzuki spoke, Hirohito called on the people to "fulfill the purpose of the holy war" and ordered the Diet to "do your duty of deliberating and supporting the war emergency measures "in accordance with our imperial will." The Emperor appeared personally, an unusual procedure.

Domei said that there were six measures which would empower the Cabinet to "issue orders or take steps without parliamentary approval." These were in the fields of transportation, communications, food, munitions, taxes, rehabilitation" and other items related to the nation's war effort."

Suzuki, who quoted the Emperor on the "holy war" theme, lashed out at what he called "the tyrannical attitude" and "evil designs" of the United States and Britain, and declared:

"Japan is fighting a war to uphold the principle of human justice, and we must fight to the last.

Suzuki contended that Japan would have the advantage in supply and concentration of troops in American invasion of the homeland, and "we certainly will be able to repulse the enemy and crush his fighting spirit."

Repeatedly he mentioned the difficulties ahead, however, and warned that "it is truly a critical time."

"I hear," he said, "that the enemy is boasting of his demand for unconditional surrender of Japan. Unconditional surrender will only mean that our national structure and our people will be destroyed. Against such boastful talk there is only one measure we must take—that is to fight to the last."

Text of Japanese Premier's Address

Following is the text of Premier Kantaro Suzuki's speech before both houses of the Japanese Imperial Diet yesterday, reported by the Federal Communications Commission from a Japanese news agency dispatch:

Having heard the gracious words of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, following the opening of the Diet, I am filled with trepidation and inspiration. It is my sincerest wish to be able to serve as an administrator in complete response to His Majesty's wishes.

I was filled with trepidation when the Imperial Palace and the Omiya detached palace were set afire by enemy bombings the other day. Fortunately, their imperial Majesties were not harmed and I am thankful that His Majesty has been able to conduct all state affairs in his office in the Imperial Palace.

Today our empire is facing the most critical situation in the history of our nation. The war situation gradually is becoming more acute, despite the efforts made by the whole nation, and we have witnessed the advance of the enemy on Okinawa.

However, through the courageous and brilliant fighting of our land and sea forces, together with the efforts of our Government and people, we have inflicted enormous losses on the enemy on Okinawa. The unswerving loyalty and heroism and the undying exploits of our men will long remain in the pages of history. I want to pay deep respect to their noble deeds.

There are factors in the situation on Okinawa today that arouse anxiety and we have reached a stage where we can expect the advance of the enemy, at some time, to other areas of our mainland. The time has arrived when all our 100,000,000 people must look at the situation objectively and meet it with manifest determination.

From the very beginning the Greater East Asia war has clearly been a holy war. This has clearly been stated in the imperial rescript. The tyrannical attitude adopted by the United States and Britain at that time, as well as their evil designs, jeopardized the existence and safety of our empire.

Our empire had no choice but to take her stand and fight in order to assure her own existence and defense and to maintain the fruits of her many years of effort to stabilize conditions in East Asia.

I have served his Imperial Majesty over a period of many years and I am deeply impressed with this honor. As bold as it may seem, I firmly believe there is no one in the entire world who is more deeply concerned with world peace and the welfare of mankind than his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor.

The brutal and inhuman acts of both America and England are aimed to make it impossible for us to follow our national policy as proclaimed by the Emperor Meiji, who said: "Our fundamental policy is based on justice and righteousness in the past as well as at the present, and that is true and infallible both at home and abroad."

This means that Japan is fighting a war to uphold the principle of human justice and we must fight to the last.

In this present war, various participating nations have cleverly declared their reasons for becoming involved in the conflict, but in the final analysis the war was brought about by jealousy, which is the lowest of human emotions.

I hear that the enemy is boasting of his demand for unconditional surrender by Japan. Unconditional surrender means that our national structure and our people will be destroyed. Against such boastful talk there is only one measure we must take, to fight to the last.

I am thankful that Manchukuo, China and other nations of Greater East Asia are standing firm by their treaties with our empire and that they are contributing a great deal to the holy war.

In the final analysis, the current war is a war for the liberation of East Asia, and should it miscarry, the freedom of the peoples of Greater East Asia will be lost forever. Not only that, but world justice will be trampled under foot.

The fundamental policy of our empire for world order is the establishment of laws guaranteeing security based on the principle of non-aggression and non-menace in order to insure the co-existence and co-prosperity of every nation and every people under a general principle of political equality, economic reciprocity and respect for the traditional culture of each nation.

From this standpoint, our empire awaits the unification of China, which will be the salvation of that nation, and desires the furthering of friendly relations with neutral countries.

Should our mainland become a battleground, we will have all the advantages of geography and the solidarity of our people. In other words, we can easily concentrate a large number of forces as well as keep them supplied, which will be greatly different from the situation we faced at the outset of the war. We certainly will be able to repulse the enemy and crush his fighting spirit.

In this critical war situation, there will be a shortage of food and difficulties in transportation. Furthermore, difficulties in the manufacture of munitions will increase. But if the whole people will march forward with death-defying determination, devoting their entire efforts to their own duties and to refreshing their fighting spirit, I believe that we will be able to overcome all difficulties and accomplish our war aims.

Judging from the trends within enemy countries and considering the developments in the international situation, I cannot help feel strongly that the only way for us is to fight to the last. With this conviction I undertook the organization of the new Cabinet under the command of his Imperial Majesty.

It is truly a critical time. I wish to be able to fulfill my desire to serve His Majesty with the support of the whole people. These are the reasons that this extraordinary session of the Diet was called, where new bills will be submitted for deliberation.

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Reich 'Dead,' Japs Admit

San Francisco, June 9 (AP)—Tokyo radio, in a radio broadcast recorded by the FCC, said today the demise of the Nazi Government of Germany was recognized by Nippon on the basis of a report yesterday by the Foreign Ministry.

It added that "all German diplomatic agencies in Japan and all countries of Eastern Asis will suspend their activities" and be taken over under Nippon "trusteeship."

Argentine Political Prisoners To Be Freed

Buenos Aires, June 9 (AP)—Col. Filomeno J. Velazco, chief of police in Buenos Aires, said that all political prisoners in Argentina's four largest penitentiaries would be released as of today. He said more than 200 were freed this morning.

The police chief declares the liberation order affected "political and social prisoners" in Martin Garcia Island, the southern jails, and the Villa Devoto in the outskirts of Buenos Aires.

MackenzieKing Faces Stiff Test In Canada Vote

Montgomery

Liberals' Head Bids Against C.C.F. and Conservatives in Election Tomorrow

OTTAWA, June 9 (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, who has been head of the government for so much of the last quarter-century that Canadians can hardly recall any other Prime Minister, faces perhaps the toughest battle of his long career in a general election Monday.

It is a three-way fight, the first in the dominion since 1921, with the Socialist C. C. F. (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation) bidding against the two old-line parties, King's Liberals and the Progressive Conservatives.

In a traditional two-party fight the Liberals would be conceded an easy victory. But a splitting of the left-of-center vote among the Liberals, the C. C. F. and various minor parties increases the relative strength of the Conservatives.

Operating on the British Parliamentary system, Canadians will actually be voting for members of a new Parliament. The victorious party, or perhaps a group of parties, forms the next government.

This is the bill of fare offered Canada's 7,250,000 eligible voters:

Liberals—Headed by King, seventy, leader of his party for twenty-six years, first elected Prime Minister in 1921 and serving ever since except for three months in 1926 and five years from 1930 to 1935.

Progressive Conservatives—Led by John Bracken, sixty-one, former president of the Manitoba Agricultural College and for twenty years—1922 to 1942—Premier of Manitoba.

C. C. F.—Led by English-born M. J. Coldwell, fifty-six, former school teacher and a member of the House of Commons since 1935. He is considered a moderate.

Of the three party leaders, only Coldwell is regarded as fairly certain of winning his own seat, in Saskatchewan. King, who has been elected from the northern Saskatchewan constituency of Prince Albert since 1926, is threatened by the C. C. F. tide in that province. He is opposed by E. L. Bowerman, a farmer-preacher ordained in the Mormon Church.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

OKINAWA.

1st Marine—Split enemy garrisons with 1,600 yard drive to west coast.

6th Marine—Compressed Japs on Oroku Peninsula into three square mile area.

7th Infantry—Started flanking movement at east end of line.

96th Infantry—Pushed attack against Japs last-ditch Yaeju-Dake line.

PHILIPPINES.

24th Infantry—Smashed Jap strongpoint west of Davao.

31st Infantry—Fought to within two miles of Silat, trail junction east of Malaybalay.

37th Infantry—Crossed Magat River in Cagayan Valley.

38th Infantry—Took two hill positions in mopup of Manila watershed area.

CONFERENCE NEAR VETO SHOWDOWN

Big Five Confident of Passing Rule Despite Opposition.

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9—(AP) Australian Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt declared today that "the fight is on" and the United Nations conference moved toward a showdown on a Big Five interpretation of their veto-voting authority.

The great nations were trying to convince all small countries that they must have supreme veto-voting rights in the security council of a new world organization. Evatt's four-word pronouncement under-scored the difficulties, but they were confident of winning out after some speech-making.

The Australian has been leading small-nation opposition to broad veto powers. Russia, China, Britain, France and the United States insist that the veto must apply at all levels when the security council acts to erase threats to peace or prevent aggression.

A subcommittee considered their interpretation today, then passed it up to its parent committee, minus recommendations for approval or disapproval, for more study and debate tonight.

Complaints rang out in the subcommittee, delegates reported, that more clarification is needed of the veto formula, and that the Big Five had failed to answer specifically a number of questions put to them by little countries on how it would work.

Evatt spoke several times. So did America's delegate, Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex) in rebuttal.

Some Nations Convinced

Some small countries, at least, already were persuaded that full veto authority is necessary. Peruvian Foreign Minister Manuel Gallagher, for example, backed it at a news conference.

Repeating some of the arguments the great powers themselves have made, Gallagher remarked that the veto had been removed from election of judges to a world court, that the big nations have the preponderance of military power, and that so long as they stick together there will be peace.

"God help us," he said, "if fundamental differences develop among the big ones."

The fact that the United States will have a veto assures there won't be abuse of an inter-American security system through undue interference by the security council, Gallagher said, adding:

"We want to have our brothers, not strangers, spank us if we are bad."

A move by some of his Latin American colleagues to ease the way for future amendments to a world charter was blocked temporarily when an American spokesman said a Mexican motion, backed by Ecuador, would prevent ratification by the United States Senate.

Mexico suggested that any future conference on charter revision be allowed to adopt its own rules on how amendments would become effective. That would collide with big five veto power over amendments.

Trusteeship Plan Agreed Upon

San Francisco, June 9 (AP)—The United Nations conference moved a long step nearer completion of a new world charter today, with plans for international trusteeships virtually complete.

The break on trusteeships came in a three-and-a-half-hour session last night. Russian objections on two points involving independence for trusteed peoples and the status of present mandated territories were ironed out beforehand.

Clonoy Stand Unsettled

That enabled the conference committee to complete approval of the plan except for three or four points. The most important of these is the demand of Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, of the Philippine delegation, that independence be set up as a possible goal for all colonial peoples as well as for those governed under trusteeships.

Britain and France, as colonial empires, oppose this, preferring the goal of self-government instead. The United States supports their position and Russia and China have accepted it.

Trusteeship Voluntary

The trusteeship plan, to cover both old League of Nations mandates and territories that may be put under international control after this war—such as islands captured from Japan—is purely voluntary. No territories would come under trusteeship supervision until the nations holding them agreed to put them there.

The plan calls for a trusteeship council of all the nations holding such territories plus an equal number of nations which do not have trusteeships. Those other nations would have to include any of the Big Five powers not otherwise on the council—meaning Russia and China.

Probable Council Makeup

Thus the council probably would be composed of Australia, France, South Africa, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, all of which hold old League mandates; the United States, if it put Pacific islands into the pot; and Russia, China and four other nations which the projected general assembly would elect.

There would be two kinds of trusteeships — strategic and non-strategic. This would allow the United States to develop, unsupervised, military bases on Pacific islands it considers essential to keeping peace.

Political Objectives

The declaration of political objectives for trusteed peoples says that they should develop "toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its people and the fully expressed wishes of the people concerned, and as may be provided in each trusteeship arrangement."

Sanction Plans Finished

Another conference committee approved in final form a chapter of the charter setting forth economic, political and military measures which might be used by the security council in its efforts to enforce security and prevent aggression.

An open question is how the council should determine when one of the big powers is a party to a dispute so that it refrains from voting on peaceful measures to settle that dispute in accordance with the Yalta formula. The charter makes no specific provision for this.

League Doings To Be Public

San Francisco, June 9 (AP)—Sessions of the general assembly of the projected world organization would be "open to the public and the press of the world" under a 34-to-0 recommendation of a United Nations conference committee.

The only exception would be "exceptional circumstances."

This action, taken yesterday, was in the form of a suggestion to the assembly itself, which will make its

Text of the Almost Completed Charter of the New World Security Organization

JUN 10 1945

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9—The text of the charter of the United Nations, the organization which is being formed here to maintain world security, is almost completed and following are the chapters to date as compiled by staffs of THE NEW YORK TIMES *and The San Francisco Chronicle from official sources:*

THE PREAMBLE

We, the peoples of the United Nations,

Determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and value of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and, for these ends,

To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

To accept principles and to institute methods to insure that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

To employ international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement of all peoples, through our representatives assembled at San Francisco, agree to this charter.

CHAPTER I

PURPOSES

The purposes of the organization are:

1. To maintain international peace and security; and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which may lead to a breach of the peace.

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.

3. To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international problems of economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character and promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of these common ends.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES

In pursuit of the purposes mentioned in Chapter I the organization and its members should act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.

2. All members of the organization shall fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter in order to insure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership in the organization.

3. All members of the organization shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, security and justice are not endangered.

4. All members of the organization shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or the use of force against the

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territorial integrity or political independence of any member or state or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the organization.

5. All members of the organization shall give every assistance to the organization in any action undertaken by it in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

6. All members of the organization shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which preventive or enforcement action is being undertaken by the organization.

7. The organization shall insure that states not members of the organization act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

8. Nothing contained in this Charter shall authorize the organization to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under this Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of Chapter VIII, Section B.

CHAPTER III

Membership

1. The initial members of the signatories of the Charter whose ratification has become effective in accordance with Chapter XI.

2. Membership of the organization is open to all peace-loving states which, in the judgment of the organization, are able and ready to accept and carry out the obligations contained in the Charter.

CHAPTER IV

Principal Organs

1. The organization has as its principal organs:

A. A General Assembly;

B. A Security Council;

C. An Economic and Social Council;

D. An International Court of Justice; and

E. A Secretariat.

2. The organization should have such subsidiary agencies as may be found necessary.

3. The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in the principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER V

The General Assembly

Section A. Composition

The General Assembly shall consist of representatives of members of the organization. Each member may have not more than five representatives.

Section B. Functions and Powers

1. The General Assembly shall have the right to discuss any matter within the sphere of international relations; and, subject to the exception embodied in Paragraph 3 below, to make recommendations to the members of the organization or to the Security Council, or both, on any such matters.

2. In particular and without limiting the generality of the preceding paragraph, the General Assembly shall have the right.

A. To consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments and to make recommendations to the governments or to the Security Council on such principles.

B. To discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member or members of the organization or by the Security Council, and to make recommendations to the governments or to the Security Council, or both, with regards to any such question. Any such questions on which action is necessary should be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion. The General Assembly shall have the right to call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it under this Charter, the General Assembly should not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests. The secretary general shall be required, with the consent of the Security Council, to notify the General Assembly at each session of any matter relative to the maintenance of international peace or security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and also to notify the General Assembly immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

3. The General Assembly may admit new members to the organization upon recommendation of the Security Council.

4. The organization may at any time suspend from the exercise of the rights or privileges of membership any member of the organization against which preventive or enforcement action shall have been taken by the Security Council, or which shall have violated the principles of the Charter in a grave and persistent fashion. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored in accordance with the procedure laid down in Chapter —, Paragraph —.

5. The General Assembly shall elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the Economic and Social Council. It shall elect the secretary general of the organization upon the recommendation of the Security Council, made by an affirmative vote of seven members. The General Assembly shall participate in the election of the judges of the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the statute of the court.

6. The General Assembly shall apportion the expenses among the members of the organization, it shall consider and approve the budgets of the organization as well as any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies brought into relationship with the organization under the provisions of Chapter IX, Section B.

7. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation in the political, economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields, assisting in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex, and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification.

8. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph I of this section, the General Assembly should be empowered to recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situations, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the purposes and principles set forth in this charter.

9. The General Assembly should make recommendations for the coordindation of the policies of international economic, social, cultural, health and other specialized agencies brought into relation with the organization in accordance with agreements between such agencies and the organization.

10. The General Assembly should examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

11. The General Assembly should receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; such reports should include an account of the measures which the Security Council has adopted or applied to maintain international peace and security

Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 2 of this section, the General Assembly should be empowered:

(A) To approve or disapprove in whole or in part any report from the Security Council and to make any recommendations or observations thereon;

(B) To submit recommendations to the Security Council with a view to insuring complete observance of the duties of the Security Council inherent in its responsibilities to maintain international peace and security.

The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other bodies of the organization and make any recommendations or observations thereon.

SECTION C. VOTING

1. Each member of the organization shall have one vote in the General Assembly. A member which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote so long as its arrears amount to its contributions for two full years. The General Assembly may waive the penalty if it is satisfied that the reasons for delay in payment are beyond control of the state in question.

2. Important decisions of the General Assembly, including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, election of members of the Security Council, election of members of the Economic and Social Council, admission of members, suspension of the rights and privileges of members and budgetary questions, should be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. The General Assembly shall decide by a majority of those present and voting all other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority.

SECTION D. PROCEDURE

1. The General Assembly shall meet in a regular annual session and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convened by the secretary general at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the organization.

2. The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its president for each session.

3. The General Assembly may set up such bodies and agencies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER VI

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

SECTION A. COMPOSITION

The Security Council should consist of one representative of each of eleven members of the organization. Representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France, should have permanent seats. The General Assembly should elect six States to fill the non-permanent seats, due regard being specially paid in the first instance to the contribution of members of the organization toward the maintenance of international peace and security and toward the other purposes of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution. These six States should be elected for a term of two years, three retiring each year. They should not be immediately eligible for re-election. In the first election of the non-permanent members three should be chosen by the General Assembly for one-year terms and three for two-year terms.

SECTION B. PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the organization, members of the organization should by the charter confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and should agree that, in carrying out these duties under this responsibility, it should act on their behalf. The Security Council shall make annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council should act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the organization.

3. The specific powers conferred on the Security Council in order to carry out these duties are laid down in Chapter VIII.

4. All members of the organization should obligate themselves to accept the decisions of the Security Council and to carry them out in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

5. In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments, the Security Council, with the assistance of the military staff committee referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, Paragraph 10, should have the responsibility for formulating plans for the establishment of a system of regulation of armaments for submission to the members of the organization.

6. The Security Council shall participate in the election of the judges of the International Court of Justice in accordance with the Statute of the Court.

Section C—Voting

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decision of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VIII, Section A and under the third sentence of Paragraph 1 of Chapter VIII, Section C, a party to a dispute should obstain from voting.

Section D—Procedure

1. The Security Council should be so organized as to be able to function continuously and each state member of the Security Council should be permanently represented at the headquarters of the organization. It may hold meetings at such other places as in its judgment may best facilitate its work. There should be periodic meetings at which each state member of the Security Council could, if it so desired, be represented by a member of the Government or some other special representative.

2. The Security Council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions.

3. The Security Council should adopt its own rules of procedure, including methods of selecting its president.

CHAPTER VII

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. A tribunal to be called the International Court of Justice is hereby established as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

2. The court shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the annexed statute which forms an integral part of the charter of the United Nations.

3. Nothing in this charter shall prevent the parties from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

4. The statute is based upon the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

5. All parties to the charter are ipso facto parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

6. Conditions under which states not parties to the charter may become parties to the statutes of the International Court of Justice shall be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

7. All members of the United Nations undertake to comply with the decisions of the International Court of Justice.

8. In the event of a state's failure to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council which may make recommendations or decide upon measures to give effect to the judgment.

9. The General Assembly and the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

CHAPTER VIII

Arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security including prevention and suppression of aggression.

Section A—Pacific Settlement of Disputes

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Paragraphs 3-6 below, the Security Council should be empowered, if all the parties so request, to make recommendations to the parties to any dispute with a view to its settlement in accordance with the principles—laid down in Chapter II, Paragraph 3.

2. The Security Council should be empowered to investigate any dispute, or any situation which may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

3. Any state, whether a member of the organization or not, may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the General Assembly or of the Security Council. In the case of a non-member, it should be required to accept, for the purposes of such dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the charter.

4. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, should obligate themselves, first of all, to seek a solution by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The Security Council should call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

5. If, nevertheless, parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Paragraph 4 above fail to settle it by means indicated in that paragraph, they should obligate themselves to refer it to the Security Council. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Paragraph 6 or 7 or whether itself to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

6 The Security Council should

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be empowered, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Paragraph 4 above, to recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

Section B—Determination of threats to the peace or acts of aggression and action with respect thereto.

1. The Security Council should determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures set forth in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this section to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

2. Before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures for the maintenance or restoration of peace and security in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7, the Security Council may call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it may deem necessary or desirable in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation. Such provisional measures should be without prejudice to the right, claims or position of the parties concerned. Failure to comply with such provisional measures should be duly taken account of by the Security Council.

3. The Security Council should be empowered to determine what diplomatic, economic or other measures not involving the use of armed force should be employed to give effect to its decisions, and to call upon members of the organization to apply such measures. Such measures may include complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations.

4. Should the Security Council consider such measures to be inadequate, it should be empowered to take such action by air, naval or land forces of members of the organization.

5. In order that all members of the organization should contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, they should undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance and facilities including rights of passage necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Such agreement or agreements should be given the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. The special agreement or agreements should be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council and concluded between the Security Council and member states, or between the Security Council and groups of member states. All such agreements should be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

6. When a decision to use force has been taken by the Security Council, it shall, before calling upon any member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of its obligations under the preceding paragraphs, invite such member, if it so requests, to send a representative to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of its armed forces.

7. In order to enable urgent military measures to be taken by the organization there should be held immediately available by the members of the organization national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action should be determined by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Paragraph 5 above.

8. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security should be taken by all the members of the organization in cooperation or by some of them as the Security Council may determine. This undertaking should be carried out by the members of the organization by their own action and through action of the appropriate specialized organizations and agencies of which they are members.

9. Plans for the application of armed force should be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Paragraph 10 below.

10. There should be established a Military Staff Committee, the functions of which should be to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, to the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, to the regulation of armament and to possible disarmament. It should be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. The Committee should be composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Securtiy Council or their representatives. Any member of the organization not permanently represented on the committee should be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires that such a State should participate in its work. Questions of command of forces should be worked out subsequently. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council, after consultation with regional agencies, may establish military subcommittees of the Military Staff Committee.

11. The members of the organization should join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

12. Any state, whether a member of the organization or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of measures which have been decided upon by the Security Council should have the right to consult the Security Council in regard to a solution of those problems.

Section C. Regional Arrangements

1. Nothing in the Charter should preclude the existence of regional arrangements or agents for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization. The member states comprising such agencies or entering into such arrangements should make every effort to achieve peaceful settlement of local disputes through such agencies or arrangements before referring them to the Security Council. The Security Council should encourage the development of peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies, either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

This paragraph in no way impairs the application of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Section A of this Charter.

2. The Security Council should, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council with the exception of measures against enemy states in this war provided for pursuant to Chapter XII, Paragraph 2, or, in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of such states, until such time as the organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by a state now at war with the United Nations.

3. The Security Council should at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

SECTION D

Nothing in this charter impairs the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member state, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken in the exercise of this right of self defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under this charter to take at any time such action as it may deem necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL: ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

SECTION A. PURPOSES

1. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the organization shall promote:

A. Higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

B. Solutions of international economic, social, health and other related problems; international, cultural and educational cooperation, and

C. Universal respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex.

Responsibility for the discharge of this function shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council.

2. All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the organization for the achievement of these purposes.

SECTION B—RELATIONSHIPS

1. The various specialized intergovernmental organizations and agencies having wide international responsibilities in economic, social, and other related fields, as defined in their basic instrument, shall be brought into relationship with the organization on terms to be determined by agreement between the Economic and Social Council and the appropriate authorities of the specialized organizations of agencies subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. The organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the nations concerned for the creation of any specialized organization or agency required for the accomplishment of the purpose set out above.

SECTION C—COUNCIL: COMPOSITION AND VOTING

The Economic and Social Council shall consist of representatives of eighteen members of the organization. The states to be represented for this purpose shall be elected by the General Assembly. The term of srevice of the members shall be three years, but arrangements shall be made after the first election for six of the members chosen at that election, to retire after one year, and six after two years. Members shall be eligible for re-election at any time. Each member shall have one representative who shall have one vote. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be taken by a simple majority of those present and voting.

SECTION D—FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE COUNCIL

In addition to the functions enumerated elsewhere, the economic and social council shall be empowered:

(A) To carry out, within the scope of its functions, recommendations of the General Assembly;

(B) To make recommendations, on its own initiative, for promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(C) To make and to initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, health, and other related matters, and to make recommendations, on its own initiative, on such matters to the General Assembly, to members of the organization, and to specialized organizations or agencies concerned;

(D) To coordinate the activities of the economic, social, cultural, health and other specialized organizations or agencies brought into relation with the organization, through consultation with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the members of the organization;

(E) To obtain regular reports from the specialized organizations or agencies, to obtain reports from the members of the organization and from the specialized organizations or agencies on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to those of the General Assembly; and to communicate its observations on such reports to the General Assembly;

(F) To perform services at the request of members of the organization and at the request of specialized organizations or agencies with respect to economic, social, cultural, health and other related matters, subject to the approval of the General Assembly;

(G) To call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the organization, international conferences on matters falling within the scope of the functions of the Council;

(H) To prepare draft conventions, with respect to matters falling within its competence, for submission to the General Assembly;

(J) To furnish information to the Security Council;

(K) To perform such other functions within the general scope of its competence as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Section E. Organization

1. The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in the fields of economic and social activities and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required in the fields within the competence of the Council.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall invite any member of the organization to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

3. The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the organization to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of such specialized organizations or agencies.

4. The Economic and Social Council shall be authorized to make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within the competence of the Council. Such arrangements may apply both to international organizations and, where appropriate, to national organizations after consultation with the member state concerned.

5. There shall be a permanent staff which shall constitute a part of the Secretariat of the organization.

6. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure and the method of selecting its president. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with rules adopted by the Council. These rules shall include provision for the calling of a meeting on the request of a majority of the members of the Council.

assistance from the territory in carrying out the obligation undertaken by the state for the Security Council in this regard and for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the territory.

10. The functions of the organization with regard to trusteeship arrangements for all areas not designated as strategic including the approval of the trusteeship arrangements and their alteration and amendment should be exercised by the General Assembly.

11. In order to assist the General Assembly to carry out those functions under the trusteeship system not reserved to the Security Council, there should be established a trusteeship council which would operate under its authority. The trusteeship council should consist of specially qualified representatives, designated (A) one each by the states administering trust territories, and (B) one each by the states named in Chapter VI, Section A, which are not administering trust territories; and (C) one each by a sufficient number of other states named for three-year periods by the General Assembly so that the total number of representatives is equally divided between administering and non-administering states. The trusteeship council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of other bodies which are brought into relationship with the United Nations organization, in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

12. The General Assembly, and under its authority, the trusteeship council, in carrying out their functions, should be empowered to consider reports submitted by the administering State, to accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering State, to make periodic visits to the respective territories at times agreed upon with the administering State, and to take these and other actions in conformity with the trusteeship arrangements.

13. The administering authority in each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly should make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of a questionnaire formulated by the trusteeship council, on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territory.

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Military Chiefs To Testify for Peace Draft

Stimson, Forrestal, King and Marshall to Press for Act at House Hearing

WASHINGTON. June 9 (AP).—The Army and the Navy will roll their big oratorical guns up to Capitol Hill next week in a final all-out drive for peace-time draft legislation.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, Democrat, of Virginia, chairman, announced today that the final witnesses in the two weeks of public hearings on universal training before the House post-war committee on military policy will be. General of the Army George C. Marshall, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, General A. A. Vandegrift, Marine commandant; Lieutenant General Ira Eaker, chief of the Army's air staff; Vice-Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, deputy chief of naval operations for air; Vice-Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of the bureau of naval personnel, and Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal.

They will testify during an all-day session next Saturday, with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson preceding them on Friday as proponents take over the last two days of the hearings.

Eisenhower May Be Heard

There is a possibility, committee members said, that Generals George S. Patton jr. and Omar N. Bradley, recently returned from the fighting fronts of Europe, will be added to the impressive list of proponent witnesses.

"If General Eisenhower desires to be heard when he comes to the Capitol on June 18, we will extend the hearings an additional day to hear him," a committee member said, adding that the committee has invited the War Department to send any witnesses available.

The six days of hearings next week will be divided between opponents and proponents, with Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C., former Secretary of the Navy, leading off the opposition on Monday, followed by churchmen, educators and labor spokesmen on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The committee concluded its first week of hearings today, with Dr. Edward S. Elliott, president of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., advocating a peace-time draft for a five-year trial period.

Asks Immediate Action

It was his "clear, though reluctant, conclusion" that action must be taken immediately, Dr. Elliott told the committee, because "while we have the task of dreaming and doing for peace, at the same time we have the solemn and continuing obligation of being fully prepared to protect all that which is ours to protect."

"This nation," the educator declared, "must face the grim and realistic fact that conditions approximating an enduring peace in the world are beyond early attainment—human nature being what it is, the governments and the moralities of nations being what they are, and are likely to remain for years to come."

Other witnesses heard today included Arthur L. Williston, of Dedham, Mass., representing the Massachusetts branch of the Citizens' Committee for Military Training; C. M. Penfield, of New York, representing the American Defense Society, Inc., and Brgiadier General Albert L. Cox, Inactive Reserve Corps. All except General Cox advocated twelve full months of compulsory training. General Cox suggested that the training be given in home environment under the direction of military officers.

Educator Advocates 5-Year Trial Of Peace Draft

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Washington, June 9 (AP)—A compulsory peacetime draft program for a trial period of five years was recommended to Congress today by Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University.

One of the few educators to support universal military training proposals during a week of public hearings, Elliott told the House Postwar Military Policy Committee:

"The happenings of the present, day by day, afford little encouragement for the removal of the stresses and strains of war conditions during the years immediately ahead.

"At the moment I have the conviction that this nation must face the grim and realistic fact that conditions approximating an enduring peace in the world are beyond early attainment—human nature being what it is; the governments and the moralities of nations being what they are, and are likely to remain for years to come.

"Must Be Prepared"

"While we have the task of dreaming and doing for peace, at the same time we have the solemn and continuing obligation of being fully prepared to protect all that which is ours to protect. The experiences of the past four years have taught us how dependent we are upon our youth to provide this protection."

At the end of three to five years, he declared, "we shall know things we cannot now know, and then we shall have learned the invaluable lessons learned only by experience."

Doubts Other Benefits

Elliott said he was not convinced that other advantages than military preparedness would accrue from a compulsory draft program, such as education in personal hygiene, neatness and promptness, respect for authority and property.

He suggested that consideration be given to retention of the Reserve Officers Training Corps and to a provision permitting youths with specialized and scientific talents to qualify as members of a scientific reserve and be relieved of refresher training courses called for in pending legislation.

Committee Favors Draft

The committee concluded this week of public hearings with its members still leaning heavily toward a recommendation for a peacetime draft.

Before it decides whether to make the recommendation, however, it will hear another week of testimony on both sides.

If the committee had to make its recommendation today, one influential member said, it would propose immediate action in response to the requests of the War, Navy and State departments for a compulsory training program to build a huge armed reserve.

"Can't Take A Chance"

"We have heard nothing that can give us assurance we never again will need a large army," this man said. "The arguments advanced against the plan are that there will be no more wars for some time and that there is no need to act in a hurry. One thing is certain: The likelihood of future attack by an aggressor nation will be less if we are ready to defend ourselves.

"Most of the committee feel the same way as I do about this—that things are too uncertain to take a chance on being caught unprepared again, and until the uncertainty is removed we cannot take a risk."

Vet Groups Chief Backers

Support for the plan to require every youth to undergo a year of continuous military training when he becomes 18 or within four years thereafter has come mainly during the week of hearings from veterans' organizations, led by the American Legion.

Yesterday's opponents included Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, who said that if "military conscription is the secret of defense, Russia will win" because of its population, strategic position and governmental organization. Avoiding war with Russia, Thomas said, "is a must for American statesmanship," and "the best key to any sound policy of security and peace would be an agreement with the Soviet Union on disarmament."

U.S. Seeks Suez Tolls Relief

Washington, June 9—Negotiations have been opened by the Foreign Economic Administration to have Britain and France charge Suez Canal tolls for our naval and military vessels to reverse lend-lease.

United States warship, Army Transport and War Shipping Administration freighters that ply the Suez now pay those tolls in cash, despite the fact that they carry men and supplies designed to defeat Japan and help liberate enemy-held British and French territory.

Panama Free To British

Although Britain and its Dominions now "reverse lend-lease" other services and supplies for our troops, British ships on war business still traverse the Panama Canal without charge—that is, on lend-lease account. Even since the Mediterranean was cleared for a shortcut from the United States to India and China, the disadvantage in canal tolls has been a source of irritation to the American Government and Congress. This has become acute enough, since our large-scale redeployment of men and supplies from Europe to Asia, to prompt congressional suggestions that this Government seek retaliation.

Toll costs are enormous. Every Liberty ship going through the 100-mile Suez Canal pays approximately $4,000, paying 90 cents a net ton loaded, 72 cents a ton in ballast.

20 Cents Per Passenger

Passengers, including troops, are assessed at the rate of 10 French francs (20 cents) a head, which we pay even when hauling British or French troops.

The Suez Canal Company has its own way of figuring tolls. Every merchant ship afloat receives a canal certificate when commissioned stating its toll, loaded and empty.

The Navy, however, does not supply tonnage figures to the company. Hence, tolls for warships are assessed and billed to Washington. The Navy checks the charges against actual tonnage and pays what it figures is fair. The Army and the War Shipping Administration here pay as billed.

Simple Procedure

The Panama Canal was constructed by the United States Government and is managed by the War Department. Hence it is a simple matter to lend-lease British ships through to the Pacific or vice versa.

The Suez Canal was built by private capital and is managed by a company predominantly French. The British Government has cited this private management of a public utility as reason for not charging off the tolls to reverse lend-lease.

However, the British Government owns 7/16 of the company shares and of ten British directors three represent the Government. Twenty-one directors are French civilians and one is Dutch.

Suez Profits Believed Large

With continual dredging necessary, upkeep of Suez is expensive, but profits are said to be very large. The canal and its revenue collections revert to the Egyptian Government in 1968, 99 years after its completion.

One of the ironies of Suez Canal operation in recent history—as if it were nothing unsual—was the fact that Mussolini had to pay 10 francs a head when his troops moved through for the conquest of Ethiopia and back.

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Reed Opposes Any U.S. Aid To Germany

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Senator Reed (R., Kan.) is against the United States giving Germany money, food or credit.

From a two-week tour of France, Germany, England and Belgium with members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Reed said today he also feels that the United States maintain sufficient control to make sure the Germans will not use their energy to rebuild for another war.

Has Faith In Russia

Reed said he isn't worried about Russia.

"I have considerable faith that the Russian policy may work out," he added. "That nation is competent to make its policies and will make them."

He said much of the 5,000,000 tons of United States supplies in France will be sent to the Pacific.

"We were told that nothing would be shipped from the United States if the same material is available in France," Reed said. "It will be moved through the Suez Canal instead of shipping it back to the United States and then to the Pacific."

Holland, according to Reed, has the worst food shortage of the countries he visited.

Fuel Lack Serious

In Continental Europe the fuel situation for the coming winter is causing more concern than the food supply, he declared.

German prisoners who are agricultural, mine or transportation workers are being screened out as rapidly as possible so they can be put to work. He added that there is a severe transportation situation, both in France and Germany.

Destruction of German cities by bombings and artillery is "incredible," he continued. Bremen was one of the largest cities he visited. He found it 40 per cent totally destroyed and 40 per cent, partly destroyed. The entire business and industrial section was wiped out.

The committee went to Europe to study the redeployment program.

Editors Find Only Reds Against News Freedom

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors told President Truman today that a committee they sent abroad to encourage post-war news freedom found almost complete adherence to its views. The only exception, they said, was in Russia, where editors agreed in principle.

The three-man committee, which traveled 40,000 miles, mostly by air, to about a dozen countries interviewing government officials and newspaper executives, will report to the society's board later today. The report is expected to be made public Monday.

The committee is headed by Wilbur Forrest, of the New York *Herald Tribune*. Its other members are Ralph McGill, Atlanta *Constitution*, and Carl Ackerman, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism.

Truman Hears Editors' Report On World Trip

Supports Press Freedom Program and Is Told of Allies' Reception of It

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—President Truman told fourteen directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors today that international problems will be much easier to solve if newsmen the world over have access to the facts.

He said newspaper men have a responsibility to gather facts rapidly and accurately and present them understandably to the public.

The Chief Executive discussed world news freedom for half an hour with the A. S. N. E. officers, three of whom are just back from a 40,000-mile trip to a dozen countries, where they interviewed government officials and editors in the interest of a freer flow of news in the post-war world.

The chairman of the three-man committee, Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, told reporters the group had found almost "complete adherence" among foreign editors, except those in Russia, to the American news freedom program. Russian editors only "agreed in principle" to a freer flow of news.

Other members of the foreign survey committee are Ralph McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," and Carl Ackerman, dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism. They will make their formal report to the A. S. N. E. board this week end.

Mr. Forrest and John S. Knight, A. S. N. E. president, said Mr. Tru-

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CHAPTER X

The Secretariat

1. There should be a secretariat, comprising a secretary-general (five deputies) and such staff as may be required.

The Secretary-General and his deputies should be elected by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council for a period of three years, and the Secretary-General should be eligible for re-election. The Secretary-General should be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

2. The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are or may be entrusted to him by the organization. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

3. The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which, in his opinion, might threaten international peace and security.

4. In the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General and the staff shall be responsible only to the organization. They shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials. Each member undertakes to respect the exclusive international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

5. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XI

Ratification and Amendments

1. (A) The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

(B) The ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all signatory states of each deposit.

(C) As soon as the ratifications have been deposited by the states entitled to a permanent seat on the Security Council and by a majority of the other signatory states, the Charter shall come into force for those states which have deposited their ratifications.

(D) The Charter shall come into force for each of the other signatory states on the date of the deposit of its ratification.

2. Amendments should come into force for all members of the organization, when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by the members of the organization having permanent membership on the Security Council and by a majority of the other members of the organization.

3. A general conference of the members of the United Nations may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly with the concurrence of the Security Council voting in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI, Section C, Paragraph 2, for the purpose of reviewing the Charter. Each member shall have one vote in the conference. Any alterations of the Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by the members of the organization having permanent membership on the Security Council and by a majority of the other members of the organization.

CHAPTER XII

Transitional Arrangements

1. Pending the coming into force of the special agreement or agreements referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, Paragraph 5, and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of the four-nation declaration, signed at Moscow, Oct. 30, 1943, the states parties to that declaration should consult with one another and, as occasion arises, with other members of the organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. No provision of the charter should preclude action taken or authorized in relation to enemy states as a result of the present war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XIII

Miscellaneous

Section A.—Legal Status and Immunity

1. The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

2.—A. The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary to the fulfillment of its purposes.

D. Representatives of the members of the organization and officials of the organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary to the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of the foregoing provisions or may propose conventions to the members of the organization for this purpose.

Section B.—Treaties and Obligations

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the organization after the coming into force of the charter shall as soon as possible be registered with the secretariat and be published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accord with the provisions of this article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the organization.

3. In the event of any conflict arising between the members of the organization under the charter and their obligations under any other international agreement the former shall prevail.

CHAPTER
ON TRUSTEESHIPS

Section A—General Policy

1. States members of the United Nations which have responsibilities for the administration of territories inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world accept the general principle that it is a sacred trust of civilization to promote to the utmost the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories within the world community, and to this end:

(A) To insure the economic and social advancement of the peoples concerned;

(B) To develop self-goverment in forms appropriate to the varying circumstances of each territory; and

(C) To further international peace and security.

2. States members also agree that their policy in respect to such territories, no less than in respect to their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of other members of the world community, in social, economic and commercial matters.

Section B—Territorial Trusteeship System

1. The organization should establish under its authority an international system of trusteeship for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements and set up suitable machinery for these purposes.

2. The basic objective of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the purposes of the organization laid down in Chapter I of the charter, should be:

(A) To further international peace and security;

(B) To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the trust territories and their inhabitants and their progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the trusteeship arrangement;

(C) To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex, and recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

(D) To insure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations, and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of (A) and (B) above, and subject to the provisions of Paragraph 5 below.

3. The trusteeship system should apply only to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship arrangements:

(a) Territories now held under mandate;

(b) Territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of this war; and

(c) Territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration. It would be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories would be brought under a trusteeship system and upon what terms. The trusteeship system should not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations.

4. The trusteeship arrangement for each territory to be placed under trusteeship should be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by one of the United Nations, and should be approved as provided for in Paragraphs 8 and 10 below.

5. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship arrangements, made under Paragraphs 3, 4 and 6, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this charter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which member states may respectively be parties. This paragraph should not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of the agreements for placing mandated and other territories, as provided for in Paragraph 3, under the trusteeship system.

6. The trusteeship arrangements in each case should include the terms under which the territory will be administered and designate the state which should exercise the administration of the territory or designate the United Nations organization itself to exercise the administration of the territory.

7. In addition, there may also be designated, in the trusteeship arrangement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the territory to which the arrangement applies, without prejudice to any special agreements made under Chapter VIII, Section B, Paragraph 5.

8. All functions of the organization relative to such strategic areas, including the approval of the trusteeship arrangements and their alteration or amendment, should be exercised by the Security Council. The basic objectives as provided for in Paragraph B.2 above should be applicable to the people of each strategic area. The Security Council sholl without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the trusteeship council provided for in Paragraph 11 below to perform these functions of the organization under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, and social matters in the strategic areas, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship arrangements.

9. It shall be the duty of the state administering any trust territory to insure that the territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security.

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man displayed "great interest" in their mission and that a copy of the formal report will be given to the President.

Mr. Forrest said his committee, in practically all cases where they talked to foreign editors, found complete adherence to the society's views that these provisions should be incorporated in any peace treaty:

1. A pledge by foreign governments not to censor news at the source.

2. A pledge not to use the press as an instrument of government propaganda.

3. A promise of a freer flow of news in and out of all countries.

Regarding conferences with foreign government officials, Mr. Forrest said he found many very enthusiastic, though he said some gave only lip service to the proposals. In no case, however, did any one say the program could not be achieved.

Besides Mr. Knight and the committee members, those calling on the President were N. R. Howard, of "The Cleveland News"; Dwight Young, of "The Dayton Herald and Journal"; David Lawrence, of "The United States News"; Erwin D. Canham, of "The Christian Science Monitor"; W. S. Gilmore, of "The Detroit News"; Alexander F. Jones, of "The Washington Post"; Dwight Marvin, of "The Troy Record"; Ben McKelway, of "The Washington Star"; Basil L. Walters, of the Knight newspapers, and Julian S. Miller, of "The Charlotte Observer."

Communication Service To Most of Europe Open

Early Relaxation of Curbs on Phone Calls Expected

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—Only a few areas in Europe remain with which some type of communication service has not been resumed, the State Department announced today in a survey of services so far re-established.

Telegrams now go to Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the U. S. S. R.

Postal service is open to these countries with the exception of Czechoslovakia, and also to Poland.

Full mail service is not open in all cases. Parcel post operates only to France, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy (for gift parcels only, to Naples, Rome, Palermo and the Vatican State), and to Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the U. S. S. R., subject to limitations by the Foreign Economic Administration.

Communications to countries still "frozen" by the Treasury's regulations continue to require Treasury licenses.

The department indicated that a statement may be issued soon on relaxation of restrictions on telephone calls to Europe.

Nazi Embassy in Spain Taken

By agreement with the Spanish government American and British representatives yesterday took possession of the German Embassy at Madrid and hoisted the American and British flags over the building, the British radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Office of War Information.

PLANE REPAIR SHIPS NAMED FOR FLIERS

24 Vessels Will Commemorate Air Force Officers Who Died During War

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The names of twenty-four Air Force officers who have died during the war will be given to seagoing aircraft repair ships, the War Department announced today.

Six of the ships, operated by the Air Technical Service Command, are fully equipped repair units, while eighteen are used as auxiliary repair vessels.

The six large repair ships were named for officers of general rank and the eighteen auxiliary ships for officers of the rank of colonel.

The men for whom they were named are:

Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue of New York, killed Dec. 12, 1941.

Maj. Gen. Robert Olds of Woodside, Md., died April 28, 1943.

Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver of Charleston, S. C., died last October after an Army career of thirty-six years.

Brig. Gen. Asa N. Duncan of Leighton, Ala., reported missing in action Nov. 17, 1942.

Brig. Gen. Alfred J. Lyon of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, died Dec. 1, 1942.

Brig. Gen. Clinton W. Russell of Hico, Tex., died March 24, 1943.

Col. Clifford P. Bradley of Amber, Iowa, killed Oct. 4, 1942.

Col. Richard E. Cobb of Newport, R. I., killed June 8, 1942.

Col. John D. Corkille of Chicago, died April 20, 1943.

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Col. Demas T. Craw of Traverse City, Mich., killed Nov. 8, 1942.

Col. Everett S. Davis of Melrose, Mass., lost on a flight November, 1942.

Col. Sam L. Ellis of Knoxville, Tenn., died March 8, 1943.

Col. Oliver S. Ferson of Pittsburgh, died May 17, 1942.

Col. Percival E. Gabel of Lakeland, Fla., killed Sept. 11, 1943.

Col. Donald M. Keiser of Detroit, died Dec. 11, 1942.

Col. Douglas M. Kilpatrick of Houma, La., killed in bomber crash.

Col. Raymond T. Lester of La Follette, Tenn., died July 9, 1943.

Col. Donald R. Lyon of Bowbells, N. C., killed April 28, 1943.

Col. William J. McKiernan of New York, died Jan. 24, 1943.

Col. Arman Peterson of Thatcher, Ariz., killed July 1, 1943.

Col. Charles T. Phillips of Tullahoma, Tenn., lost on flight Dec. 15, 1942.

Col. Edgar R. Todd of El Monte, Calif., died Oct. 29, 1943.

Col. Harold B. Wright, native of Oklahoma, died Sept. 7, 1943.

Col. Frances M. Zeigler of Allendale, S. C., died Dec. 9, 1942.

Landing Boat Production For the Navy Is Slowed

Orders Not Cut, but Will Take 'Some Months' Longer

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—The Navy disclosed today a general "slowdown" in the production of landing boats.

All producers of landing boats, the department said, are reducing their rate of monthly production so that it will require "some months" longer to complete outstanding contracts.

The disclosure was made in response to inquiries concerning reports that the Navy's contract with the Higgins plant in New Orleans had been drastically curtailed.

The Higgins contract has not been cut back in the sense of any contract cancellation, the Navy said, but, as with all other producers of landing boats, the rate of production is being reduced.

The rescheduling of Higgins production, the Navy added, applies only to landing boats. Higgins production of P-T boats and tank gliders remains unaffected.

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Bard Resigns, Gates To Get Navy Post

Washington, June 9 (AP)—President Truman has accepted the resignation of Ralph A. Bard, of Chicago, as Under Secretary of the Navy.

Bard will be succeeded by Artemus L. Gates, of New York, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air.

Gates's successor will be John L. Sullivan, of Manchester, N.H., former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury who has been practicing law here.

Going To Senate Monday

The nominations of Gates and Sullivan will be sent to the Senate Monday, the White House announced.

Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told reporters Mr. Truman has no intention of accepting the resignation of James V. Forrestal, of New York, as Secretary of the Navy. The resignation was offered as routine after the death of President Roosevelt.

Available If Needed

Bard's resignation is effective July 1. It was dated May 23 and had been offered previously on November 6, 1944, and on April 25, 1945.

He told the President that he had been Under Secretary and Assistant Secretary almost four and a half years without any substantial relaxation. He said younger men can better carry on the type of work that remains to be done.

Bard said he would be available to serve Forrestal for the remainder of the war on special assignments if needed.

Built Up Air Force

Gates has been Assistant Secretary for Air since September 5, 1941, and has been largely responsible for building up the Navy's powerful air force.

When he took office, the Navy had only 6,000 planes and 6,300 trained pilots. Today it has more than 36,000 planes and more than 50,000 pilots.

Born November 3, 1895, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Gates entered Yale University in 1914. He was picked by Walter Camp in 1915 as tackle on his second All-America football team.

In March, 1917, he enrolled in the Naval Reserve force at New London, Conn., with a rank of ensign, qualified as a naval aviator and became Naval Aviator No. 65.

Won Two Medals

Gates won the Distinguished Service Medal for going to the assistance of a wrecked British airplane in August, 1918, when it was known that the wreck was near the enemy coast. Great Britain gave him the Distinguished Flying Cross for the same action.

While flying as a volunteer with a French unit of landplanes in October, 1918, Gates was shot down behind enemy lines and made a prisoner of war. He was released November 26, 1918.

Returning to civil life, he started work with the old Liberty National Bank in New York city and subsequently became president of the New York Trust Company.

White House Guards for Army

Ten Secret Service Agents Called to Active Duty June 15.

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Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—Ten secret service agents recenty transferred from the White House presidential-guard detail have been called into active service in the Army, it was learned today.

The agents range in age from 29 to 39. Six are married men, five of them with children.

The ten were involved in a recent shake-up of the 25 or more agents assigned to the White House and had been members of the late President Roosevelt's personal guard since the war began.

Their status in relation to the draft was that of enlisted reserve men, placed on inactive army duty.

Their call to active service was confirmed at the Treasury, supervising secret service, but Frank R. Wilson, chief of the service, was not available immediately for comment.

Detail's Head Called.

Included in the ten is Michael Reilly of Anaconda, Mont., chief of the White House detail, recently replaced by George Dresher.

Others called to active duty are Wilmer Deckard of Middletown, Pa., Frank Wood of Pittsburgh, Rowland Savage of Everett, Mass., Robert Hastings of New York city, James Griffith of Pittsburgh, Burrill Peterson of Iowa, Roger Williams of Long Beach, Cal., John Marshall of Harrisburg, Pa., and Robert Lowery of Syracuse, N. Y.

A month after President Roosevelt died, they were shifted from the White House detail to the field service, assigned to tracking down check forgeries and the like.

Their call to active Army duty is effective June 15, when they will report at New Cumberland, Pa.

'SHOWDOWN' DUE ON FEPC

Action On Poll Tax Also Coming Up In Few Days

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Washington, June 9 (AP)—With Democratic ranks sharply split and Southern congressmen defying the Administration, the showdown is due next week on two controversial issues—FEPC and the poll tax.

Legislation against the poll tax required in seven Southern states will be considered Monday in the House.

The proposal to create a permanent fair employment practices committee will be voted on Tuesday in the House Rules Committee, where it has been stalled for months.

Southerners in general said today they will stick by their opposition to the proposals, even though it may result in a major break with President Truman.

"Just Can't Go Along"

"We just can't go along with the President this time," declared Representative Cox (D., Ga.) in a typical comment.

Of several questioned, nearly all predicted that the anti-poll-tax measure will succeed—temporarily—but the FEPC bill will be blocked. Here's their general idea of what will happen:

The House will approve the anti-poll-tax legislation, as it has done in two past congresses. But then, as also happened twice before, Southern senators will talk it to death in the upper chamber. It was dragged out of committee for floor action, by a discharge petition signed by 218 House members.

Opposition Foreseen

The Rules Committee is expected to vote against the FEPC plan, despite a letter from Mr. Truman to Chairman Sabath (D., Ill.) urging favorable action. Four committee members are from the "Solid South" and two others, Representatives Slaughter, of Missouri, and Bates, of Kentucky, from so-called border states.

The Southerners concede that if the FEPC bill should get to the House floor it would pass in that branch of Congress.

On the poll-tax issue, supporters argue the levy should be banned in order to allow freedom of voting. Opponents contend such a move would invade rights of the states to determine voting qualifications.

On FEPC, proponents declare such an agency is needed to insure fair play among jobseekers, regardless of their race, color or creed. Those opposed assert, however, that FEPC officials promote social equality among races and thereby incite ill feeling. They say an employer should have the right to pick his workers.

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ASKS SUSPENSION OF HOSPITAL HEAD

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—Immediate suspension of the Army officer in charge of the Veterans Mental Hospital at Northport, N. Y., was demanded today by Representative Kearney (R.-N. Y.).

The House Veterans Committee was told yesterday that several soldiers had been court-martialed for abusing patients at the hospital. Edward Odum, Veterans Administration Solicitor, said he believed fifteen soldiers were court-martialed and thirteen convicted of abusing patients.

Mr. Kearney, in a telegram today to Brig.-Gen. Frank Hines, Veteran Administrator, urged the immediate suspension of Col. Louis Verdel, head of the hospital, and asked that charges be brought against him.

"It certainly has been demonstrated that he is not a proper individual to be in charge of that institution," said Mr. Kearney, a member of the Veterans Committee.

"These cases of court-martial of fifteen soldiers attached to duty there and conviction of thirteen, together with the charges of assault made against seven civilian attendants and now under consideration by the United States Attorney in that area, revolt not only the veterans of America, but the entire American public," Mr. Kearney's telegram continued. "Incompetency and inefficiency in the facility and lack of control over entire hospital personnel certainly demonstrate inability to conduct facility on a humane plane in treatment of our veterans." Representative Kearney said he was speaking for himself and not for the committee.

At Northport Col. Verdel said he knew nothing at all about Representative Kearney's action and had no comment on it.

Rankin To Block Recess Till Veterans Get Aid

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) put a crimp in House plans for a summer vacation today by declaring he will fight a recess until Congress acts on a veterans' aid program.

Informal recesses frequently are taken by unanimous consent. Objection by the Mississippian, chairman of the Veterans' Committee, could block them indefinitely.

"These boys are coming home from Europe every day and we've got to get into action immediately to take care of them," Rankin said. "It would be a disgrace if Congress went into recess without acting on veterans' bills." Among them is a proposal to award $20 a week for a year to World War II veterans.

Uncomfortable Position

Rankin said he would block a recess plan with a care-for-veterans argument. This would put members in the uncomfortable position of appearing to oppose veterans' benefits if they vote for a recess.

Administration leaders had planned tentatively to wind up House affairs for a vacation some time in July, providing the legislative calendar is cleared. If the Senate can't join in a summer vacation the House had figured on informal recesses, taken at three-day intervals by unanimous consent.

Before Rankin's committee is a bill to give the Veterans' Administration authority to set up a medical staff on a par with those of the Army and Navy.

VA officials have complained that the agency cannot obtain the same caliber specialists as the services.

The Rankin bill, almost identical to one by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R., Mass.), would create a Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration and permit the agency to go outside Civil Service limitations to get doctors.

He also is sponsoring legislation to simplify Government loan procedure for veterans.

NEW G.I. POINTS IN JULY

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—The Army said today that the new critical score for discharge of G. I.'s will be announced in July. While some reduction below the present eighty-five points will be made, "it is not expected to be very great," the announcement said, adding that it is impossible to forecast what the critical score will be until after an analysis has been made of reports now being received from the various theaters of operation.

The War Department's statement also said that "in reference to news dispatches yesterday from the European theater of operation, the 2,000,000 soldiers to be returned to civilian life in the next twelve months will include those discharged for wounds, sickness, age and other specific reasons, as well as those released under the point system. This is the figure for the entire Army and not for the European theater alone."

The eighty-five-point score represents the credits which accrued up to May 12. At some future date a new time will be fixed and soldiers who have reached the critical score since May 12 then will become eligible.

Johnson Offers Voluntary Plan To Curb Travel

Says It 'May Avert' Need of Rationing, but Warns of Critical Period Ahead

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—Colonel J. Monroe Johnson, government transportation chief, announced tonight a six-point voluntary program which he said "may avert" the need for travel rationing.

Colonel Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, paid the public what he said was a "well deserved compliment" for having made rationing unnecessary so far.

But he cautioned that "the redeployment of our armies from Europe to the Pacific . . . will make the transportation situation well into 1946 far more critical than at any time since Pearl Harbor."

Colonel Johnson's warning came in the wake of a statement by President Truman that he will not hesitate to put travel under Federal control if it becomes necessary.

The O. D. T.'s six-point program:

"1. Ask yourself sincerely, 'Is this trip necessary?' It is not necessary if the trip does not help with the winning of the war, or if its purpose can be reasonably accomplished by telephone or correspondence.

"2. Vacation at home. The vacation season coincides with the peak of the military movement.

"3. Co-operate with the re-

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quests of the War Committee on conventions. While local group meetings may still be held, it may soon be necessary to curtail even these.

"4. Large users of transportation—sports, entertainment, commercial concerns and other enterprises—should re-examine their requirements and reduce their travel to a minimum. As yet, no formal restrictions have been imposed, but they will be if the need is indicated.

"5. Receivers of freight should operate on a six-day basis; load and unload cars without delay.

"6. Private motorists must keep their cars in good running condition. Observe war-time speed limits. It will be years before the average motorist can buy a new car."

400,000 OFFICER CORPS PLANNED

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—The Army plans a post-war reserve officer force of 400,000, four times the pre-war number and sufficient to staff an Army of 4,000,000 men.

Brig.-Gen. E. A. Evans, secretary of the Reserve Officers Association, disclosed the plan in an interview. He revealed that an Army poll showed that at least 450,000 officers now in the Army are willing to accept reserve commissions after the war.

Gen. Evans said that in order to keep the reserve officer force at 400,000 the reserve officer training program must be expanded to provide at least 30,000 new officers yearly—an increase of 22,000 above the annual pre-war R. O. T. C. output.

U.S. Meat Policy Assailed

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Current Government regulations do not "give us the slightest ray of hope for relief" in the present meat situation, a witness told the House Banking and Currency Committee today.

Joe G. Montague, attorney for the Texas and Southwestern

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cattle Raisers Association, said recent directives by Fred M. Vinson, War Mobilization Director, "make no improvement. Regrettably, they make conditions worse."

Vinson's orders included an increase of 50 cents a hundred pound subsidy for cattle feeders.

Price Clause Urged

Montague suggested an amendment to the OPA extension bill to provide that, whenever the subsidy payments affecting meat and livestock are reduced, an increase in the ceiling price by a similar amount be permitted.

The amendment would also direct that for two years after the end of the war the Government pay prices on its own meat purchases that will reflect to the live-stock producers a price not less than the October 2, 1942, market prices.

The witness said the live-stock industry has no confidence in the remedial powers of OPA or the Office of Economic Stabilization, adding:

"We have been the unhappy victims of some of the 'remedies' and the result is that the nation's meat counters look like mother Hubbard's cupboard."

Need "Confidence"

Montague said the meat industry must have "confidence" that the Government program will not be changed wtihout warning and be given proper inducement to get cattle onto the feed lots before the meat situation improves.

Representative Crawford (R., Mich.) asserted "during the last 90 days I have been able to get just six pounds of meat for the table of my home" and added:

"We may have to come to digging worms out of the garden and cook them—and I even know what fried skunk tastes like."

OPA CUTS DOWN ON CANNED MILK

WASHINGTON, June 9—(AP) The OPA today cut off supplies of canned milk to many commercial establishments to conserve the limited civilian allocation for infants, invalids and others whose diet requires it.

The agency ruled that hereafter a number of institutional and industrial users will not be permitted to spend red ration points for canned milk.

Covered by the ban are restaurants, in-plant feeding establishments, prisons, candy manufacturers and all other who use canned milk to make other products.

However, in areas where supplies of fluid milk or substitutes are inadequate, application for exemption from the ruling may be made to OPA.

Automatically exempted are hospitals and child feeding establishments, small boarding houses, loggers and users on ships, boats, tugs and barges, as well as feed establishments in isolated locations.

OPA reported that during the first three months of this year the use of canned milk by civilians exceeded the allocated supply by 2,483,000 cases. It added that in order to meet military needs "this excessive use must be made up out of civilian supply."

PRESIDENT URGES PAPER SALVAGE AID

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—President Truman expressed the hope today that every community will co-operate with salvage committees, particularly school children, in conserving waste paper.

He issued this statement:

"Before we were forced to fight this war we took for granted our abundance in a land of plenty. Early in the conflict, however, we learned the importance of conservation and salvage of critical materials.

"Paper in its varied forms is essential to the business of supplying, feeding and clothing our armed forces. As our fighting might expanded the need for more paper grew. Accordingly, we took steps to insure a constant supply. We saved paper. We learned to think twice before we destroyed paper—and other things—which could be used again.

"I hope that every community will co-operate fully with all salvage committees who are doing their part in saving waste paper, particularly the boys and girls who are rendering such a patriotic service in collecting the paper. They deserve all of the help we can give them as well as our warm gratitude."

W. P. B. Rejects Increase In Metal for Civilians

Retains Quotas as Move to 'Wean' Private Industry

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—The War Production Board announced tonight that it will grant no increases in allotments of steel, copper and aluminum for civilian manufacturing beyond those already made for the July-September quarter, except when absolutely necessary to increase manufacture of civilian goods of the "highest urgency."

The agency said its move was designed to "wean civilian industry away" from a dependence on government allocations, and to force manufacturers into the open market for materials now becoming available by reason of war contract cancellations.

Any increase in civilian items above the level already approved for the coming three months, the W. P. B. said, must be made without priority assistance.

RISE IN PAPER QUOTA ASKED FOR MAGAZINES

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Magazine publishers and commercial printers have recommended that their permitted purchases of paper be increased to former levels, the War Production Board's printing and publishing division reported today.

Periodical and commercial printers are permitted to use as much paper as the average tonnage consumed in the same quarter of 1944, but in the present April-June quarter their deliveries are reduced from 13 to 15 per cent because of their paper shortage. They may use up to the 1944 level, but must take the difference out of inventory supplies.

If the WPB adopts the recommendations of the two industry advisory committees, regulations will be amended to permit the publishers and printers to take delivery on their full consumption quotas, without the restriction on purchases. A similar plan has been recommended by the Book Publishing Advisory Committee.

The industry recommendations were based on the belief that a "slightly greater" amount of paper would be available beginning next month because of expected cutbacks in the Army's demands for pulp used in the manufacture of explosives.

TYLER KENT CASE INQUIRY DEMANDED

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—Representative Hoffman (R.-Mich.) has demanded a congressional investigation of the case of Tyler Kent, former code clerk in the American embassy in London. Kent is serving a seven-year sentence in England on a conviction of violating the official secrets act.

Asserting that the British had seized Kent in May, 1940, and accused him of disclosing coded messages exchanged by Prime Minister Churchill and the late President Roosevelt, Hoffman asked the House yesterday why the United States "failed to protect its own citizens."

"Is it because if he were released, we would learn this war was deliberately planned?" Hoffman asked.

He urged appointment of "a disinterested committee" to learn and make public the facts "connected with any messages actually received, decoded and disclosed by Tyler Kent."

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Home-Leave Gasoline

Washington, June 9 (AP)—The OPA announced today that service men returning to this country for "rehabilitation, recuperation and recovery" may obtain furlough gasoline rations.

These veterans should apply to local ration boards and present both their temporary duty orders and the mileage rationing record of the car they plan to use, OPA said.

Heretofore service men could obtain gasoline only when they presented leave or furlough papers. Those being sent home for periods of about 30 days are not being given such papers, it was explained.

The furlough ration remains unchanged. It provides one gallon of gasoline each day of the furlough, to a maximum of 30 gallons.

Marines on Okinawa Buying War Bonds

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—Sixty-four per cent of the men in the Marine Corps divisions fighting on Okinawa are buying War Bonds on the pay allotment plan. The Navy, announcing this today, said that more than 98 per cent of its civilian employees are investing an average of 11 per cent of their gross pay in bonds.

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Advisor On French Resigns

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Steven A. Mitchell, State Department advisor on French economic affairs, has resigned to assume his law practice in Chicago, it was announced today. Mitchell was formerly in charge of lend-lease to French areas for the Foreign Economic Administration.

T. V. Soong Calls on Truman

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—President Truman's callers today included a Chinese diplomat, a general and a business man just chosen as a government official. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, described his visit as the continuation of a previous conference with the President. Major General Collins R. Huebner, soon to return to his post in Czechoslovakia as commander of the 5th Corps of the 3d Army, renewed a friendship with Mr. Truman begun in the World War.

U.S. Plans Scholarships For Korean Students

Washington, June 9 (AP)—For the second straight day the State Department provided evidence it is thinking ahead to the day when 22,000,000 Koreans, vassals of Japan since 1910, will be free and independent.

Today it announced that scholarships will be provided for Korean students now in this country on the same basis as for Chinese students.

A free Korea will need well-trained men, it was pointed out.

Housecleaning At Trumans Sped Against Double Visit

Independence, Mo., June 9 (AP)—With a week of housecleaning behind her, the First Lady faces at least ten more days before the summer White House will be ready for that promised visit of the President.

There is a possibility the President's trip to his hometown might possibly coincide with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's homecoming at Abilene, Kan., and civic leaders are envisioning a huge celebration, honoring both the President and the leader of victorious Allied military forces in Europe.

Negro Cook Returns

The Truman home is far from ready, the rugs are at the cleaners, the paper is being torn off the living room walls, the kitchen has just emerged in a fresh coat of paint—and in the center of the turmoil stands the First Lady, directing painters and paper hangers, and doing a large part of the cleaning and rearranging herself.

Vietta Garr, the former Negro cook, returned to her old job with the Trumans last week from her job at a drug-store lunch counter.

The painters finally gave up in their attempts to put a second coat of white paint on the gray exterior of the Summer White House in the face of persistent rains, and transferred their efforts inside.

Ten Days, Maybe Two Weeks

The kitchen has been freshly painted, and the darw woodwork in the bedrooms occupied by Mrs. Truman and Margaret is being painted white.

Mrs. Truman won't guess when the job will be done. A sister-in-law, Mrs. Frank Wallace, ventured an estimate of "at least ten days," and maybe two weeks," before the house is again in order.

It's a full-time job for the First Lady, and her old friends in Independence haven't had a glimpse of her.

Southern Hospitality

If, as has been suggested, President Truman arrives the latter part of this month during Eisenhower's visit, the Summer White House will make its debut into national society as the sceneof a double celebration.

But a simple Misouri welcome, with the traditoin of Southern hospitality in which Mrs. Truman was reared, will be the keynote of any gathering—no matter how many famous personalities are present.

BRADLEY GIVEN WELCOME HOME

General Tells Missourians Of Need To Make Peace Sure

Moberly, Mo., June 9 (AP)—Just a Gen. Omar N. Bradley—Missouri's greatest soldier and leader of the 12th Army Group that helped smash the Nazis—returned to his native Randolph county to a tumultuous home-coming celebration in which he asked Americans to con-

tinue their all-out war efforts until final victory.

"Let's do this up right, whatever length of time it takes," the General said. "There may be a tendency to let down since we've knocked out two of our enemies. This must not be. We must fight on and end this war so that it can't happen again."

New Means Of Destruction

General Bradley, who was born in near-by Clark, and grew up here, told of some of the instruments of destruction developed in this war, and said:

"Let me assure you the next war would be far more horrible than this one. We saw just a taste of this at the conclusion of this war in pilotless planes, rockets and other things. I'm frank, I don't want to go through another war.

"So let's make sure that we end this war with some kind of machinery perfected that will prevent another war. You are the voters and you'll have to decide what it is to be. But it must be done," he said.

General Bradley spoke from the bandstand in little Tannehill Park where he played as a youngster 40 years ago. Before him were tens of thousands of Randolph county citizens.

Army "Finest In World"

General Bradley said the American Army that smashed Germany was the finest in the world in equipment, training and brains. "Our Army at the end made the vaunted German Army, supposedly invincible, look like amateurs," he said.

"It is very difficult for me to express my feeling at this great demonstration which is also in honor of your sons and daughters that made this victory possible. You sent forth the greatest soldiers on earth and they have brought home the victory.

"For those and for those who have fought and must fight on, we must make sure that we go on to just as complete a victory as was the victory in Europe—and that was complete victory.

Fate Of German Cities

"You can't realize without seeing it the destruction in Germany. Great cities have been 90 per cent destroyed. Some cities haven't a single building standing in them. And that's the way is should be; they started it."

General Bradley was introduced by Gov. Phil Donnelly, who called Bradley a "typical American." He won, Donnelly said, because he believed in hitting the enemy twice, once to find out what he had, and again to take it away from him.

Los Angeles Greets Patton And Doolittle

Los Angeles, June 9 (AP)—Los Angeles all but blew the lid off the town today in a tumultuous welcome for Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle and their fellow heroes of the land and skies of Europe.

Cheering throngs, variously estimated at from 750,000 to more than a million turned out to accord a reception that started when the party landed at Municipal Airport and mounted in volume as they rode through the streets of Los Angeles.

Smiling yet touched by the ovation, the 50 ribbon-bedecked members of the entourage thus reached the final point of a cross-country journey.

Fleet Of Skymasters

The signal for the homecoming of Patton and Doolittle came when their fleet of Skymasters taxied to a stop at the airport and the door opened.

Patton, his familiar polished helmet and boots gleaming, stepped briskly out, followed by the jaunty but more retiring Doolittle.

From then on it was bedlam, capped tonight by a gigantic military-patriotic pageant for the men in Memorial Coliseum.

With each of the returning soldiers riding in an open Army command car or jeep, the procession began the 20-mile ride to downtown Los Angeles. All along the route the cheering continued.

Deputy Police Chief B. R. Caldwell estimated the downtown crowd at "more than 750,000," with the densest part at the City Hall, where Mayor Fletcher Bowron greeted the two California-born generals.

Woman Falls From Window

Police reported that one excited woman fell out of a second-story window, and a dozen or more fainted.

Patton, stepping from the plane to meet the Mayor, stuck out his hand and exclaimed: "How do you do—I'm damned glad to be here."

Doolittle smiled easily and nodded in agreement.

Among the first to step up was Patton's sister, Miss Anne Wilson Patton, while Maj. Gen. Ralph Cousins, comander of the Western Training Flying Command, welcomed Doolittle.

Overhead an escort squadron of P-40 planes roared a welcome and, during the parade downtown, 36 bombers, in addition to numerous fighter ships, cruised about.

Destroyer Honors Adm. Small

BATH, Me., June 9 (AP).—The U. S. S. Ernest G. Small, 2,200-ton destroyer named for a Navy rear admiral from Waltham, Mass., who won the Navy Cross for heroism while commanding the cruiser Salt Lake City, off Savo Island in 1942, will be launched at the Bath Iron Works Corporation Yard Thursday.

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USE AT 6:30 P.M. EWT TODAY SATURDAY JUNE 9

(ADVANCE) LONDON, UNDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL LAST NIGHT PROMISED BRITONS IN A DECLARATION OF CONSERVATIVE PARTY POLICY A PROGRAM OF NATIONAL INSURANCE, COMPREHENSIVE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES AND "AN EARLY REDUCTION IN TAXATION."

IN THE FIELD OF FOREIGN RELATIONS THE PRIME MINISTER PLEDGED FIRM PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN AND THE SETTLEMENT OF EUROPE'S PROBLEMS IF HIS GOVERNMENT IS RETURNED TO POWER IN THE JULY ELECTIONS.

"WE MUST PERSEVERE BY ANY ROAD THAT OPENS TO THE UPLANDS ON WHICH WILL CERTAINLY BE BUILT THE CALM TEMPLES OF PEACE," HE SAID. "OUR PREVAILING HOPE IS THAT A FOUNDATION WILL BE LAID ON INDISSOLUABLE AGREEMENT OF BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

"I'M IN AGREEMENT WITH BEVIN (LABORITE ERNEST BEVIN, MINISTER OF LABOR IN THE RECENTLY-DISSOLVED CABINET) AND OTHER LEADERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY THAT UNTIL THE END OF THE JAPANESE WAR, AND I HOPE UNTIL A WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION HAS BECOME A REALITY, ALL CITIZENS UNDER A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT SHOULD BEAR THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEFENDING THEIR COUNTRY AND ITS CAUSE B A SYSEM OF NATIONJUN 10 1945

DEFENDING THEIR COUNTRY AND ITS CAUSE BY A SYSTEM OF NATIONAL SERVICES."

AT ANOTHER POINT CHURCHILL SAID THAT RENTS AND PRICES AND FOOD AND BUILDING MATERIALS WOULD HAVE TO BE CONTROLLED SO LONG AS A SHORTAGE EXISTED, AND THAT THE SAME WOULD HAVE TO APPLIED TO "TRANSPORT OVER LAND AND SEA."

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT, HE SAID, WOULD BE TO ESTABLISH A PLAN OF COMPULSORY NATIONAL INSURANCE AND THEN CREATE A "COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH SERVICE COVERING THE WHOLE RANGE OF MEDICAL TREATMENT."

"OUR WAR BUDGET," HE ADDED, "HAS BEEN RENDERED POSSIBLE ONLY BY THE SEVEREST TAXATION, PRESSING HEAVILY ON EVERYBODY, BY BORROWING ON A VAST SCALE X X X BY HUGE LEND LEASE SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES AND GENEROUS GIFTS FROM CANADA AND ELSEWHERE.

"ALL THIS CANNOT GO ON.

"THE PRESENT LEVEL OF TAXATION DRASTICALLY RESTRICTS THE ABILITY OF THE ORDINARY CITIZEN TO SATISFY HIS PERSONAL DESIRES. IT WILL BE OUR AIM AND PURPOSE TO MAKE AN EARLY REDUCTION IN TAXATION X X X."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 PM, EWT, SATURDAY JUNE 9)

BZ527PEW

B3 (Q)

NIGHT LEAD POLISH NIGHT

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE TODAY ANNOUNCED A DECISION TO RELEASE DR. JAN JAGODZINSKI, A RESERVE SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE POLISH ARMY AND AN EDITOR OF POLPRESS, THE LONDON ORGAN OF THE RIVAL WARSAW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID THAT JAGODZINSKI HAD BEEN RELEASED PENDING THE FIXING OF A DATE FOR A COURTMARTIAL ON A CHARGE OF DESERTION. THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT, DR. FOLLOWING AN EDITOR OF POLPRESS, SAID HE COULD OBTAIN NO KATZ SUCHY, INFORMATION A TO JAGODZINSKI'S WHEREABOUTS AND ADDED: "IF WE CAN GET NO SATISFACTION THE POLISH (WARSAW) PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MAY HAVE TO ASK THE COUNTRIES BY WHOM IT IS RECOGNIZED TO INTERVENE." RUSSIA IS THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE BIG THREE THAT RECOGNIZES THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT.

THE POLISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID POLISH JUDICIARY AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES WOULD DECIDE WHETHER FURTHER PROCEEDINGS WOULD BE INSTITUTED AGAINST JAGODZINSKI.

JAGODZINSKI WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY BRITISH PLAIN CLOTHESMEN AND TURNED OVER TO THE POLISH MILITARY POLICE. THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE SAID HE HAD FAILED TO REPORT BACK TO THE ARMY FOR DUTY FOLLOWING A LEAVE. BZ410PEW

30.24-27429

A20

(120)

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-A FRENCH PRESS AGENCY BROADCAST HEARD BY BBC SAID TONIGHT THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S EMISSARY, HARRY HOPKINS, "IS REPORTED TO HAVE OBTAINED THE RELEASE OF 16 OF 17 POLISH PERSONALITIES ARRESTED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES" LATE LAST MONTH.

"IN ADDITION," SAID THE BROADCAST UNCONFIRMED ELSEWHERE, "MOSCOW WAS REPORTED TO HAVE AGREED THAT THE WARSAW POLISH GOVERNMENT BE ENLARGED BY THE ADDITION OF MANY PERSONALITIES REPRESENTING THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY, SOCIALISTS AND CATHOLICS."

"FINALLY, THE TRIPARTITE COMMISSION COMPOSED OF THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN AMBASSADORS AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT RESUMED WORK JUNE 7. THIS COMMISSION WHICH SITS IN MOSCOW IS NTRUSTED WITH THE TASK OF SEEKING A SOLUTION TO THE POLISH AFFAIR."

BZ530PEW

A31

(60)

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT MAJ.HENRYK SUCHARSKI, WHO COMMANDED THE WESTERPLATTE FORTRESS IN DANZIG HARBOR WHERE THE GERMANS FIRED THE FIRST SHOTS OF THE WAR, HAS BEEN FOUND IN A GERMAN CAMP NEAR LUEBECK.

WITH A SMALL COMPANY OF 200 MEN SUCHARSKI HELD OUT IN THE FORTRESS ON THE ESTUARY OF THE VISTULA FOR SEVEN DAYS AND REPULSED 13 GERMAN ATTACKS BEFORE BEING OVERPOWERED.

BZ614PEW

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A40

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE SUNDAY TIMES SAID TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD ANNOUNCE THIS WEEK A PROPOSAL TO BRING THE INDIAN LEADERS BACK INTO THE ADMINISTRATION AND THEREBY END THE POLITICAL DEADLOCK IN INDIA.

UNDER THE PLAN BRITAIN WILL RELEASE THE INDIAN LEADERS NOW UNDER DETENTION AND WILL OFFER TO INDIANIZE THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL COMPLETELY WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE WAR PORTFOLIO, THE TIMES SAID.

BZ641PEW

A36

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-A GREAT STORE OF ITALY'S ART TREASURES WAS KEPT IN THE VATICAN THROUGHOUT THE WAR, THE VATICAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT 691 HUGE CASES FROM MUSEUMS, CHURCHES, PICTURE GALLERIES, AND LIBRARIES INCLUDED SUCH RELICS AS THE COMPOSER WOLFGANG MOZART'S SPINET AND THE PIANO UPON WHICH PIETRO MASCAGNI COMPOSED HIS ONE-ACT OPERA CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

HJ933PEW

94

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A MILITARY AGREEMENT ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF TRIESTE HAD BEEN SIGNED IN BELGRADE BY AMERICAN, BRITISH AND YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVES.

THE YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER, DR.IVAN SUBASIC EXPRESSED SATISFACTION AT THE AGREEMENT, THE BROADCAST DISPATCH SAID.

PREMIER MARSHAL TITO AND THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS HAVE BEEN AT ODDS OVER OCCUPANCY OF TRIESTE, ISTRIA AND THE SLOVENE LITTORAL AREAS ALONG THE ADRIATIC SEA.

ANTICIPATING THE SIGNING OF TODAY'S AGREEMENT, DIPLOMATIC SOURCES CLOSE TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE INDICATED YESTERDAY IT WOULD BRING ABOUT WITHDRAWAL OF TITO'S TROOPS FROM TRIESTE.

THERE WAS NO WORD ON THIS POINT, HOWEVER, IN THE BELGRADE REPORTS.

EJ844AEW

A97

NIGHT LEAD SLAYING

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE POLICE FORMALLY CHARGED A 40-YEAR-OLD ILFORD BUILDER, BOOKED AS JOHN RILEY YOUNG, WITH MURDER TODAY IN THE SLAYING OF BENJAMIN LUCAS, WEALTHY JEWELER, AND HIS WIFE AT LEIGH-ON-THE-SEA ON WEDNESDAY.

POLICE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT ROBBERY WAS THE MOTIVE FOR THE KILLING. THE VICTIMS WERE BEATEN WITH A HAMMER IN THEIR BUNGALOW.

HJ931PEW

SAFFRON WALDEN, ENGLAND, JUNE 9--(AP)--BRIG. GEN. JESSE AUTON OF COVINGTON, KY., COMMANDER OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE 65TH FIGHTER WING WHOSE HEADQUARTERS FOR TWO YEARS HAS BEEN THE VILLAGE SCHOOL HOUSE, YESTERDAY RECEIVED THE HIGHEST HONOR THIS LITTLE ESSEX TOWN CAN CONFER UPON ANYONE.

HE WAS GIVEN HONORARY FREEDOM OF THE BOROUGH AS AN EXPRESSION OF THE TOWN'S SINCERE ADMIRATION FOR THE SERVICES RENDERED BY HIM AND OFFICERS AND MEN UNDER HIS COMMAND, AND HOPE THAT OUR FRIENDSHIPS WILL BE LONG ENDURING."

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GEN. AUTON ANNOUNCED THAT A $5,000 MONUMENT WOULD BE ERECTED HERE IN HONOR OF THE FLIERS OF HIS GROUP WHO WERE KILLED IN COMBAT.

JAMESONS 01459 J0918A

LT.GEN. WILLIAM H. SIMPSON'S FORCES, THE FIRST AMERICANS TO REACH THE ELBE RIVER, TOOK OVER THE U.S. FIRST ARMY TROOPS AFTER GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES LEFT FOR THE PACIFIC THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

PARIS, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE U.S. NINTH ARMY WILL END ITS ASSIGNMENT IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER JUNE 15, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY THE 12TH ARMY GROUP.

THE NINTH'S NEW ASSIGNMENT HAS NOT BEEN REVEALED, BUT IT IS EXPECTED TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES AND MAY LATER FOLLOW THE FIRST ARMY TO THE PACIFIC.

HJ957PEW

ADD SHAEF (Redmear) Comb Hdqtrs

REVIEWING THE ARMY'S PRE-D-DAY PLANS FOR DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS, HE DISCLOSED THAT THE AMERICANS ORIGINALLY EXPECTED TO SEND ALL GERMANS THEY CAPTURED TO THE UNITED STATES. IT WAS FIGURED THAT CAPTURES WOULD TOTAL ABOUT 1,000 DAILY. ON THIS ESTIMATE, EIGHT CAMPS WERE SET UP IN ENGLAND TO HANDLE SHIPMENTS TO AMERICA, HE SAID.

BUT THE WAR DEPARTMENT HALTED THE RECEIPT OF PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES OCT. 27, 1944, AFTER 350,000 HAD BEEN SHIPPED. EMERGENCY CAMPS WERE SET UP AS CAPTURES INCREASED AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT WAS PERSUADED TO TAKE 150,000 MORE, BUT ONLY 140,000 OF THEM HAD BEEN SHIPPED WHEN GERMANY SURRENDERED.

EJ229PEW

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SHAEF-[redacted] ADD REPARATIONS (TOP ON AYE) XXX OF IT.

PAULEY LIVES IN BEVERLY HILLS,CALIF. HE AND HIS ASSOCIATE, DR.ISADOR LUBIN OF WASHINGTON,D.C., WHO HOLDS THE RANK OF MINISTER, ARE TOP MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION ON THE REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

OTHER AMERICAN DELEGATES ARE:

MOSES ABROMOVITZ, FRANCIS V.H.ADAMS, DR.LUTHER H.GULICK, AUBREY W.NELSON, RICHARD B.SCANDRETT AND SOLOMON TRONE, ALL OF NEW YORK CITY;

RICHARD C.DURHAM AND JOSIAH DUTOIS, BOTH OF WASHINGTON, D.C.;

ROBERT I.COUCK, DETROIT; J.BERGER AND ABRAM BERGSON, BOTH OF ARLINGTON, VA.; COL.RICHARD BURLESON, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; CHRIS CLASOYAU, BERKELEY, CALIF; MAJ.GAIL S.CARTER, SANTA FE, N.M.; MRS.KATHERINE HYDE DARRASH, PHOENIX, ARIZ.; MISS CARRIER BERBY, YORK, ALA.; CAPT.VAN HARVEY ENGLISH, GREELEY, COLO.; CAPT. JOHN E.FAIGLE, DAYTON, OHIO; COL.E.E. FOGELSON, DALLAS, TEXAS; GEORGE H.JOHNSON, MADISON, WIS.; CHARLES A. KARL, SCRANTON, PA.;

GEORGE LUTHERINGER, PETERSBURG, ILL.; ERNST MAHLER, NEENAH, WIS.; J.HOWARD MARSHALL, ASHLAND, KY.; CAPT.N.LOYAL MCLAREN, SAN FRANCISCO; BENJAMIN C.OLSEN, SALT LAKE CITY; MAJ.J.R.PARTEN, HOUSTON, TEX.; LAWRENCE RICHARDSON, BOSTON; ALEX ROSENSON, OAKLAND, CALIF.; SEYMOUR RUBIN, CHICAGO; DR.ARTHUR SAUL, PITTSBURGH, PA.; DR.ROBERT GORDON SPROUL, BERKELEY, CALIF.; AND THOMAS W.WILSON, JR., BALTIMORE, MD.

JJ949AEW

PARIS-THIRD ADD GERMAN PRISONERS XXX TWO, GILL SAID.

GERMAN ENLISTED MEN WORKING AS PRISONERS OF WAR ARE CREDITED AT THE RATE OF 80 CENTS A DAY, BUT WILL GET NONE OF IT IN CASH UNTIL GERMANY FOOTS THE BILL, A SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED RECENTLY. PART OF THIS IS A BASIC 10-CENT-A-DAY CANTEEN ALLOWANCE WHICH ALSO GOES TO NON-WORKERS. THE REST GOES ON THE BOOKS FOR THEIR HOMELAND TO SETTLE UP LATER UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

THE RATE FOR OFFICERS: LIEUTENANTS $20 A MONTH; CAPTAINS $30; FROM MAJORS UP TO FIELD MARSHALS $40, ALL IN ADDITION TO AN ALLOWANCE OF SLIGHTLY MORE THAN THE ENLISTED MAN'S 10 CENTS A DAY.

BZ253PEW

PARIS, JUNE 9-(AP)-DOCTOR KARL HOEVEN, RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AT BUCHENWALD PRISON WHO WAS CHARGED BY ADOLF HITLER "WITH THE HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS AT BUCHENWALD," AND SEVEN OTHER BADLY WANTED NAZI REFUGEES HAVE FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE ARMY IN OCCUPIED GERMANY, THE 12TH ARMY GROUP DISCLOSED TODAY.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SAID THE EIGHT, SEIZED DURING A 24-HOUR PERIOD ENDING AT NOON FRIDAY, INCLUDED LT. COL. KARL BUKHARDT, SAID TO BE THE FORMER COMMANDING OFFICER OF BUCHENWALD, AND DOCTOR JOSEF TISO, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW NAZI PUPPET STATE OF SLOVAKIA.

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TUCKERS 11225-- RJ 0907

ECOUIS, FRANCE, JUNE 9-(AP)-MORE THAN 400 TIRED WAIFS, MOST OF THEM LITTLE JEWISH BOYS FROM EASTERN EUROPE WHO SAW THEIR PARENTS CARTED OFF THE THE NAZI CREMATORIUM AT BUCHENWALD, HAVE ARRIVED AT THE CHILDREN'S SANATARIUM.

THE CHILDREN, FREED TWO MONTHS AGO BY ALLIED SOLDIERS, WERE

BRO GHT HERE YESTERDAY FOR REST AND RECREATION. THE GROUP OF 420 BOYS, RANGING FROM 8 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, ACTED PRETTY MUCH LIKE NORMAL BOYS, DESPITE THE YEARS SPENT IN THE SHADOW OF VIOLENT DEATH WHICH IN MOST CASES TOOK AWAY THEIR PARENTS.

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THEY HAVE BEEN IN THE CARE OF ALLIED AGENCIES, AND WERE BROUGHT TO FRANCE ~~HEX~~ THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN RED CROSS AND OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS. 01773

B11
(300) (Q)
BY DANIEL DE LUCE
LUENEBERG, GERMANY, JUNE 9-(AP)-~~EVA~~CUATION OF GERMAN FORCES FROM DENMARK--ONCE ESTIMATED AT 189,000 MEN--APPEARED VIRTUALLY COMPLETED TODAY ON THE BASIS OF REPORTS TO BRITISH SECOND ARMY HEADQUARTERS.
A MESSAGE FROM THE ROYAL DRAGOON GUARDS SAID ARMORED CARS FROM THAT UNIT OCCUPIED GERMAN SUPREME HEADQUARTERS AT SILKEBORG, DENMARK, EARLY YESTERDAY.
(A DISPATCH FROM AURICH, GERMANY, ALSO REPORTED THAT FIELD MARSHAL JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN 25TH ARMY, WAS ARRESTED WEDNESDAY AT HIS HEADQUARTERS IN A GERMAN CONCENTRATION AREA NORTH OF AURICH.)
THE DRAGOONS MOVED SWIFTLY IN SHUTTING DOWN THE WEHRMACHT HEADQUARTERS. TWO HOURS AFTER THEY ARRIVED, MAJ.GEN.HELMUTH REINHARDT, CHIEF OF STAFF TO PREVIOUSLY ARRESTED COL.GEN.GEORG LINDEMANN, GOT A BRITISH ORDER TO ASSEMBLE HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL.
TWO HOURS LATER A THOROUGH SEARCH OF THE GROUNDS OF THE FORMER LAKESIDE RESORT TURNED UP NO HIDDEN GERMANS AND BY MIDAFTERNOON THE HEADQUARTERS STAFF, EXCEPT FOR A FEW ADMINISTRATORS, WAS MOVED OUT IN THE DIRECTION OF THE GERMAN FRONTIER.
THE DRAGOON GUARDS' MESSAGE APPEARED TO BE A FLAT CONTRADICTION OF A STATEMENT MADE HERE YESTERDAY BY A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER THAT FIELD MARSHAL ERNST VON BUSCH "IS STILL RESIDING AT SILKEBORG HEADQUARTERS." THE MESSAGE INDICATED THAT IF BUSCH WERE THERE YESTERDAY HE WAS NOW IN CUSTODY.
A DISPATCH FROM ALLIED 21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS SAID LINDEMANN, WHOM THE DANES HOLD RESPONSIBLE FOR ATROCITIES COMMITTED DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF DENMARK, HAS BEEN SENT TO SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS FOR THOROUGH QUESTIONING.
SOME GERMAN ARMY, NAVY AND AIRFORCE SPECIALISTS AS WELL AS HOSPITALIZED PERSONNEL ARE KNOWN STILL TO BE IN DENMARK. THEY NUMBER ONLY A FEW THOUSAND, HOWEVER, AND UNDER TERMS OF THE GERMAN SURRENDER TO FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY THEY WILL ASSIST THE ROYAL NAVY, THE RAF AND GROUND FORCES IN REHABILITATING PORTS AND AIRFIELDS AND REMOVING LAND MINES.
SW446PEW

30.24-27431

B4 (Q)
AMS (250)
BY TOM YARBROUGH
BAD NEUENAHR, GERMANY, JUNE 9-(AP)-ITEMS FROM OCCUPIED GERMANY:
DUESSELDORF'S AIR RAID WARNING SIRENS STILL SOUND EVERY NIGHT AT 8:50 AND 9 P.M.--AS A CURFEW. VIOLATORS ARE SENTENCED TO SEVEN DAYS AT HARD LABOR.
THE U.S. 15TH ARMY'S LEGAL SECTION HAS RULED THAT THE GERMANS MAY KEEP THEIR CAMERAS AND BINOCULARS AND THAT THE REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH THEY HAD TURNED THEM IN NO LONGER WERE EFFECTIVE. MANY GERMANS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED THE AMERICAN SOLDIER'S DESIRE FOR OPTICAL APPARATUS WILL FIND THIS RULING SOMEWHAT LATE.
AN AMERICAN FLIER WITH A STRONG DESIRE TO SEE BERLIN GRABBED THE SITUATION BY BOTH HORNS THE OTHER DAY AND FLEW THERE. THE RUSSIANS LOCKED HIM UP IN A ROOM, POLITELY FED HIM SARDINES FOR THREE DAYS AND THEN LED HIM BACK TO HIS PLANE AND LET HIM LEAVE.
THE MILITA
(MORE)
FY314PCW

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B6(Q)
BAD NEUENAHR, GERMANY-1ST ADD ITEMS FROM OCCUPIED GERMANY.
XXX LET HIM LEAVE.
THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT AT BONN NOTICED THAT GERMANS BROUGHT IN EVEN WITHOUT NOTICE ALWAYS HAD ENOUGH CASH ON THEM TO PAY ANY FINES ASSESSED. THE COURT'S ANSWER WAS MORE SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT AND FEWER FINES.
LACKING NEWSPAPERS AND EAGER FOR NEWS, THE GERMANS FREQUENTLY ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PROGRESS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE.
A SUNKEN BARGE IN THE RHINE NEAR DUESSELDORF LOADED WITH 500 TONS OF GRAIN HAS BEEN RAISED AND THE GRAIN IS BEING DRIED.
CIVILIAN POLICE AT COLOGNE ESTABLISHED AN ALL-NIGHT KITCHEN FROM RELEASED PRISONERS STRAGGLING BACK, PROVIDING FOOD SUPPLIED BY THE CITY.
MOST GERMAN CIVILIANS STILL HAVE NO POSTAL SERVICE AND OFFICERS HAVE BEEN WARNED AGAINST SENDING MAIL FOR THEM THROUGH ARMY CHANNELS.
A FORMER GERMAN AIR FORCE PILOT JUST RELEASED FROM A PRISONER CAGE REQUESTED PERMISSION TO JOIN THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE AND FIGHT JAPAN.
A SURVEY OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE RHINELAND INCLUDING THE WESTERN HALF OF THE RUHR SHOWED MORE THAN 50 PER CENT OF THE HOUSING FACILITIES HAD BEEN DESTROYED.
EJ418PEW

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY, GERMANY, JUNE 9-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.FAY B.PRICKETT, 52, A NATIVE OF HUTCHINSON, KAN., HAS BEEN NAMED COMMANDER OF THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
HE SUCCEEDS MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM H.MORRIS OF OCEAN CITY, N.J., WHO HAS BEEN ELEVATED TO THE COMMAND OF THE SIXTH CORPS.
A FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICER, PRICKETT SERVED WITH THE FOURTH DIVISION FROM 1942 UNTIL AUGUST, 1943, WHEN HE BECAME COMMANDER OF THE 75TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
AT THE TIME OF THE COLMAR POCKET CAMPAIGN, PRICKETT BECAME DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CORPS. HIS HOME ADDRESS IS 1781 LANIER PL., WASH., D.C.
MT1148PEW

A96

BY DANIEL DE LUCE (300)

SCHERWIN, GERMANY, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TRAGIC CONFUSION IN THE MINDS OF HOMELESS POLES IN ALLIED-OCCUPIED GERMANY WAS DESCRIBED TODAY AS PERHAPS THE BIGGEST OBSTACLE TO THEIR RETURN TO THEIR NATIVE LAND.

THREE MILES FROM THE RED ARMY ZONE LIMIT, 4,000 POLES ARE STAYING ON IN A TEMPORARY CAMP IN BRITISH-CONTROLLED SCHERWIN.

THEIR DILEMMA IS TYPICAL OF THAT OF MANY OTHER THOUSANDS AS THE RIVAL TWO POLISH GOVERNMENTS QUARREL OVER RECOGNITION, THE ONE IN LONDON BEING TERMED A "FASCIST CLIQUE" BY SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE OTHER IN WARSAW LACKING DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH THE WESTERN ALLIES.

FROM WESTERN MECKLENBURG, APPROXIMATELY 20,000 DISPLACED POLES HAVE BEEN MOVED WESTWARD TO NEW CONCENTRATIONS. ONLY 2,000 ARE ESTIMATED TO HAVE CROSSED OVER THE DEMARCATION LINE IN THAT AREA ENROUTE TO POLAND.

THE SCHERWIN CAMP IS COMMANDED, WITH BRITISH AUTHORIZATION, BY COL. STEFAN IWANOWSKI OF WARSAW, WHO WAS LIBERATED AFTER NEARLY SIX YEARS AS A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY.

HE SAID, "I HAVE TOLD THE POLES HERE, 'MY CHILDREN, DO WHAT YOU LIKE--IF YOU DECIDE TO GO TO THE HOMELAND TO SEEK YOUR FAMILIES, I WILL UNDERSTAND.' I GAVE THEM QUESTIONNAIRES TO FILL OUT. ONLY 12 PER CENT SAID THEY WANTED TO GO EAST."

IWANOWSKI SAID IN HIS OWN CASE HE WOULD FEEL AFRAID FOR HIS OWN PERSONAL SAFETY IF HE WENT BACK TO WARSAW BEFORE HE COULD BE CERTAIN POLAND IS "COMPLETELY FREE AND INDEPENDENT."

IWANOWSKI ASSERTED ANY POLE WHO EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO LEAVE FOR THE RUSSIAN ZONE HAD BEEN PERMITTED TO DO SO. ACCORDING TO HIS RECORDS, 338 HAVE DEPARTED EASTWARD FROM THE SCHWERIN CAMP SINCE MAY 29.

THE SCHWERIN CAMP DEPENDS FOR ITS NEWS ON STENOGRAPHIC COPIES OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP. BROADCASTS. NO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RED ARMY OR OF THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT'S POLISH ARMY HAVE VISITED HERE.

E CREW CAMP CONTACTS WITH POLISH FORCES IN THE WEST, BUT NONE WITH OSE IN THE EAST.

J930PEW

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C O R R E C T I O N

SCHWERIN, GERMANY--DELUCE'S POLES (A96) READ SCHWERIN THROUGHOUT (NOT "SCHERWIN").

THE AP.

TA1043PEW

APD Berlin (Gilmore) cityxxx Father Wood

GERMAN CIVILIANS SAID THE BOMBING WAS HELL, AND THAT MOST OF THE HELL CAME WHEN THE U.S. AIR FORCE WAS OVERHEAD.

"MY GOD," ONE WOMAN SAID TO ME, "HERE WE GO AND MAKE ALL THESE SACRIFICES TO WIN THE WAR. WE BRING FOOD AND OTHER THINGS FROM ALL THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

"WHEN OUR RATIONS GOT THINNER, THE GOVERNMENT TOLD US WE WERE FORTUNATE--THAT WE SHOULD SEE RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES, AND ENGLAND.

"AND NOW LOOK--YOU'RE FAT AND WE'RE THIN. WHAT PROPAGANDA THEY GAV US!"

CHILDREN PLAY ON BURNED OUT TANKS AND THE WRECKED TRANSPORT OF THE GERMAN ARMY. I WAS CURIOUS TO SEE IF THEY WERE PLAYING WAR, BUT AFTER WATCHING SEVERAL GROUPS I WAS CONVINCED THEY WERE NOT.

STREET SCENES ARE HARD TO KEEP FROM WATCHING. YOU SEE EVERYTHING FROM THE VERY POOR TO GORGEOUSLY GOWNED WOMEN WITH SCARLET LIPS AND PENCILLED EYEBROWS. MOST OF THE MEN WEAR GOLFING PLUS FOURS.

THERE ARE NOT MANY MEN. MOST OF THEM ARE OLD, OR YOUNG BOYS, ALTHOUGH IN THE LAST TWO DAYS I HAVE BEEN SEEING MORE AND MORE YOUNG MEN WHO LOOK AS IF THEY ARE JUST OUT OF UNIFORM.

THERE ARE SIDEWALK RESTAURANTS, BUT THEY SELL ONLY ERSATZ COFFEE.

AN AMERICAN UNIFORM DRAWS STARES, BUT NOTHING IS EVER SAID TO THE WEARER UNLESS HE STOPS. THEN THE GERMANS WANT TO KNOW MOSTLY WHEN THE AMERICANS WILL BE IN BERLIN.

MT352PEW

A39

FOLO BERLIN

MADRID, JUNE 9-(AP)-SPANISH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN TONIGHT DENIED THAT ADOLF HITLER WAS IN SPAIN AS SUGGESTED BY COL.GEN.NIKOLAI BEZARIN, SO

LITTLE GIRLS ARE PLAYING DOLLS, AND SOME OF THEM HAVE TAKEN A VIOLENT INTEREST IN TRAFFIC DIRECTION. ALL OF BERLIN'S TRAFFIC ISS DIRECTED BY RED ARMY GIRLS--ONE ON EVERY CORNER WAVING YELLOW AND RED FLAGS. LITTLE BERLIN GIRLS HAVE FASHIONED THEMSELVES TRAFFIC FLAGS AND OFTEN STAND IN THE CENTER OF BLOCKS IMITATING THE RED ARMY GIRLS.

ADOLF HITLER'S CHANCELLERY, WHERE HIGH NAZIS GATHERED

JUN 10 1945

GLOAT

WHEN GERMANY WAS WINNING, NOW IS A MOUND OF STONES AND STICKS AND FANTASTIC ODDS AND ENDS OF BLASTED GLORY.

THE ONLY LIVING THING AT THE CHANCELLERY I SAW LEFT OVER FROM THE NAZI REGIME WAS IN HITLER'S GARDEN. THERE IN A POND A LONE GOLDFISH SWAM AIMLESSLY IN THE STAGNANT WATERS.

ENTERING HITLER'S OFFICE AFTER WALKING THROUGH PARTS OF THE BOMBED, SHELLED AND FIRE-SWEPT CHANCELLERY BUILDING, THE FIRST THING THAT STRIKES YOU IS THE FANTASTIC DISORDER AND DESTRUCTION. THE OFFICE ROOM IS ABOUT 90 FEET LONG, OBLONG, WITH ONE SIDE LINED WITH WINDOWS LOOKING OUT OVER A GARDEN OF SEVERAL ACRES.

ALL OF THESE WINDOWS HA

WINDOWS LOOKING OUT OVER A GARDEN OF SEVERAL ACRES.

ALL OF THESE WINDOWS HAD BEEN BLOWN IN AND THE ROOM WAS TWO OR THREE FEET DEEP IN SPLINTERS, PLASTER, GLASS, BROKEN LIGHT FIGURES AND SMASHED FURNITURE.

DIRECTLY BEFORE THE WINDOWS WAS HITLER'S LONG, BLOOD-RED MARBLE MAP TABLE. WHERE HITLER PLANNED A CONQUEST OF THE WORLD THE TABLE WAS BATTERED AND CHIPPED.

A215

A ROLLED-UP RUG, LONG ENOUGH TO COVER THE WHOLE ROOM--WAS ON THE FLOOR. THE NAZIS MUST HAVE ROLLED IT UP, FOR RED SOLDIERS WHO ENTERED THE CHANCELLERY SAID NOTHING IN THE ROOM HAD BEEN CHANGED.

THERE ARE NUMEROUS BOOKS AROUND. MEMO PADS AND NOTEBOOKS IN CALENDAR FORM. ON ONE I DISCOVERED HITLER HAD A DATE AS FAR AHEAD

30.24-27433

AS MAY 20. I ALSO PICKED UP A VISITING CARD. IT TURNED OUT TO BE THAT OF HITLER'S PERSONAL ADJUTANT, MARTIN BORMANN.

HITLER'S PRIVATE TELEPHONES WERE STREWN ABOUT THE WRECKAGE, BATTERED TO PIECES BUT STILL RECOGNIZABLE. OBVIOUSLY THIS PLACE HAD BEEN HEAVILY BOMBED AND SHELLED FROM THE WINDOW SIDE OF THE ROOM.

THROUGH THE WINDOW BEHIND HITLER'S MAP TABLE IS A TERRACE OVERLOOKING THE GARDEN WHERE THE GOLDFISH SWIMS IN ITS CEMENT-WALLED POOL. THE GARDEN IS BURNED BARE FROM SHELLS, BOMBS AND FIRE.

WHEN THE SOVIETS CAPTURED THE CHANCELLERY THEY FOUND 20 OR MORE BODIES IN THIS GARDEN, BATTERED ALMOST BEYOND RECOGNITION.

THREE TALL STATUES OF GERMAN FIGURES STILL STAND IN A FRIEZE AROUND THE CHANCELLERY, BUT TWO OF THEM HAVE HAD THEIR HEADS BLOWN OFF.

IN THE CHANCELLERY COURTYARD NEAR AN OVERTURNED BUCKET LAY THE SPARKLING HEAD FROM A STATUE OF THE LATE PAUL VON HINDENBURG.

GREAT, DARK WOODEN DOORS WITH GILDEN HINGES AND HANDLES STAND AT THE ENTRANCE TO HITLER'S OFFICE. ABOVE THREE CENTRAL DOORS ARE GOLDEN SHIELDS WITH ADOLF HITLER'S INITIALS, "A.H." ON THEM. AND INSIDE IS THE BATTERED NAZI SANCTUM.

UPSTAIRS ARE THE ROOMS OF VARIOUS HITLER ASSISTANTS. EACH ROOM IS FILLED WITH SCATTERED BOOKS, RUBBER STAMPS, SOILED BED LINEN AND PILLOWS AND OVERTURNED FILING CASES.

AND THEN THERE ARE MEDALS--LITTERED UP AND DOWN THE BROAD HALLWAYS, ON THE STEPS, IN THE OFFICES--ALL THE MEDALS OF THE WEHRMACHT AND THE THIRD REICH, HUNDREDS OF THEM, TOGETHER WITH YARDS AND YARDS OF CAMPAIGN RIBBONS. THERE ARE MOTHERHOOD MEDALS, TOO, AND LUFTWAFFE AWARDS.

IN ONE ROOM IS A STACK OF CERTIFICATES WHICH WERE TO HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO GERMAN MOTHERS. OFF IN ONE CORNER IS A BATTERED HIGH SILK HAT. BESIDE IT IS ONE OF THESE CERTIFICATES TO A GERMAN MOTHER. ON TOP OF THE CERTIFICATE WAS A PAIR OF DIRTY NAZI UNDERWEAR.

MT405PEW

B39 (Q)
(700)

JUN 10 1945

BERLIN-THIRD ADD DESTRUCTION (BY GILMORE) X X X NAZI UNDERWEAR.

NEAR ALEXANDER PLATZ ON THE WAY TO UNTER DEN LINDEN ONCE STOOD WOOLWORTH'S STORE. IT'S ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETELY WRECKED PLACES IN BERLIN. IT'S LITERALLY NOT WORTH A DIME TODAY.

WE HALTED NEAR THE KAISER WILHELM 1 MONUMENT. THERE HAD BEEN HEAVY FIGHTING HERE, AND WHILE THE EMPEROR IS STILL INTACT AT THE TOP OF THE MONUMENT, SOME LESSER FIGURES HAVE CRASHED TO THE STREET AND ARE LYING ABOUT IN A BRONZE LACK OF DIGNITY. THE BASE OF THE STATUE NOW BEARS HUNDREDS OF NAMES OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

STANDING AMID ALL THIS DEBRIS WAS A TOOTHLESS OLD MAN. HE LOOKED GLUM.

"YOU LAUGHED WHEN YOU DID ALL THIS TO LONDON AND COVENTRY," I TOLD HIM.

"OH, YES," HE CHUCKLED, "IT WAS FUNNY THEN."

UNTER DEN LINDEN, FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER, IS A LINE OF BLASTED, BOMBED AND SMASHED-UP BUILDINGS. NOT A SINGLE BUILDING IS INTACT ON EITHER SIDE OF THE STREET. MOST ARE COMPLETE WRECKS. SOME PILES OF STOCES AND RUBBLE ARE 15 FEET HIGH. ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ARE SPRAWLED ABOUT -- THEIR BARRELS TWISTED, THEIR SIDES BLOWN OUT.

RED ARMY GIRLS DIRECT TRAFFIC, WHICH IS MOSTLY SIGHT-SEEING RUSSIAN SOLDIERS. A BERLIN POLICEMAN IN FULL UNIFORM WAS LOOKING ON, LEARNING THE SIGNALS WHICH NOW PREVAIL IN THE CAPITAL. HE HAD ALL HIS EQUIPMENT EXCEPT HIS GUN AND STICK. THESE POLICEMEN ARE HAND-PICKED, AND THE SOVIETS AS YET HAVE NOT RETURNED THEIR STICKS

TO THEM.
THE RUSSIAN AND BRITISH EMBASSIES ARE JUST SHELLS. AROUND THE CORNER OFF UNTER DEN LINDEN IS THE WORST MESS OF ALL. THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IS JUST A FEW GAUNT WALLS WITH NOTHING BETWEEN WHAT WAS THE ROOF AND THE CELLAR EXCEPT POWDERED STONE AND BRICK.
MANY BOMBS HAD FALLEN IN UNTER DEN LINDEN, BUT THESE ONCE, GREAT GAPING HOLES HAVE BEEN FILLED IN.
AT THE END STANDS THE BRANDENBURG GATE ITS BEAUTY BATTERED. ITS COLUMNS, SOME OF WHICH HAD BIG HOLES IN THEM FROM SHELLING, HAVE BEEN PATCHED UP. IT LOOKS LIKE A GATE AGAIN. HOWEVER, THE PORTION TO THE RIGHT OF THE COLUMNS AS YOU FACE THEM HAS CAVED IN FROM A DIRECT HIT.

B40
OFF TO THE RIGHT IS THE WRECKED REICHSTAG. IT IS JUST A SHELL. ALL THE WINDOWS HAVE BEEN KNOCKED OUT. ITS CENTER DOME HAS FALLEN IN. ALL AND HUNDREDS OF TONS OF MASONRY ITS COLUMNS ARE CHIPPED AND CHOPPED AWAY. WRECKED PLACES IN THE CITY. INSIDE LIE ABOUT. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST WRECKED PLACES IN THE CITY. ARE MORE HUNDREDS OF TONS OF PLASTER. STATUARY AND STONE WORK. ATTENDANCE CARDS OF DEPUTIES--CARDS THEY CHECKED IN TIME CLOCK FASHION-- ARE ANKLE DEEP ABOUT THE FLOORS. ALL THE WALLS ARE COVERED WITH INITIALS OF RED ARMY SOLDIERS, INITIALS, NAMES AND DATES. INSIDE BRANDENBURG GATE LEADS THE CHARLOTTENBURGER ALLEE THROUGH THE HEART OF THE TIERGARTEN. PRESIDENT TRUMAN PROBABLY WILL BE SURPRISED TO HEAR IT BUT HIS PORTRAIT IN BROWN CHROME COLORING, ALONGSIDE THAT OF CHURCHILL AND STALIN, BEAMS OUT IN THE VERY CENTER OF THIS GREAT HIGHWAY.
ON THE OTHER SIDE IS A BIG PICTURE OF STALIN, CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE. DOWN THE ALLEE ON BOTH SIDES FLUTTER RED FLAGS. GREEN WILDERNESS.
THE TIERGARTEN ITSELF IS A BROKEN BUILDINGS HAVE NO ROOFS, THE JUST AS BERLIN'S HOUSES AND BUILDINGS HAVE NO TOPS. THEY ARE ALL BLOWN TIERGARTEN'S CELEBRATED TREES HAVE NO TOPS. THEY ARE ALL BLOWN AWAY BY BOMBS AND CANNON FIRE. BENEATH THEM IS A FOREST OF STEEL AND IRON. WRECKED TANKS AND MACHINEGUNS, RIFLES, AUTOMOBILES, ANTIAIRCRAFT WEAPONS, ARMORED CARS AND MACHINEGUNS, RIFLES, AUTOMOBILES, ON THE SPLINTERED TREES. AND A FEW PARACHUTES STILL HANG
AT THE FAR END OF THE TIERGARTEN STANDS THE BADLY CHIPPED GOLDEN COLUMN OF VICTORY. SANDBAGS ARE ABOVE THE BASE. THEY WERE FOR THE USE OF GERMAN MACHINE GUNNERS WHO FOUGHT IT OUT HERE. NEAR THE BASE IS THE GRAVE OF A RED ARMY MAN, BURIED WHERE HE FELL.
ALL OF BERLIN'S EMBASSIES ARE BADLY BOMBED EXCEPT FOR THE JAPANESE, WHICH IS NOT SO BADLY DAMAGED.
BERLIN'S FAMOUS ZOO, WHERE SOME OF THE BITTEREST FIGHTING IN THE ENTIRE CAMPAIGN OCCURRED, IS A SCENE OF DESTRUCTION. PRACTICALLY ALL

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ITS BUILDINGS ARE LEVELLED. NO ANIMALS ARE AROUND. THE MAMMAL HOUSE AND THE AQUARIUM ARE BOMBED OUT, BUT AT LEAST THEIR WALLS ARE STANDING.

BERLIN'S CHURCHES SUFFERED BADLY. THE BOMBING WRECKED HUNDREDS OF THEM. IN THE LAST DAYS THE NAZIS TOOK TO THE STONE STEEPLES WITH MACHINEGUNS AND AS A RESULT BIG GUNS WERE TURNED ON THEM. THERE IS HARDLY A STEEPLE WHICH DOES NOT HAVE A SHELL HOLE.

THERE ARE STRANGE BUT FAMILIAR SIGHTS AROUND THE CITY. THERE ARE MANY GASOLINE STATIONS AND NUMEROUS AMERICAN SOFT DRINK SIGNS. THERE ARE NUMEROUS LINEUPS FOR FOOD. MOST OF THEM ARE AT MEAT SHOPS. THE BAKERIES ARE WELL-HANDLED AND THE SUPPLY IS PLENTIFUL.

THROUGHOUT THE CITY APPEAR NUMEROUS SIGNS IN GERMAN WITH STALIN'S WORDS. PROBABLY THE MOST IMPRESSIVE IS THE ONE OUTSIDE HITLER'S CHANCELLERY WHICH READS:

"THE STRENGTH OF THE RED ARMY CONSISTS IN THAT IT HAS NOT AND CANNOT HAVE ANY RACE HATRED AGAINST ANY PEOPLE, NOT EVEN AGAINST THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

"IT IS RAISED IN THE SPIRIT OF EQUALITY FOR ALL PEOPLES AND VESTED IN RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS OF ALL PEOPLE."

MD722PEW

B69 (Q) INSERT (DAY)

BERLIN-SECOND ADD HITLER (TOP AYE) X X X ANOTHER COUNTRY.

EVA BRAUN IS PICTURED

IN BERLIN AS A DARK BRUNETTE FROM MUNICH, A FORMER SECRETARY IN A NAZI OFFICE.

"I OFTEN HEARD THAT WHEN SHE WANTED SOMETHING FROM HIM SHE WOULD GO INTO TANTRUMS MORE TERRIBLE THAN HIS," SAID REINHOLD PASCH, AN ACTOR.

PASCH AND OTHER THEATRICAL PEOPLE SAID THEY DID NOT BELIEVE EVA BRAUN EVER WAS CONNECTED WITH THE STAGE, BUT HER NAME WAS WELL KNOWN IN BERLIN, ESPECIALLY DURING THE LAST YEAR OR EIGHT MONTHS.

JR1221PEW

T COMMANDANT OF BERLIN.

THERE ARE, HOWEVER, AT LEAST 20,000, AND POSSIBLY AS MANY AS 50,000 GERMANS IN SPAIN NOW, AND ALLIED AUTHORITIES HERE ARE JUST BEGINNING TO DELVE INTO THE IDENTITIES AND WHEREABOUTS OF OFFICIALLY-PROTECTED GERMAN NAZIS IN THIS COUNTRY.

SOME FOREIGNERS IN MADRID THINK THAT HITLER MIGHT BE IN SPAIN, BUT ON THE OTHER HAND NO REPORTS EVER HAVE REACHED MADRID THAT THE GERMAN FUEHRER HAS BEEN SEEN.

BZ640PEW

JUN 10 1945

A163FX

-95-

SHANGRI-LA SEPARATE (240)

BY RALPH MORTON

HOLLANDIA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO SURVIVORS OF THE TRANSPORT PLANE CRASH NEAR THE "HIDDEN VALLEY OF SHANGRI-LA", AWAITING RESCUE SINCE THE DISASTER WHICH KILLED 20 PERSONS MAY 13, GAVE THEIR FIRST NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW TODAY.

USING A PARACHUTED WALKIE-TALKIE, THEY SPOKE TO ME AS I WAS FLOWN IN A PLANE OVER THE VALLEY WHERE PARATROOPERS ARE BUILDING A GLIDER BASE FOR THEIR RESCUE.

A164FX

THERE ARE THREE SURVIVORS BUT THE RADIO RECEPTION WAS SO UNCERTAIN THAT I WAS ONLY ABLE TO SPEAK BRIEFLY TO THE TWO BEFORE IT BECAME UNSATISFACTORY.

"HAVE YOU ANY MESSAGE FOR YOUR FOLKS BACK HOME?" I ASKED 30-YEAR-OLD WAC CPL.MARGARET HASTINGS, OF OWEGO, N.Y.

"TELL THEM I'M OKAY AND NOT TO WORRY ABOUT ME," REPLIED THE BROWN-HAIRED, STEEL-NERVED GIRL.

"WHAT'S THE FIRST THING YOU WANT TO DO WHEN YOU GET BACK SAFELY?"

"THE MAIN THING I WANT TO DO IS TO STAY IN THE ARMY," REPLIED THE SPORTS-LOVING GIRL WHO GAVE UP A GOOD JOB IN NEW YORK TO SERVE WITH THE WACS.

A165FX

THE TRIO HAS BEEN LIVING ON A RELATIVELY NARROW MOUNTAIN SADDLE NEARLY 8,000 FEET HIGH NOT FAR FROM THE CRASH SCENE.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS CORRECTS AN APPARENT MISINTERPRETATION OF ANOTHER MORTON DISPATCH THAT THE SURVIVORS HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO THE VALLEY FLOOR)

MISS HASTINGS SAID THE PARTY EXPECTED TO START THE TRIP TOWARD THE VALLEY NOT LATER THAN MONDAY.

SHE TRIED TO TELL ME MORE OF HER EXPERIENCES BUT RADIO STATIC PREVENTED CLEAR RECEPTION.

A166FX

SGT.KENNETH W.DECKER, KELSO, WASHINGTON, A SECOND SURVIVOR, SAID HIS SLIGHT INJURIES WERE HEALING NICELY AND HE EXPECTED NO DIFFICULTY IN WALKING OUT.

THE THIRD SURVIVOR IS LT.JOHN B.MCCOLLOM, OF TRENTON, MO., WHO DAILY INQUIRES OF SUPPLY PLANES WHAT IS THE LATEST NEWS ON WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE WORLD.

DB10PPW NM 95

JUN 10 1945

V(220)

HOLLANDIA--FIRST ADD MORTON'S SHANGRI-LA INTERVIEW XXX THE WORLD.

CAPT.CECIL WALTERS, OF PORTLAND, ORE., THE BRAWNY PARATROOPER DIRECTING EIGHT OTHERS IN WORK ON A GLIDER FIELD FOR THE ULTIMATE RESCUE, SAID THE TREK OF THE TRIO TO THE VALLEY FLOOR LIKELY WOULD BEGIN SUNDAY, JUNE 10.

THE TRIO MUST TAKE A ROUTE THROUGH THICK JUNGLE GROWTH.

IN AN EARLIER RADIO CONVERSATION WITH CAPT.HUGH ARTHUR, ELKINS, W.VA., AND LT.KENNETH SMITH, WORCESTER, OHIO, WALTERS ESTIMATED THE JOURNEY FROM THE SADDLE TO THE VALLEY FLOOR WOULD REQUIRE AT LEAST FIVE DAYS.

IN HIS CONVERSATION WITH ME TODAY, WALTERS SAID HE DIDN'T EXPECT TROUBLE FROM THE TALL, SPEAR-ARMED TRIBESMEN OF NEW GUINEA.

WALTERS ADMITTED THE BEHAVIOR OF THE NATIVES HAD GIVEN HIM SOME ANXIETY AT FIRST BUT ADDED: "THEY HAVE GIVEN NO INDICATION OF HOSTILITY." HE EXPRESSED BELIEF THEY MIGHT EVEN COOPERATE IN CONSTRUCTING THE EMERGENCY LANDING STRIP.

WALTERS REQUESTED THAT FURTHER INTERVIEWS BE POSTPONED UNTIL THE PARTY REACHES THE VALLEY FLOOR.

"IT'S VERY RUGGED COUNTRY AND WE HAVE OUR WORK CUT OUT TO GET THROUGH."

THE PLANE WAS CIRCLING AROUND AND AROUND TO KEEP AS CLOSE CONTACT AS POSSIBLE BUT IT WAS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR THE PILOT, HERBERT MENGEL OF PITTSBURGH, PA., BECAUSE THE JAGGED MOUNTAIN ROCK ROSE ABOVE US ON THREE SIDES.

THE PARATROOPERS ARE PREPARING THE GLIDER FIELD ON A SMALL KNOLL RISING AMID THE VALLEY'S CULTIVATED FLATNESS AND THE ONLY SPOT THERE WHICH IS SUFFICIENTLY HIGH FOR NATURAL DRAINAGE.

THREE GLIDERS HAVE REACHED HOLLANDIA IN PREPARATION FOR THE DIFFICULT FLIGHT OVER MOUNTAINS EXCEEDING 15,000 FEET--A DARING FEAT FOR GLIDER OPERATIONS.

DB1022PPW NM

30.24-27435

A158KX
(110) (WEST OUT)
WITH SHANGRI-LA

SAN DIEGO,CALIF.,JUNE 9-(AP)-DUTCH NEW GUINEA'S "SHANGRI-LA," WHERE THE ARMY IS ATTEMPTING TO RESCUE THREE SURVIVORS OF A TRANSPORT PLANE CRASH, WAS FIRST SIGHTED IN 1937 BY THE CREW OF THE SAN DIEGO-BUILT CONSOLIDATED FLYING BOAT GUBA, RUSSELL ROGERS, CHIEF PILOT OF THE GUBA SAID TODAY.

ROGERS SAID THAT THE GUBA, ON AN AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY EXPEDITION HEADED BY RICHARD ARCHBOLD, YOUTHFUL SCIENTIST-EXPLORER, FLEW OVER THE HIDDEN VALLEY SEVERAL TIMES, SKIMMING ACROSS AT ELEVATIONS AS LOW AS 1,500 FEET.

ARCHBOLD, ROGERS SAID, REPORTED HIS FIND BY SHORT-WAVE RADIO TO SAN DIEGO, AND THE INFORMATION WAS RELAYED TO THE AMERICAN MUSEUM IN NEW YORK CITY, WHERE AN EXTENSIVE SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY FILED. ROGERS NOW IS DIRECTOR OF FLIGHT AND SERVICE AT CONSOLIDATED.JG1144PCW

ADD Hollandia (Morton) xxx JUN 5 10

IN A PLANE OVER THE VALLEY, I WATCHED SUPPLIES PUSHED OUT BY SGT.JAMES W.KIRCHANSKI, 12138 NORTH MARTINDALE AVE., DETROIT, A PARATROOP RIGGER, LAND NEAR THE RESCUE CAMP. THESE INCLUDED THE BEER, FIELD RATIONS, RADIO BATTERIES AND PERSONAL MAIL.

ONE SUPPLY PLANE WAS UNABLE TO DROP ITS PRECIOUS CARGO OF FOOD BECAUSE THE VALLEY WAS CLOUDED OVER, A SITUATION WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN A FACTOR IN THE MAY 13 CRASH.

IN THE FIRST FLIGHT OVER THE 25-MILE-LONG VALLEY BY A NEWSMAN SINCE THE TRAGEDY OCCURRED, I SAW PLAINLY THE TENT CAMP, CONTRASTING STRANGELY WITH THE THATCHED, WALLED-IN SETTLEMENTS OF THE NATIVES. I COULD SEE THE PARATROOPERS STANDING NEARBY.

I ALSO SAW THE SIX-FOOT NATIVES WHO RAN FOR COVER AS OUR PLANE DROPPED TO WITHIN 50 FEET OF THE GROUND. ONE NATIVE TOOK TO A DITCH AND COVERED HIS HEAD WITH HIS HANDS. THERE ARE AN ESTIMATED 50,000 OR MORE NATIVES IN THE

VALLEY. ITS GREEN SWAMPS, EXTENSIVE FARMLANDS, TREES AND WALLED VILLAGES, NEATLY ARRANGED AS ANY CITY PARK, COMPRISE ONE OF THE MOST STRANGELY BEAUTIFUL SIGHTS IMAGINABLE. THE VILLAGES HAVE ELONGATED HOUSES FOR THE MEN AND ROUND, TOADSTOOL-APPEARING HOUSES FOR THE WOMEN.
UM244APW

A93
JUN 10 1945
(140)

LIDICE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JUNE 9-(AP)-A TABLET WILL BE UNVEILED TOMORROW IN MEMORY OF THIS LITTLE CZECH MINING VILLAGE OBLITERATED THREE YEARS AGO BY NAZI FEROCITY.

THE NAZIS, SEEKING VENGEANCE FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF NAZI HANGMAN REINHARDT HEYDRICH, SLAUGHTERED THE MEN OF THE TOWN, PACKED THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN OFF TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DESTROYED EVERY BUILDING.

THE SITE COULD NOT BE DISTINGUISHED FROM ANY OTHER WHEAT AND SUGAR BEET FIELD IN THE VICINITY.

OFF IN THE DISTANCE ARE THE TENTS AND THE VEHICLES OF THE RUSSIAN ENCAMPMENT. THE RUSSIANS HAVE RAISED A HIGH-TIMBERED CROSS TO THE DEAD AND TWO SOVIET SOLDIERS STAND AT ATTENTION NEAR THE COVERED TABLET.

THE CZECHS ARE DETERMINED TO RESTORE LIDICE AS A MEMORIAL.

ALL CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND ALLIED AUTHORITIES IN GERMANY HAVE BEEN HUNTING FOR THE MISSING CHILDREN OF LIDICE. SO FAR ONLY SIX OF THE TOWN'S 85 CHILDREN HAVE BEEN LOCATED. A SEVENTH IS KNOWN TO HAVE DIED.

A93

BAD GASTEIN, AUSTRIA, JUNE 9-(AP)-KING FERDINAND, 85-YEAR-OLD EXILED BULGARIAN MONARCH, WAS REPORTED SERIOUSLY ILL TODAY AT HIS SUMMER HOME IN THIS ALPINE RESORT.

HIS PHYSICIAN, DR. ANTON ROMBACHER, SAID THE KING CAUGHT A SEVERE COLD DUGING A MOTOR TRIP IN THE MOUNTAINS SEVERAL DAYS AGO. HE WAS UNABLE TO RECEIVE VISITORS. THE PHYSICIAN AND THE KING'S SECRETARY, M. LONDOR, SAID THAT FERDINAND, FATHER OF KING BORIS, WHO DIED IN AUGUST, 1943, FROM CAUSES NEVER FULLY EXPLAINED, REMAINED ALOOF FROM POLITICS AND HAD TAKEN NO INTEREST IN HIS COUNTRY'S AFFAIRS.
HJ908PEW

JUN 10 1945

BY ERNEST G. FISCHER

LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 9-(AP)-EMIL LUDWIG, WORLD-FAMOUS BIOGRAPHER, PLAYWRIGHT AND POLITICAL ESSAYIST, TODAY DEFENDED HIS RECORD AS A SWISS CITIZEN IN A SESSION OF THE SWISS AUTHORS UNION.

THE BERN AUTHORS' UNION BOARD OF DIRECTORS CHARGED THAT THE 64-YEAR-OLD AUTHOR LEFT SWITZERLAND FOR AMERICA IN 1940 "FOR SAFETY IN CASE SWITZERLAND BECAME INVOLVED IN WAR." THE UNION RECESSED WITHOUT TAKING ACTION AND WILL RESUME ITS DEBATE TOMORROW.

LUDWIG, BORN IN GERMANY, BECAME A CITIZEN OF SWITZERLAND AT THE AGE OF 32.

DR. HANS ZBINDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE BERN GROUP, TOLD THE CONVENTION OF AUTHORS THAT OPPOSITION TO LUDWIG WAS BASED ON WHETHER CREATIVE WORKERS, MEN WHO SHOULD LEAD THE NATION, COULD FLEE THE COUNTRY WHEN NATIVE SONS WERE BEING RECALLED FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

LUDWIG, A MEMBER OF THE SWISS AUTHORS UNION AND A RESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND FOR 40 YEARS, REPLIED THAT CENSORSHIP AND COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS IN SWITZERLAND, WHICH WAS SURROUNDED BY GERMAN ARMED FORCES, MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO FIGHT FOR A DEMOCRATIC IDEAL.

AT THE TIME HE LEFT SWITZERLAND, LUDWIG DECLARED, HE WAS 59 AND HIS SON 17--NEITHER OF THEM LIABLE FOR MILITARY SERVICE.
MD1024PEW

BY CHARLES S. FOLTZ

MADRID, JUNE 9-(AP)-AN INFORMANT WHO SAW PIERRE LAVAL IN MONTJUICH FORTRESS AWAITING TRANSPORTATION TO FRANCE SAID THE FORMER VICHY GOVERNMENT CHIEF HAD LITTLE HOPE OF SAVING HIS LIFE IN A FRENCH COURT AND WAS WORKING AGAINST TIME TO COMPLETE HIS MEMOIRS.

THE SWARTHY POLITICIAN WHO SOUGHT REFUGE IN SPAIN WAS REPORTED SPENDING ALL HIS WAKING HOURS IN THE PRISON-FORTRESS ABOVE BARCELONA PREPARING A BITTER DEFENSE AND WRITING A BITING BOOK ON HIS LIFE AND TIMES.

THE BOOK WAS SAID TO BE PACKED WITH ACCUSATIONS FROM THE PANDORA'S BOX OF PREWAR FRENCH POLITICS AND TO BE DESIGNED TO CONFOUND THE ENEMIES OF "THE MAN WITH THE WHITE BOW-TIE" EVEN SHOULD FRENCH JUSTICE LIQUIDATE HIM. ALL THE RESENTMENT OF ONE OF FRANCE'S SHREWDEST POLITICAL FIGURES, WITH HIS WELL KNOWN SENSE OF THE SPECTACULAR, WERE SAIS ALSO TO BE POURING INTO HIS DEFENSE PLANS.

WHAT LAVAL WANTS TO DO MOST OF ALL IS TALK, THIS INFORMANT SAID, AND HE TAKES OFFENSE AT ALLIED OBJECTIONS TO HIS REQUEST TO BE INTERVIEWED.

ANOTHER THING REPORTED TO IRK LAVAL WAS THE POSSIBILITY HE WOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED IN THE SAME CLASS AS MARSHAL PHILIPPE PETAIN, WHO THEORETICALLY WAS LAVAL'S SUPERIOR AS VICHY CHIEF OF STATE. PETAIN NOW IS APPEARING BEFORE EXAMINATING MAGISTRATES IN PREPARATION FOR HIS TRIAL ON STATE CHARGES. HE HAS NOT BEEN CHARGED AS A WAR CRIMINAL.
JR752AEW

THIRD NIGHT LEAD RAIDS (ROUNDUP)
BY HAMILTON W.FARON

GUAM, SUNDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-AMERICAN AERIAL MIGHT GAVE THE JAPANESE HOMELAND PERHAPS ITS GREATEST CONCENTRATED POUNDING OF THE WAR OVER THE WEEKEND. SUPERFORTRESSES HIT FIVE VITAL WAR PLANT CENTERS TODAY IN A QUICK FOLLOWUP TO A THREE-PRONGED B-29 ATTACK YESTERDAY, A CARRIER PLANE ASSAULT AND MUSTANG ROCKET AND STRAFING RAIDS.

THIS WAS THE WEEKEND CHRONOLOGY:

THURSDAY--450 SUPERFORTS BLASTED OSAKA WITH 3,000 INCENDIARIES AND WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, DAMAGING OSAKA ARSENAL AND STARTING RAGING FIRES.

FRIDAY--ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET CARRIER PLANES HEAVILY BOMBED, ROCKETED AND STRAFED KANOYA NAVAL AIR STATION ON KYUSHU, DESTROYING 30 PLANES, DAMAGING GROUND INSTALLATIONS AND A NAVY PILOT TRAINING CENTER.

SATURDAY--100 TO 150 B-29S POURED HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS INTO WAR-VITAL AIRCRAFT FACTORIES AT NAGOYA, NARUO (CORRECT) AND AKASHI. ARMY MUSTANG FIGHTERS FROM IWO ISLAND FIRED ROCKETS AND 50 CALIBER MACHINEGUN BULLETS INTO INSTALLATIONS AT KAGAMIGAHARA AIRFIELD, 13 MILES NORTH OF NAGOYA. THEY ALSO ATTACKED AN ARMY PILOT TRAINING CENTER THERE.

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A149FX

SUNDAY--150 TO 200 B-29S, ESCORTED BY 100 IWO-BASED MUSTANGS, MADE A PRECISION, HIGH EXPLOSIVE ATTACK ON HITACHI AIRCRAFT CO'S CHIBA PLANT SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO; THE JAPAN AIRCRAFT CO'S TOMIOKO PLANT, SOUTH OF YOKOHAMA; AN ARMY AIR DEPOT WEST OF TOKYO; THE HITACHI ENGINEERING WORKS AT SUKAGAWA, NORTHEAST OF TOKYO, AND THE KASIMAGAURA SEAPLANE BASE ON KASIMAGA BAY, NORTHEAST OF TOKYO.

CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-A CHINESE COMMUNIST PRESS DISPATCH REPORTED TODAY THAT COMMUNIST TROOPS WERE INFILTRATING INTO THE AREA NEAR SHANGHAI, MAJOR SEAPORT OF CHINA.

THE DISPATCH SAID SOME TROOPS HAD ARRIVED IN THE UPPER REACHES OF THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHILE OTHERS PENETRATED TO THE VICINITY OF SOOCHOW AND WUSSIN ON THE SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILROAD AND INTO THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF SUNGKIANG ON THE SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE. SHANGHAI LIES AT THE MOUTH OF THE WHANGPOO.

IT IS BELIEVED ONLY A FEW, IF ANY, JAPANESE TROOPS ARE STATIONED IN SHANGHAI. MOST CHINESE QUARTERS HERE ATTRIBUTED THE COMMUNIST ACTIVITY ON THE EAST COAST AS A DESIRE TO BE IN POSITION TO OCCUPY SHANGHAI AND OTHER IMPORTANT CITIES ONCE THE JAPANESE ABANDON THEM.

MEANWHILE, IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE EVACUATION OF JAPANESE CIVILIANS FROM SHANGHAI AND OTHER POINTS NORTHWARD, WHICH HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR SOME TIME, RECENTLY HAS BEEN ACCELERATED. THIRTY RIVER STEAMERS WERE REPORTED BEING USED FOR THE EVACUATION AND TRAINS RUNNING NORTHWARD ALSO WERE REPORTED CROWDED.

JJ1120PEW

THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND HERE ANNOUNCED THAT BETWEEN 100 AND 150 OF B-29S POUNDED AIRCRAFT FACTORIES AT NAGOYA, NARUO AND AKASHI, IN THE INDUSTRIAL HEART OF JAPAN, FROM MEDIUM ALTITUDE WITHOUT FIGHTER ESCORT.

TOKYO SAID THE SUPERFORTS, ON THEIR THIRD DAYLIGHT MISSION AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND IN A WEEK, STRUCK BETWEEN 7:30 AND 8:50 A.M. SATURDAY (6:30 P.M. AND 7:50 P.M. FRIDAY, U.S. EASTERN WAR TIME.)

THE MUSTANG ATTACK ON THE SAME GENERAL INDUSTRIAL AREA OF HONSHU ISLAND, TOKYO SAID, CAME ABOUT THREE HOURS LATER.

ABOUT 50 OF THE IWO JIMA-BASED MUSTANGS STRUCK AT UNIDENTIFIED TARGETS BETWEEN NAGOYA AND OSAKA AND IMMEDIATELY TO THE NORTH, THE BROADCAST SAID.

THESE NEW FIGHTER AND BOMBER BLOWS CAME WHILE JAPAN'S DIET (PARLIAMENT) WAS MEETING IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION TO ACT ON DRASTIC WAR MEASURES, SOME DEALING WITH THE SWELLING AIR RAID DAMAGE.

TOKYO RADIO REPORTS OF HOMELESS PERSONS IN FIVE MAJOR CITIES, TOKYO, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA AND KOBE, REACHED A TOTAL OF 4,930,000 WITH AN ESTIMATE TODAY THAT 1,790,000 HAD BEEN BURNED OUT IN THE FIRST THREE CITIES DURING MAY ALONE.

JAPAN'S TOTAL HOMELAND POPULATION IS LISTED BY VARIOUS SOURCES AS 72,000,000.

PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI TOLD THE DIET THAT "NO SMALL NUMBER OF PEOPLE ALREADY" ARE VICTIMS OF AMERICAN RAIDS. HE AND OTHER LEADERS HAVE PREVIOUSLY WARNED THAT MORE AND HEAVIER ATTACKS MAY BE EXPECTED.

THE B-29 PRECISION STRIKES AT SPECIAL TARGETS IN THE THREE AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION CENTERS WERE A DEPARTURE FROM THE RECENT MASS INCENDIARY ATTACKS ON MAJOR CITIES.

ONLY YESTERDAY TOKYO RADIO HAD WARNED THE JAPANESE THAT THEIR MEDIUM SIZED AND SMALL CITIES, SUCH AS NARUO AND AKASHI (TWO OF TODAY'S TARGETS) WOULD BE NEXT.

THERE WAS NO FURTHER REPORT ON YESTERDAY'S TOKYO ANNOUNCEMENT THAT U.S.CARRIER PLANES OF ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET WERE STRAFING AND BOMBING SOUTHERN JAPAN'S AIR BASES.

THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND SAID THE B-29 TARGETS IN THE THREE CITIES WERE: THE ATSUTA PLANT OF THE AICHI AIRCRAFT COMPANY IN SOUTHWEST NAGOYA; THE KAWANISHI AIRCRAFT COMPANY'S MAIN FACTORY FOR NAVY FIGHTER PLANES AT NARUO AND THE KAWASAKI AIRCRAFT FACTORY AT AKASHI.

GG1242PCW

GUAM, SUNDAY, JUNE 6-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN ARMY GROUND FORCES, RECENTLY CONFERRED WITH FLEET ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ HERE AND THEN INSPECTED TROOPS AT OKINAWA, THE NAVY DISCLOSED TODAY.

"VINEGAR JOE," A VETERAN OF THE ASIATIC MAINLAND CAMPAIGN, THUS HAS HELD STRATEGIC MEETINGS WITH BOTH FIVE-STAR LEADERS OF THE PACIFIC DRIVE ON JAPAN. EARLIER IT HAD BEEN DISCLOSED THAT GENERAL STILWELL MET IN MANILA WITH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

NIMITZ IS COMMANDER OF ALL NAVY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC AND MACARTHUR HOLDS THE SAME ROLE FOR ARMY FORCES.

WHILE IN THE PHILIPPINES, STILWELL VISITED THE FIGHTING FRONTS.

ON HIS WAY OUT, GENERAL STILWELL CONFERRED IN HAWAII WITH LT. GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., COMMANDER OF ARMY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, VISITED JUNGLE TRAINING CENTERS AND STAGING AREAS.

JQ856PCW NM

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30.24-27437

ESCORT CARRIER PILOTS ALSO ATTACKED GROUND INSTALLATIONS IN THE SAKISHIMA ISLANDS, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE RYUKYUS.

FLYING A 1,500-MILE ROUND TRIP FROM THEIR IWO ISLAND BASES, THE MUSTANGS STRAFED TWO AIRSTRIPS AT KAGAMIGAHARA, PROBABLY PUTTING THEM OUT OF OPERATION TEMPORARILY. THEY ALSO BATTERED AN ARMY PILOT TRAINING CENTER AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS. THEN, FOR GOOD MEASURE, THEY STRAFED A SUPPLY VESSEL CAUGHT OFFSHORE.

SEVEN JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS SOUGHT UNSUCCESSFULLY TO HALT THE ATTACK. ONE WAS DAMAGED, THE OTHERS DRIVEN OFF. MUSTANG PILOTS SAID THEY DESTROYED FIVE JAPANESE PLANES ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED 10.

THREE MUSTANGS WERE SHOT DOWN. ONE PILOT WAS RESCUED.

TOKYO RADIO, REPORTING ON RAIDS, SAID THAT ONE OF EVERY 15 JAPANESE IN THE HOME ISLANDS NOW IS HOMELESS AS A RESULT OF AIR RAIDS.

BY HAMILTON W.FARON

GUAM, SUNDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-LT.ROBERT W.BREEN, CLEVELAND, OHIO, MUSTANG FIGHTER PILOT, EXPLODED A JAPANESE BETTY (TWIN-ENGINE BOMBER) AND STRAFED GROUND INSTLLATIONS ON THE IWO ISLAND-BASED MUSTANGS' RAID OF KAGAMIGAHARA AIRFIELD, NEAR NAGOYA, YESTERDAY.

"I SHOT AT SOME BARRACKS ON THE WAY DOWN, THEN TURNED A LITTLE TO THE RIGHT AND TOOK A SHORT BURST AT A BETTY SITTING THERE," BREEN RELATED TODAY. "IT EXPLODED, FIRE SHOOTING ALL AROUND IT. I FIRED AT TWO FIGHTERS ON THE WAY OUT AND THINK I GOT HITS ON THEM."

THE MUSTANGS ROCKETED AND STRAFED AIRFIELD INSTALLATIONS AND AN ARMY PILOT TRAINING CENTER.

GUN POSITIONS ON THE AIRFIELD ALSO WERE HIT, REPORTED LT. WILLIAM LICHTER, (310 YOUNGS AVE.) JOLIET, ILL.

CREDIT FOR BLASTING TWO TWIN-ENGINE BOMBERS ON THE GROUND WENT TO MAJ.HARRY C.CRIM, JR. (36 N.E. 52ND TERRACE) MIAMI, FLA.

CAPT.FRANCIS L.LEE, ROANOKE, VA., AND HIS WINGMAN, LT.HARLEY MEYER, WATERLOO, IOWA, REPORTED "THERE WAS PRACTICALLY A CARPET OF FLAK IN THE SKY."

JUN 10 1945

JG1208ACW

BY RICHARD O'MALLEY (370)

(ADVANCE) AGANA NAVAL AIRBASE, GUAM, JULY 9-(AP)-FOUR AMBULANCES LINED UP ON THE LANDING STRIP AS A BIG NAVY TRANSPORT ROLLED SLOWLY TOWARD THE FIELD'S EDGE. DOORS SWUNG OPEN, AND IN A FEW MOMENTS ANOTHER LOAD OF WOUNDED WERE ON THEIR WAY TO ELABORATE HOSPITAL CARE.

EIGHT HOURS BEFORE THEY HAD LEFT THE OKINAWA BATTLE AREA.

"WE HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN 7,000 WOUNDED ON THOSE PLANES SINCE THE EIGHTH OF APRIL," REMARKED CAPT.W.B.MOSSER OF KANE, PA., EXECUTIVE OFFICER AT THE RECEIVING HOSPITAL.

"IN SOME EIGHT HOURS MEN LOADED AT OKINAWA ARE HERE FOR THE CARE OUR FACILITIES PERMIT, AND WE ARE EQUIPPED TO HANDLE JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING."

A REDHAIRED YOUTH ON A STRETCHER GRINNED AS HE WAS PUT INTO AN AMBULANCE, AND MADE A CIRCLE WITH THUMB AND FINGER.

"I'M GOING STATESIDE, I BET," HE SAID.

UNDER HIS BLANKET THE BULK OF A THICK CAST SHOWED. MARKED ON IT WERE THE WORDS "FEMUR FRACTURE."

MNAVY CORPSMEN LOADED ALL OF THEM INTO THE AMBULANCES, AND THEY WERE ON THEIR WAY TO THE NEARBY 1,400-BED RECEIVING HOSPITAL.

THE AIR EVACUATION IS HANDLED BY 18 NAVAL AIR TRANSPORTATION SERVICE SQUADRONS BASED HERE. DURING THE FIRST MONTH 1,721 WOUNDED WERE FLOWN OUT OF OKINAWA. THE MAY TOTAL WAS 4,573, AND IN THE FIRST EIGHT DAYS OF JUNE THERE HAVE BEEN 645.

PLANES GOING INTO THE TARGET AREA CARRY MORTAR SHELLS, WHOLE BLOOD, SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND OTHER ITEMS. THEY HAVE TAKEN 150,000 POUNDS OF CARGO AND MAIL INTO THE FIGHTING ZONE.

ALMOST ANY TYTE OF CASE CAN BE FLOWN, BUT FIRST PLACE IS GIVEN TO MEN WHO CANNOT BE TREATED FULLY AT THE FRONT. SOME OF THEM HAVE NERVE, FACIAL OR EYE INJURIES. HEAD AND BRAIN INJURIES GET HIGHEST AIR PRIORITY. ONLY CHEST WOUNDS INVOLVING BREATHING DIFFICULTIES ARE NOT CONSIDERED FOR AIR EVACUATION.

THE WOUNDED ARE CARED FOR IN FOUR HOSPITALS FITTED WITH URBAN FACILITIES. A FEW MOMENTS AFTER THE PLANES ARRIVE THE MEN ARE IN WARD BEDS.

FLIGHT UNITS INCLUDE SURGEONS, 84 TRAINED NAVY FLIGHT NURSES, AND 150 MEDICAL CORPSMEN. NURSE-CORPSMEN TEAMS MAKE EACH FLIGHT, WHICH COVERS 2,800 STATUTE MILES IN 16 HOURS.

THE WOUNDED ARE SO GLAD OF A POSSIBLE CHANCE TO GO HOME THAT THEY ARE EASY TO HANDLE, ACCORDING TO PAULINE DOUGHERTY, MAYWOOD, IALIF., A NAVY NURSE.

AFTER THE WOUNDED ARE TREATED IN HOSPITALS ON GUAM THEY MAY BE SENT ON TO HONOLULU, ALSO BY THE NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE SQUADRON, WHICH INCLUDES 215 OFFICERS AND 120 MEN.

CAPT. L.D. CARSON, THE STAFF MEDICAL OFFICER WHO SET UP THE ORGANIZATION FOR OKINAWA-GUAM AIR EVACUATION, DECLARES IT IS OF "INESTIMABLE VALUE" IN SAVING LIVES.

(END ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS, JUNE 10).

RA

SUBMARINES (250)

JUN 10 1945

BY RICHARD O'MALLEY

U.S.SUBMARINE REST CAMP, GUAM, SUNDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-JAPANESE SHIPPING HAS BEEN BATTERED SO BADLY THAT "THE ENEMY HAS PRACTICALLY NOTHING LEFT TO SEND TO SEA," ADM.CHARLES A.LOCKWOOD, LAMAR, MO., COMMANDER OF SUBMARINES IN THE PACIFIC, ASSERTED TODAY.

THEREFORE, "PATROLS AS HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE AS THOSE PERFORMED BY THESE SHIPS ARE NOW, UNFORTUNATELY, PSSING INTO HISTORY," LOCKWOOD SAID AS HE PRESENTED CITATIONS TO A GROUP OF SUBMARINE OFFICERS AND MEN.

ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH U.S.PACIFIC FLEET, WHO RECENTLY ESTABLISHED TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS AT GUAM TO PLAN EW OPERATIONS, CONGRATULATED THE SUBMARINERS FOR THEIR BATTLES AND MISSIONS.

"WHEN WE TELL ADMIRAL LOCKWOOD WE WANT SOMETHING DONE, NO MATTER HOW HARD IT IS WE GETIT DONE," SPRUANCE SAID.

CITATIONS WERE PRESENTED TO THE PERSONNEL OF THREE SUBMARINES FOR BATTLES AND SPECIAL MISSIONS LEADING TO DESTRUCTION OF GREAT TONNAGE OF ENEMY SHIPPING.

BRONZE STARS WERE AWARDED TO:

LT. (JG) BAYARD W.LYON (9800 VANDERPOEL) CHICAGO, ILL.
LT. (JG) JOHN B.RANDOLPH, ALTUS, ARK.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDALS TO:

CPHM ROBERT I.GRAY (2626 FIFTH ST.) TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION, WITH RIBBON, TO:

LT.THOMAS C.JONES, (197 HANOVER ST.) ASHVILLE, N.C.
LT.CHARLES PODEREAN, (ROUTE ONE) GRANVILLE, OHIO.
CEM JAMES M.JENKINS, (BOX 95) GATUN, C.Z.
COM JOHN SMITH, (15 E. 41ST ST.) BAYONNE, N.J.
CEM CLARENCE WEBB, BROOKLYN, N.Y.
MOMM1/C WESLEY STRAYVES, (110 E.LOCKHART ST.) SAYRE, PA.
MOMM1/C JOHN A.RUDIN, (2116 MARSHALL ST.) ANITOWAC, WIS.
SC 1/C GEORGE J.SASCO, (BOX 61) CUSHMAN, MASS.
F 1/C HOWARD B.DISHONG, WESTON, OHIO.

TSUKASAN VILLAGE, OKINAWA, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO FLUSH A JAPANESE FROM A CAVE IS TO SIC A DOG ON HIM.

ACTING ON THIS PRINCIPLE, THE MARINE FOURTH WAR DOG PLATOON UNDER LT.ALLEN W.CRANKSHAW, OF LYNDHURST, N.J., HAS SAVED MANY AMERICAN LIVES AND ACCOUNTED FOR TANY JAPANESE DEATHS.

THE PLATOON, CURRENTLY ATTACHED TO THE MARINE FIRST DIVISION, DOESN'T OPERATE ALONG THE IMMEDIATE FRONT LINE BECAUSE OF GUNFIRE DANGER TO THE DOGS. ITS SPECIALTY IS CLEANING UP AREAS AFTER ASSAULT TROOPS HAVE SWEPT THROUGH.

SINCE THE JAPANESE LIKE TO CRAWL INTO DEEP PLACES, OFTEN WITH THE AMERICAN ADVANCE PASSING OVER THEM, HUNTING FOR THE DOGS IS USUALLY GOOD.

PLATOON SGTS. JERRY J.OGLE, OF BEND, ORE., AND WARREN H.PRUITT, OF MATTOON, ILL., PAUSED IN SETTING UP CAMP NEAR THIS RECENTLY CAPTURED SOUTHERN OKINAWA VILLAGE, 159 $8':7'' 5&384 294(.

THEY SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF AMERICANS SAVED OR JAPANESE KILLED BY THE PLATOON IN THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN BUT THAT BOTH WERE CONSIDERABLE.

"ONE DOG ALERTS ALL AMERICANS AROUND AGAINST AMBUSH," PRUITT POINTED OUT, "AND POSSIBLY LEADS TO THE SEALING OFF OF A WHOLE PARTY OF CAVE-HIDDEN JAPANESE."

OGLE REPORTED THAT THE PLATOON'S OUTSTANDING DOG WAS NAMED "BOY" AND WAS HANDLED BY CPL. HAROLD FLAGG OF NAIRVIEW, ME. 7NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE).

"BOY" ALERTED TWO ENTIRE PATROLS WHILE WITH THE SEVENTH MARINE REGIMENT ON OKINAWA. HE HAD PERFORMED WITH SIMILAR EXCELLENCE ON PELELIU. HE WAS ONCE WOUNDED BY A MACHINEGUN BULLET IN THE RIGHT FRONT LEG.

SGT.BERNARD KRUPKA, OF SCRANTON, PA., GIVES WOUNDED DOGS IMMEDIATE TREATMENT AND USUALLY THEY RECOVER.

OTHER OUTSTANDING DOGS OF THE PLATOON AND THEIR HANDLERS ARE: GOODY, CPL. STEVE SADATA, OF PERTH AMBOY, N.J.; PAL, PFC JOHN L.DRUGAN, OF (94 MAYWOOD ST.) WORCESTER, MASS.; REX, PFC ED KLUJSZA (RADIO COPY), OF (227 NASSAU AVE.) BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND SAMSON, CPL.JAMES CHESOON, OF ROPER, N.C.

DRUGAN SAID: "PAL ALERTED ONE PATROL AND THE LIEUTENANT SENT TWO MEN AHEAD TO INVESTIGATE. THE JAP AMBUSH OPENED UP AND KILLED ONE AND WOUNDED THE OTHER. I WAS RIGHT BEHIND THE MAN KILLED. WE WIPED THE JAPS OUT WITH MORTAR FIRE."

EARLIER, A DOG NAMED REX, WHICH LATER WAS KILLED, ATTACKED ONE OF THREE JAPANESE. CPL.R.L.FILES, OF WILEY FORD, W.VA., FINISHED OFF THE DOG'S VICTIM.

SAID PRUITT: "JUST THE OTHER NIGHT, CHESOON HEARD A NOISE IN THE DARK AND SENT SAMSON OUT IN THE RAIN TO INVESTIGATE. SAMSON ATTACKED A PROWLER WHO MUST HAVE HIT THE DOG WITH A RIFLE BUTT AND KNOCKED HIM OUT. SAMSON CRAWLED BACK IN THE MORNING AND THEN LED US TO WHERE A JAP WAS HIDING. THE PATROL KILLED THE JAP."

RA828PCW NM

JUN 10 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

WITH THE FIRST U.S.MARINE DIVISION ON OKINAWA, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS DIVISION, WHICH LIKE OTHERS HAS HAD TO ADVANCE ITS HEADQUARTERS EVERY FEW DAYS AS THE JAPANESE RETREATED, SET UP A NEW ONE TODAY THAT IS BEST APPROACHED BY A ROAD UNDER DIRECT JAPANESE FIRE.

BRIG.GEN.LOUIS R.JONES, OF INDIANHEAD, MD., GENIAL ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER, ESTABLISHED HIS ADVANCED COMMAND POST IN A VALLEY SOUTH OF THE NAHA-YONABARU ROAD.

THE ONLY DISADVANTAGE IS THAT THE JAPANESE ARE TN THE SOUTH SHORE. I CROSSED THE HIGHWAY TWICE TODAY WITHOUT INCIDENT, BUT YESTERDAY IT WAS UNDER CONSIDERABLE ARTILLERY FIRE.

AMONG MARINES RUNNING THIS MILDLY-EXCITING GAUNTLET TODAY WERE MAJ.JOHN ARNOLD, OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., A MEMBER OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, AND CAPT.GEORGE WIRE, OF LOVETTSVILLE, VA. THEY REPORTED 50-CALIBER AND 20-MILLIMETER FIRE FROM ACROSS THE HARBOR.

MAJ.GEN.PEDRO A.DEL VALLE'S FIRST DIVISION WAS ACTUALLY KICKING UP CLOUDS OF DUST IN ITS FORWARD MOVEMENT TODAY, BUT AFTER WEEKS OF RAIN AND MUD NOBODY COMPLAINED.

ALONG THE ROAD SOUTH ARE PILES OF JAPANESE SUPPLIES, DUMPED IN OPEN FIELDS WITHOUT SHELTER OR CAMOUFLAGE. I SAW DOZENS OF CRATES OF WELL-MADE NEW SHOES; GREAT SUPPLIES OF FINE RUBBER RAINCOATS; HOODS WITH PLASTIC EYEPIECES, APPARENTLY DESIGNED TO GUARD HORSES AGAINST GAS; CRATES OF LANTERS, SHOVELS AND HARD BISCUITS; AND STACKS OF NEW CLOTHING.

SOME OF T E MATERIALS WILL HAVE TO BE BURNED, BUT MUCH CAN BE SALVAGED FOR USE OF OKINAWA CIVILIANS.

SECOND LT.GRANT LENNOX, OF SPRINGFIELD, N.J., AND SGT. DAVID SALTER OF (3015 CLAREMONT AVE.) BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WERE CLEARING THE SUPPLY ROUTES WITH BULLDOZERS.

RA818PCW

JUN 10 1945

FOLO GUAM-STILWELL

BY AL DOPKING

OKINAWA, JUNE 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN OLD CAMPAIGN HAT BOBBED UP ON THE MUDDY OKINAWA BATTLEFRONT OF THE VETERAN SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION TODAY.

THE OLDTIME GIS OF THE SEVENTH DIDN'T NEED A SECOND GUESS. "VINEGAR JOE" WAS BACK TO SEE THEM.

GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL, COMMANDER OF ARMY GROUND FORCES, ACTIVATED THE SEVENTH IN 1940. TODAY HE PAID THE DIVISION ITS FIRST VISIT SINCE LEAVING IT A FEW MONTHS AFTER THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK TO BECOME COMMANDING GENERAL IN THE CHINESE-BURMA-INDIA THEATER.

STILWELL LUNCHED WITH THE SEVENTH'S COMMANDER, MAJ.GEN. ARCH BALD V.ARNOLD.

LONG BEFORE HE LEFT THE COMMAND POST, THE WORD HAD SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE DOUGHBOY RANKS, "OLD JOE STILWELL'S BACK."

ALONG THE ROAD, HE WAVED TO MUD-SPLATTERED SOLDIERS. THEY GRINNED BACK.

EVERYONE, EVEN THE NEWCOMERS, KNEW ABOUT "VINEGAR JOE" AND HOW HE USED TO GET IN THE MIDST OF SOLDIERS, TRYING TO HIDE HIS IDENTITY, SO HE COULD REALLY FIND OUT THE WAY A DIVISION OUGHT TO BE RUN.

STILWELL VISITED WITH HIS OLD FRIENDS, COL.JOHN M. (MICKEY) FINN, PORTLAND, ORE., AND COL.FRANCIS T.PACHLER, TAMPA, FLA., REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS WHO WERE WITH THE DIVISION WHEN IT WAS UNDER HIS COMMAND.

HANGING AROUND THE REGIMENTAL COMMAND POSTS WASN'T ENOUGH FOR HIM. HE HAD TO CLIMB UP TO PACHLER'S OBSERVATION POST, WHERE HE COULD GET A GOOD LOOK AT THE BATTLE ON THE SOUTHEASTERN END OF THE ISLAND.

DOUGHBOYS ALONG THE ROAD KEPT PICKING HIM OUT BY THAT OLD CAMPAIGN HAT.

HE SAID HE HAD BEEN INTENING FOR A LONG TIME TO VISIT THE SEVENTH. HE KNEW ITS RECORD FOR HE HAD BEEN FOLLOWING IT IN ITS CAMPAIGNS THROUGH THE PACIFIC--ATTU, KWAJALEIN, LEYTE AND OKINAWA.

FINALLY HE HAD TO SPEAK HIS MIND:

"PERSONALLY, I THINK THEY'RE THE FINEST BUNCH THAT EVER CAME DOWN THE PIKE."

JQ1010PCW NM

JUN 10 1945

30.24-27439

A162KX (DOPKING)

OKINAWA SITUATIONER (600)

BY AL DOPKING

WITH TENTH ARMY ON OKINAWA, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)(AP)-MARINES LED BY COL. EDWARD W.SNEDEKER, BENDLEMAN, NEB., DROVE TO THE SEA JUST ABOVE ITOMAN IN THE WEST COAST OF SOUTHERN OKINAWA TODAY, CUTTING OFF THE RETREAT OF JAPANESE ON OROKU PENINSULA, WHERE THEY STILL WERE RESISTING FIERCELY FROM CAVES.

BY SWINGING OVER TO THE WEST COAST FROM ZAWA VILLAGE, THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION LIKEWISE CLOSED A VISE ON THE BULK OF THE JAPANESE FORCES COOPED UP ON THE SOUHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND IN AN AREA FIVE MILES DEEP AND NEARLY AS WIDE.

SNEDEKER'S SEVENTH REGIMENT RAN INTO NOTHING THAT LOOKED LIKE ORGANIZED RESISTANCE, AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION ON THEIR SWEEP SOUTHWARD FOUND THE NIPPONESE UNWILLING TO STAND AND SCATTERING WHEN HARD PRESSED.

BOTH THE 96TH AND THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY CLASHED HEADON INTO THE ENEMY'S LAST-DITCH LINE--A HILL MASS DOMINATED BY THE 500-FOOT ESCAPRMENT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE CHAIN WHICH STRETCHES FROM JUST EAST OF ITOMAN IN A CIRCUITOUS COURSE TO JUST SOUTHWEST OF GUSHICHAN.

SNEDEKER AND HIS LEAT ERNECKS REACHED THE COAST AT NOON AND FOUND SIX AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS WAITING FOR THEM, LOADED WITH 18 TONS OF FOOD, AMMUNITION, SHOES AND SOCKS. THE AMTRACS HAD STAGED A MINIATURE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION OF THEIR OWN IN REACHING THE BEACH BEFORE THE FOOTWEARY ASSAULT TROOPS.

IT WAS WHAT LT.COL.HARVEY C.TSCHIRGI, GRUNDY CITY,PA., SUPPLY OFFICER CALLED "SUPPLY FROM FRONT TO REAR INSTEAD OF FROM REAR TO FRONT."

A163KX

THE LUMBERING TRACTORS WERE PROTECTED ON THEIR TRIP BY ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUNFIRE AND PLANES. T E ARTILLERY LAID A SMOKESCREEN OVER A JAPANESE HELD ISLAND WHICH THE TRACTORS HAD TO PASS AND THE PLANES WORKED OVER ANOTHER JAPANESE ISLAND. TEN ARMORED AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS WERE IN THE ESCORT.

"FOR A WHILE WE WERE AFRAID WE WERE GOING TO HAVE TO FIGHT FOR OUR SUPPLY BEACHHEAD," TSCHIRGI SAID. THE WATER BORNE SUPPLY SERVICE WAS NECESSITATED BY THE MUDDY ROADS.

THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION ON OROKU PENINSULA, WITH THE NAHA AIRFIELD WELL BEHIND THE LINES, STILL WAS RUNNING INTO STUBBORN RESISTANCE FROM 40 AND 20 MILLIMETER FIRE AND A SMATTERING OF ROCKETS AND MORTARS.

IT LOOKED LIKE ANOTHER BLOODY SUGARLOAF HILL BATTLE, WHERE THE 22ND AND 29TH MARINE REGIMENTS SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES AGAINST MUTUALLY SUPPORTING ENEMY STRONGPOINTS. THE HIGH GROUND ON OROKU LOOKS SIMILAR.

THE FOURTH MARINE REGIMENT OF COL.ALAN SHAPLEY OF DETROIT AND SAN FRANCISCO MOVED SLOWLY DOWN THE SOUTHERN PENINSULA COAST. THE 29TH REGIMENT HAD EASIER GOING DOWN THE NORTHERN COAST TOWARD THE MAIN LAND OF THE ISLAND, AND BY NOON TODAY HAD GAINED 600 YARDS.

THE MARINES FOUND IMPROVISEDROCKET LAUNCHERS MADE FROM NARROW-GUAGE RAILWAYS, WHICH WERE LAID IN CAVES DUG AT A 45 DEGREE ANGLE INTO THE HILL SLOPES AND JUST LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE THE ROCKET TAIL AND ONE MAN.

FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION WAS ABLE TO USE INFANTRY AND TANK TEAMS ON THIS LAND ARM. WITH THREE DAYS OF SUNSHINE THE MUD WAS DRYING AND ONCE AGAIN THE BATTLE WAS TURNING BACK TO MOBILE WARFARE IN WHICH THE YANKS ARE COMPLETELY IN COMMAND.

THE YAEJU-DAKE ESCARPMENT IN THE CENTER OF THE LINE ACROSS THE SOUHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND IN SOME RESPECTS RESEMBLES THE SHURI DEFENSE POSITIONS EXCEPT THAT ITDOESN'T EXTEND ALL THE WAY ACROSS THE LINE AND IS VULNERABLE ON BOTH FLANKS.

A COMPANY LED BY CAPT.JOHN E.BYERS, MISHAWAKA,IND., STORMED A "U"-SHAPED HILL IN FRONT OF THE ESCARPMENT AND CAUGHT A GROUP OF JAPANESE IN THE OPEN COUNTRY BETWEEN THE HILL AND THE ESCARPMENT. THEY COUNTED 31 JAPANESE BODIES WHEN THE FIRING WAS OVER AND BELIEVE THEY ACCOUNTED FOR 20 MORE.

BYERS TROOPS GOT HEAVY FIRE FROM THEIR FLANKS, HOWEVER, AND WERE FORCED TO ABANDON THE HILL.

JG&MU1110ACW

BY RUSSELL BRINES

MANILA,JUNE 9-(AP)-VAN LEAR WOODWARD, DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION MISSION HERE, SAID TODAY AMERICA ALREADY HAS MADE SMALL PURCHASES OF WAR MATERIALS FROM THE PHILIPPINES AND IS LOOKING FOR OTHERS.

WOODWARD ARRIVED A FEW DAYS AGO TO DIRECT THE MISSION WHICH WOULD ESTABLISH MACHINERY FOR SWIFTEST POSSIBLE RESTORATION OF PRIVATE TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE ISLANDS. THE ARMY PLANS TO ABANDON THE DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN GOODS WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

MORE THAN 200,000 POUNDS OF MANILA HEMP ALREADY HAVE ARRIVED HERE FROM THE BICOL REGION OF SOUTHERN LUZON ABOARD COASTGUARD VESSELS FOR MILITARY USE. THE PHILIPPINES PRODUCED MORE THAN 90 PER CENT OF ALL PREWAR HEMP, OR ABACA, WHICH WAS USED EXTENSIVELY FOR FIRST GRADE ROPES AND CABLES.

WOODWARD SAID FULL REVITALIZATION OF THE HEMP INDUSTRY MUST AWAIT CONCLUSION OF THE CAMPAIGN ON MINDANAO, LARGEST HEMP PRODUCING REGION.

THE ARMY ALSO IS USING GREAT QUANTITIES OF PHILIPPINE LUMBER AND EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO RESTORE PRIVATE SAWMILLS.

WOODWARD SAID INVESTIGATIONS NOW ARE BEING MADE TO DETERMINE THE USEFULLNESS OF PHILIPPINE COPPER WHICH IS MINED NORTH OF BAGUIO. PHILIPPINE CHROME AND MAGNESIUM ALSO ARE POTENTIALLY USEFUL.

ET543ACW

MANILA, JUNE 9-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WAS GIVEN AN HONORARY CITIZENSHIP OF THE PHILIPPINES COMMONWEALTH IN A JOINT RESOLUTION CONVEYING GRATITUDE TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE LIBERATION OF THEIR COUNTRY FROM THE JAPANESE.

THE RESOLUTION, PASSED LAST NIGHT, CONVEYED "THE PROFOUND GRATITUDE OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE TO GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND HIS GALLANT FORCES FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES" AND "IN RECOGNITION OF THIS SIGNAL ACHIEVEMENT AND IN DEEP APPRECIATION OF HIS UNSELFISH SERVICE AS DEFENDER AND LIBERATOR OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE, GENERAL MACARTHUR IS HEREBY DECLARED TO BE AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE PHILIPPINES."

THE HOUSE MEETS MORNINGS AND THE SENATE AFTERNOONS BECAUSE THE TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS ARE TOO SMALL FOR SIMULTANEOUS SESSIONS.

DB1007PPW

A169FX

MANILA, JUNE 9-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO ANNOUNCED THE FORTHCOMING NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF A HANDBOOK DETAILING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONVERTING EACH HOUSE INTO A FORTRESS FOR "LAST MAN" RESISTANCE OF AN ENEMY INVASION.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MONITORED THE BROADCAST SAYING THE WAR MINISTRY WOULD SOON PUBLISH AND DISTRIBUTE THE BOOKLET WHICH WOULD ORDER EVERY INDIVIDUAL TO FORTIFY HIS HOME.

WOMEN ARE INCLUDED IN THE ORDER TO FIGHT TO THE LAST.

"EVERYONE MUST ENTRENCH HIMSELF AND RESIST THE ENEMY TO THE LAST MAN UNDER THE COMMAND OF COMPETENT MILITARY AUTHORITIES," THE BROADCAST ADDED.

DB1010PPW NM

MANILA, SUNDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE HANGING OF SIX JAPANESE AND ONE FILIPINO CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE.

TWO OF THE JAPANESE WERE SOLDIERS AND FOUR WERE CIVILIANS ATTACHED TO THE JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES.

THE HANGINGS OCCURRED AT U.S.SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ON LUZON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

JQ/JG715PCW NM JUN 10 1945

MDV Guam (Erickson) Okinawa xxx

THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS EXERTING PRESURE ON THE xxx Escarpment sec Toy CENTER.

THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION WAS EMPLOYING TANKS ON DRYING TERRAIN IN A SLOW, TOUGH ADVANCE SOUTHWARD AGAINST A THREE-SQUARE-MILE JAPANESE POCKET ON OKINAWA'S OROKU PENINSULA IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION, WHICH FASHIONED THE POCKET FRIDAY BY SENDING ITS SEVENTH REGIMENT WESTWARD TO THE SEA ON A BROAD FRONT, GOT 18 TONS OF AMMUNITION, WATER, FOOD AND SHOES FROM SIX AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS WHICH LANDED ON THE WEST COAST BEFORE IT HAD BEEN CLEARED OF JAPANESE AND WERE WAITING TO MEET THE LEATHERNECK DETAIL.

THE REGIMENT, WHICH REACHED THE SEA AT NOON, WAS LED BY COL. EDWARD W.SNEDEKER OF BENDLEMAN, NEB.

A184KX

UNITS OF THE FIRST MARINES THEN PUSHED SOUTHWARD, OUTFLANKING THE BIG COASTAL TOWN OF ITOMAN AND TAKING WITHIN THEIR LINES MANY OKINAWAN CIVILIANS AS THE JAPANESE FELL BACK ONTO THE ESCARPMENT'S 450-FOOT HEIGHTS.

D BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS WERE "POURING IN" ON THE OROKU PENINSULA "EVIDENTLY IN AN ATTEMPT TO TAKE CONTROL OF THE PENINSULA IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME." THIS BROADCAST SAID THE AMERICANS ON THE PENINSULA WERE SUPPORTED BY "ABOUT 100 TANKS" AND THAT A FRESH FORCE LED BY 20 TANKS "EFFECTED A NEW LANDING YESTERDAY EVENING" BELOW THE PENINSULA.)

(A JAPANESE BROADCAST BEGUN

SOUTH OF THE ESCARPMENT THE JAPANESE HELD NO MORE THAN 15 SQUARE MILES OF OKINAWA'S 485-SQUAR-MILE AREA.

THE JAPANESE WERE BEING SUPPLIED BY PARACHUTE, TOKYO SAID.

THE ENEMY BROADCASTS ALSO CLAIMED NEW SUCCESSES FOR KAMIKAZE SUICIDE PILOTS AGAINST AMERICAN SHIPPING AT OKINAWA, SAYING THAT TWO "ENEMY WARCRAFT OF THE LARGER TYPE" AND A HEAVY CRUISER HAD BEEN SUNK BY SUCH ATTACKS IN TWO DAYS WHILE TWO CRUISERS AND THREE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WERE DAMAGED. THESE CLAIMS WERE ENTIRELY UNCONFIRMED.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ HAS CONFIRMED THE RESUMPTION OF THE SUICIDE ATTACKS IN CLEAR WEATHER, HOWEVER, ANNOUNCING THAT 47 JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN ON WEDNESDAY AND 20 ON THURSDAY, WITH TWO SMALL AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK IN THE ENGAGEMENTS.

THE JAPANESE ALSO CLAIMED TO HAVE DAMAGED TWO AMERICAN AIRFIELDS ON OKINAWA AND ONE NEARBY IE ISLE. INDICATING THAT THE AMERICANS WERE MAKING STEADY PROGRESS IN PUTTING OKINAWA AIRFIELDS INTO SERVICEABLE CONDITION, ADMIRAL NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT OF THE TWO-DAY BAG OF 67 ENEMY PLANES, 25 WERE DESTROYED BY TACTICAL AIRCRAFT BASED ON OKINAWA.

JUN 10 1945

AS 72,000,000.

GUAM--4TH ADD B29S (TOP ON AAA) XXX ~~THAT FACTORY.~~

DESCRIBING YESTERDAY'S MISSION, BOMBARDIER LT.ROBERT F. GERTENBACH, (333 MOSHULU PARKWAY) NEW YORK, SAID HIS ATTENTION WAS DIVERTED ON ITS BOMBS RUN BY A JAPANESE FIGHTER SWOOPING IN CLOSE. "HE WAS SO CLOSE I COULD SEE THE GUY'S BUCK TEETH," GERTENBACH SAID.

LT.IRVIN BRINGMAN, (504 WZYNE ST.) JOHNSTOWN, PA., SAID THAT GERTENBACH NEVERTHELESS HIT THE TARGET SOLIDLY.

LT.IRVIN BRINGMAN, (504 WAYNE ST.) JOHNSTOWN, PA., SAID THAT GERTENBACH NEVERTHELESS HIT THE TARGET SOLIDLY.

LT.LOUIS GANDEKE, JR., (2748 HIGHLAWN AVE) HUNTINGTON, W.VA., SAID "IT WAS A GOOD SHOW. FLAK AND FIGHTERS WEREN'T TOO TOUGH. WE DID A GOOD JOB WITHOUT TOO MUCH TROUBLE."

ALL PLANES RETURNED FROM YESTERDAY'S STRIKES.

FR1236ACW NM

ADD OKinawa (Dogfight) xxx in dust

WOLFE MACHINEGUNNED ANOTHER JAPANESE PLANE FOR HIS SECOND KILL OF THE DAY TO BECOME AN ACE WITH FIVE PLANES TO HIS CREDIT.

SECOND LT.HARRY B.VAUGHN ITHAN, PA., WIGMAN FOR WOLFE. SHOT DOWN ANOTHER AS LT.ROBERT STONE, TRACY, MINN., SEEING A SECOND JAPANESE FIGHTER CLOSING IN ON VAUGHN SWOOPED DOWN TO GET IT WITH A DEFLECTION SHOT.

ANOTHER THUNDERBOLT FLIGHT ON THE SAME MISSION SIGHTED TWO JAPANESE "GEORGES," THE LATEST JAPANESE FIGHTER DESIGN AND LT.WAYNE DUERSCHMIDT, 1255 KERRY ST., GREEN BAY, WIS., GOT ONE AND LT.JOSEPH OSNER, 1718 NORTH SECOND, ST.CHARLES, MO., GOT THE OTHER.

ON THE WAY BACK FROM KAGOSHIMA, WHERE THEY STRAFED WITH ROCKETS AND MACHINEGUNS AND DESTROYED A SEAPLANE AT IBUSUKI, A FLIGHT LED BY CAPT.ROY A.JACOBSON, 3815 NORTH CENTRAL AVE., PHOENIX, ARIZ., ATTACKED TWO DIVE BOMBER FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF BONODASHIMISAKI. JACOBSON SENT ONE DOWN IN FLAMES AND HIS WINGMAN, LT.J.G.WEIR, 6682, WOODWELL ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., DESTROYED THE OTHER.

LT.COL.HARRY E.MCAFEE SHOT DOWN A DIVE BOMBER OFF OKINAWA.

JG1106ACW

30.24-27441

ADD Okinawa (DOPKIMO) xxx continuous attack

AMERICANS ESTIMATED TONIGHT THAT THE ENEMY HAD SOME 19,000 TROOPS REMAINING, POSSIBLY INCLUDING A GOOD SIZED SPRINKLING OF OKINAWAN CONSCRIPTS AND SERVICE FORCES. THEY HAVE PROBABLY NO MORE THAN 50 GUNS OF 70-MILLIMETER SIZE OR LARGER, HAVING LOST MORE THAN 350 IN THE STAND BEFORE SHURI.

IN ADDITION, THE JAPANESE MAY BE SHORT OF AMMUNITION, OR AT LEAST OF FUSES, SINCE A FEW ENEMY PLANES HAVE BEEN DROPPING ARTILLERY AND GRENADE FUSES TO THE FORCES TRAPPED ON THE OROKU PENINSULA. ONE 'CHUTE-LOAD OF FUSES FELL INTO AMERICAN TERRITORY AND FOUR OTHERS DRIFTED OUT TO SEA.

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...HAT ...KYO MAY ...LIP THE TOP ...EN OFF BY AIR OR SUBMARINE OR ...PLANE, AS SOM... BEEN TRI... ELSEWHERE UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS WHATEVER ... DECIDE ... DO, THEIR MANNER OF DEATH IS ...THE ONLY ... TO THEM, AND IT WILL NOT MAKE MUCH DIFFER-...ENCE TO THE ... WHAT METHOD THEY CHOOSE.

THERE IS STILL ... FIGHTING AHEAD, BUT THE AMERICANS NOW STAND ...AT THE THRESHHOLD OF ...MPLETE VICTORY ON OKINAWA.

JQ713PCW JUN 10 1945

ADD 8th Army HQ Rps (Bonsho)

THE MAIN FORCE OF LT. GEN. HARADA, WEST OF DAVAO IN THE ULA VICINITY, LIKEWISE HAVE BEEN FIGHTING STUBBORNLY. YANKS BROKE THROUGH ONE STRONG POSITION 1,800 YARDS NORTH OF ULA BUT THE ROUTED JAPANESE CONTINUE TO FIRE FROM THE FLANKS. xxx main forces

A BANGALORE TORPEDO ATTACK COST ONE YANK TANK. THE ENEMY ASSAULTS AGAINST THE TANKS HAVE BEEN PERSISTENTLY PUSHED.

IN CENTRAL MINDANAO, THE 31ST DIVISION MEASURED ITS GAINS IN THE HUNDREDS OF YARDS AS THE ENEMY FOUGHT STUBBORNLY TO PREVENT THE AMERICANS FROM REACHING THE SILAE TRAIL JUNCTION.

ONE POSITION HOWEVER WAS OVERRUN SO SWIFTLY THE RETREATING NIPPONESE WERE FORCED TO ABANDON CONSIDERABLE SUPPLIES.

CONTINUAL RAINS HAVE COMPLICATED SUPPLY DELIVERY, FORCING SOME AREAS TO RELY ON PARACHUTE DROPS.

WW615 JUN 10 1945

UNDATED--NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE POLITICS, INSERT AFTER FIFTH GRAPH: X X X X WAR EFFORT."

DOMEI REPORTED THAT AFTER THE OPENING CEREMONIES, MASATAKA OTA, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE WAR RELIEF MEASURES COMMITTEE, IN A FORMAL INQUIRY ON GOVERNMENTAL POLICY, SAID "THERE IS CONSIDERABLS VAGUENESS AS TO WHO IS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR" AND THAT WHILE THE ARMY AND NAVY WERE COOPERATING CLOSELY WITH EACH OTHER, "THE PREMIER IS MERELY A PARTICIPANT IN DISCUSSIONS AT IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS."

UNDER THE JAPANESE SYSTEM, THE ARMY AND NAVY ARE RESPONSIBLE ONLY TO THE EMPEROR, NOT TO THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT, BUT OTA SAID, "THE NATION BELIEVES THE PREMIER SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR DIRECTION AT THIS CRITICAL STAGE."

THE DOMEI ACCOUNT INTIMATED THAT SUZUKI'S AIM IN THE PRESENT DIET SESSION MIGHT INDEED BE TO BRING THE ARMY AND NAVY DIRECTLY UNDER HIS AUTHORITY.

IT DID NOT QUOTE HIM AS REPLYING CLEARLY TO OTA'S QUESTION, BUT DID QUOTE HIM AS STATING, "THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE XXX WILL BE TO READJUST VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE NATION'S WAR STRUCTURE IN ORDER THAT THE DECISIVE BATTLE ON THE HOMELAND MAY BE FOUGHT ON A BASIS OF COMPLETE NATIONAL UNITY."

SUZUKI, WHO QUOTED XXXX SIXTH GRAPH.

HU434PCW NM

ADD Manila (Sou) xxx

JUN 10 1945

...EST OF DAVAO IN THE ...TROOPS UNDER COL. Capture Friday

IN THE ULA SECTOR NORTHWEST OF DAVAO IN THE 24TH
WILLIAM J. VERBECK, OF MANLIUS, N.Y., SMASHED A STRONG JAPANESE
POSITION AFTER A HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR BARRAGE.
ELEMENTS OF THE 31ST DIVISION, FIGHTING ON THE CENTRAL MINDANAO
FRONT, WERE WITHIN TWO MILES OF SILAE EAST OF MALAYBALAY, BUKIDNON
PROVINCIAL CAPITAL. OTHER DOUGHBOYS SPREAD OUT EAST OF KIBAWE IN
THE PULANGI SECTOR.

RICHARD BERGHOLZ, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE
DIVISION NEAR DAVAO, QUOTED TWO FILIPINO OFFICERS AS REPORTING THAT
JAPANESE WOMEN, ARMED WITH SPEARS AND OTHER MAKESHIFT WEAPONS, WERE
FIGHTING BY THE SIDE OF NIPPONESE SOLDIERS IN THAT REGION.

BERGHOLZ ALSO SAID FRONTLINE ADVICES PICTURED A WILD, DRUNKEN
BRAWL AMONG JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN THE DAVAO AREA AND EVIDENCE THAT
ONE UNIT UNDER A MAJOR HAD MUTINIED. THE BODY OF A JAPANESE MAJOR,
HANDS TIED BEHIND HIS BACK, WAS FOUND BY THE YANKS. APPARENTLY
HE HAD BEEN FORCED TO WALK TOWARD AMERICAN LINES. IN ANOTHER BATTLE
AREA TWO DRUNKEN NIPPONESE SOLDIERS WERE SHOT, ONE AS HE WAVED A
SAKI BOTTLE AND THE OTHER AS HE STAGGERED DOWN A TRAIL SINGING.
HOWEVER, RESISTANCE ON MOST OF THE DAVAO SECTOR BATTLE LINES WAS
FANATICAL.

A189KX

THE 37TH AMERICAN DIVISION PUSHED DEEPER INTO THE GORGE LEADING
INTO THE CAGAYAN VALLEY OF NORTHEASTERN LUZON FROM CAPTURED BAYOMBONG,
ANOTHER PROVINCIAL CAPITAL.

A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM RUSSELL BRINES, AP CORRESPONDENT WITH THE
FIFTH U.S. AIRFORCE, SAID MEXICAN AIRMEN WITH THE MACARTHUR COMMAND
WERE IN COMBAT FOR THE FIRST TIME JUNE 3 AS THEY HIT TARGETS IN
THE CAGAYAN VALLEY.

AN AMERICAN ARMY BAND, BROADCASTING FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO JAPAN,
PLAYED "I'LL BE SEEING YOU." THE ANNOUNCER TOLD THE NIPPONESE
THEY WOULD BE HEARING MUSIC OF THIS TYPE WHEN THE YANKS MARCH THROUGH
TOKYO.

GG1252PCW NM AST

CAREFULLY WORKED OUT BY THE DELEGATION, THE MESSAGE WENT BY WAY OF AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN TO HARRY HOPKINS IN MOSCOW. IT WAS PRESENTED BY HOPKINS TO STALIN. STALIN CAME OVER TO THE AMERICAN VIEWPOINT.

THE AMERICAN CASE WAS PRESENTED OVER THE NAME OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND NOT THE PRESIDENT. WHEN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN AGREEMENT WAS MADE, IT CAME FROM STETTINIUS AT THE CONFERENCE, NOT FROM THE PRESIDENT IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

DIPLOMATS HERE SPECULATED THAT IF MR.ROOSEVELT HAD BEEN ALIVE HE HIMSELF WOULD HAVE SENT THE MESSAGE TO HOPKINS, OR MORE LIKELY DIRECTLY TO STALIN.

SUCH PROCEDURE COULD BE ATTRIBUTED IN PART TO MR.ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH STALIN, WHICH IS ALSO M

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SUCH PROCEDURE COULD BE ATTRIBUTED IN PART TO MR.ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH STALIN, WHICH IS ALSO SHARED BY STETTINIUS. BUT EVEN TAKING THIS FACTOR INTO ACCOUNT, MR.TRUMAN'S ACTION WAS REGARDED HERE AS LENDING ADDITIONAL STATURE TO HIS SECRETARY OF STATE. THIS FACT WAS BEING INTERPRETED BY CONFERENCE OFFICIALS AS ADDING SPECIFIC SUPPORT TO MR.TRUMAN'S RECENT STATEMENT THAT HE HAD NO PLANS IN MIND FOR A CHANGE IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT ASSIGNMENT.

MM212APW

ADD Updated Jap politics xxx to the last

GEN. KORECHIKA ANAMI AND ADM. MITSUMASA YONAI, MINISTERS OF WAR AND NAVY, WHO ALSO ADDRESSED THE DIET, UTTERED SIMILAR DEFIANCE BUT LIKEWISE PORTRAYED JAPAN'S MILITARY SITUATION AS GRIM.

YONAI, WHO SAID "THE WAR SITUATION IN THE OKINAWA SECTOR IS NOT IN OUR FAVOR," INSISTED "VICTORY ALWAYS BELONGS TO THOSE WHO FIGHT BEST IN THE LAST FIVE MINUTES."

HE ASSERTED THAT "NEARLY ALL AIR, SURFACE AND UNDERSEA UNITS OF THE NAVY" IN THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN HAD JOINED THE "SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS" SWORN TO SUICIDAL ATTACKS, AND CLAIMED FOR THEM ENORMOUS SUCCESSES AGAINST AMERICAN SHIPPING.

ANAMI ALSO PRAISED THE SUICIDE TACTI WHICH HE CALLED "A UNIQUE WAY OF FIGHTING WHICH NO OTHER NATION THAN THE JAPANESE IS CAPABLE OF EMPLOYING, AND WHICH I BELIEVE WILL CERTAINLY OPEN THE WAY FOR VICTORY."

HE URGED "THE 100,000,000 PEOPLE OF JAPAN TO FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE SET BY THE SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS" IN THE EVENT OF INVASION.

JBXA158PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 9-(AP)-ADMIRAL ARTHUR J.HEPBURN PREDICTED TODAY THAT A THIRD OF THE AMERICAN NAVY EVENTUALLY MAY BE EARMARKED FOR USE BY A UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION TO KEEP WORLD PEACE.

IN A RADIO PROGRAM (NBC) PARTICIPATED IN ALSO BY ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, AND LT.GEN.STANLEY D.EMBICK, HEPBURN SAID TWO YEARS MAY BE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE NEGOTIATIONS FOR MAKING MILITARY FORCES AVAILABLE TO THE NEW LEAGUE.

DECLINING TO ESTIMATE EXACTLY THE PERCENTAGE OF UNITED STATES FORCES TO BE PLEDGED, HEPBURN SAID IN HIS PREPARED ADDRESS THAT "PERHAPS AS MUCH AS A THIRD OF OUR REGULAR NAVY MIGHT BE EARMARKED FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S USE, IF NECESSARY."

HEPBURN, CHAIRMAN OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT GENERAL BOARD, AND EMBICK, MEMBER OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S JOINT STRATEGIC SURVEY COMMITTEE, ARE SERVING AS MILITARY ADVISERS FOR THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

EMBICK EMPHASIZED THAT THE AMERICAN LAND FORCES INVOLVED IN

BY JACK BELL

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 9-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DEPARTURE FROM HIS PREDECESSOR'S USUAL METHODS IN HANDLING THE YALTA VOTING CONTROVERSY WAS INTERPRETED HERE TODAY AS STRENGTHENING SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS' HOLD ON HIS CABINET POST.

MR.TRUMAN MOVED OUT OF THE FIELD OF PERSONAL DIPLOMACY WHERE FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT OFTEN SETTLED SUCH MATTERS.

THE PRESIDENT PERMITTED STETTINIUS TO TAKE THE LEAD IN INITIATING MOSCOW NEGOTIATIONS WITH PREMIER STALIN WHICH LED TO RUSSIAN ACCEPTANCE OF THE VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, CHINA AND FRANCE ON THE VETO INTERPRETATION QUESTION WHICH HAD STALL THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE FOR NEARLY TEN DAYS.

BACKED SOLIDLY BY THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, STETTINIUS ASKED MR. TRUMAN'S PERMISSION TO CARRY THE CONTROVERSY DIRECT TO PREMIER STALI OVER THE HEAD OF ANDREI GROMYKO, CHAIRMAN OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION.

THE PRESIDENT TOLD STETTINIUS TO GO AHEAD AND USE HIS AND THE DELEGATION'S BEST JUDGMENT IN FRAMING THE MESSAGE.

CAREFULLY WORKED OUT BY THE DELEGATION, THE MESSAGE WENT BY WAY O AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN TO HARRY HOPKINS IN MOSCOW. IT WAS PRESENTED BY HOPKINS TO STALIN. STALIN CAME OVER TO THE AMERICAN VIEWPOINT.

THE AMERICAN CASE WAS PRESENTED OVER THE NAME OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND NOT THE PRESIDENT. WHEN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN AGREEMENT WAS MADE, IT CAME FROM STETTINIUS AT THE CONFERENCE, NOT FROM THE PRESIDENT IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

DIPLOMATS HERE SPECULATED THAT IF MR.ROOSEVELT HAD BEEN AV

ADD Frisco contr (Cornell) xxx over amendments

SUPPORTED BY THE BRITISH, HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG, AN AMERICAN ADVISER, SAID THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT AGREE TO LEAVE THE CHARTER OPEN FOR MODIFICATIONS WHICH MIGHT ALTER BIG POWER RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING PEACE.

A SUBCOMMITTEE LEFT THE MATTER UP IN THE AIR FOR THE TIME BEING.

SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS TOOK TIME OUT FOR AN OVERNIGHT REST AT A RETREAT IN THE COUNTRY. HE ARRANGED TO RETURN TO SAN FRANCISCO LATE TOMORROW.

WHIPPING THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S VOTING FORMULA INTO FINAL SHAPE IS THE HEAVIEST SINGLE TASK REMAINING FOR THE CONFERENCE. A FEW ANGLES OF A TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM FOR DEPENDENT AREAS OF THE WORLD STILL HAVE TO BE WORKED OUT.

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UNDATED EXECUTIONS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE SOVIET-OPERATED BERLIN RADIO SAID SATURDAY NIGHT THAT TWO BERLIN CITIZENS WERE EXECUTED BY SOVIET OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES AFTER THEY WERE FOUND GUILTY OF FAILING TO TURN IN SMALL ARMS IN THEIR POSSESSION. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC.

HJ919PEW

PEACE ENFORCEMENT ACTION WOULD BE EQUIPPED, TRAINED AND OFFICERED BY AMERICANS AND WOULD BE USED AS A UNIT, RATHER THAN BECOMING A PART OF AN INTEGRATED INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE.

MACLEISH SAID THAT UNDER THE PROPOSED CHARTER AMERICAN TROOPS CANNOT BE EMPLOYED IN ANY WAY WITHOUT CONSENT OF THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

JO7PCW

30.24-27443

PANAMA, JUNE 9-(AP)- U.S. 15TH NAVAL DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ONE OFFICER AND TWO CREWMEN OF AN AMERICAN LIBERTY SHIP WERE KILLED AND FOUR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE INJURED, ONE FATALLY, WHEN THE VESSEL COLLIDED WITH A GREEK MERCHANTMAN OFF THE COAST OF CENTRAL AMERICA A FEW DAYS AGO. THE NAMES WERE WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF THEIR NEXT-OF-KIN.

THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES ABOARD THE GREEK VESSEL. BOTH SHIPS WERE MOVED TO A NEARBY PORT FOR REPAIRS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT PRAISED THE DEVOTION TO DUTY OF CREWMEN STANLEY HACK OF 1139 CAREY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., AND CECIL M. WOOD OF 2008 FULTON ST., OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.: CHIEF STEWARD PETE TAMILE OF 2104 AVENUE L, HOUSTON, TEX., AND CHIEF RADIOMAN JOHN BO

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OF 420 FIFTH ST., CHISHOLM, MINN., ALL MEMBERS OF THE LIBERTY SHIP'S CREW.

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JR113PEW

AS THE 50-NATION CONFERENCE ROUNDED OUT ANOTHER WEEK, IT MARKED UP AS FINISHED OR NEARLY FINISHED:

A CHARTER PREAMBLE SETTING FORTH THE HIGH IDEALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND CHARTER CHAPTERS STATING PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE WORLD RGANIZATION, CREATING A NEW INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, BETTING UP A COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN SOLVING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, AND ERECTING THE FRAMEWORK OF A GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHICH WILL SERVE AS A "TOWN MEETING" OF THE WORLD.

A204KX

ALSO APPROVED IN ALMOST FINAL FORM IS A SECTION RELATING TO FORCEFUL STEPS THE SECURITY COUNCIL, OPERATING UNDER GREAT POWER CONTROL, COULD TAKE TO WARD OFF WARS. THE COUNCIL COULD USE MILITARY FORCES OF MEMBER UNITED NATIONS AS A LAST RECOURSE.

NOW THE CONFERENCE GOAL IS ADJOURNMENT BY JUNE 20 AT THE LATEST--SOONER IF POSSIBLE. THE HEAT HAS BEEN TURNED ON IN COMMITTEES WHICH HAVE BEEN LAGGING. ONE HAD BEEN HELD UP BY A PROTRACTED DISAGREEMENT AMONG RUSSIA, ON ONE SIDE, AND CHINA, FRANCE, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OVER HOW THE INDIVIDUAL VETO POWER SHOULD OPERATE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

NOW THAT THE BIG FIVE HAVE AGREED AND ARE DECLARING EMPHATICALLY THAT THE VETO RIGHT IS "ESSENTIAL" IF THE WORLD LEAGUE IS TO MEET THREATS OF WAR, EFFORTS WERE UNDER WAY IN COMMITTEES TO PRODUCE A QUICK DECISION ON THE VOTING PLAN.

MANY SMALL COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN FRANK IN EXPRESSING THEIR DISTASTE FOR THE VETO BUT MOST DELEGATES FIGURES THE LESSER POWERS WOULD SWING AROUND TO ACCEPTING IT.

BUT SOME SMALL NATIONS STILL GRUMBLED AT LETTING THE GREAT POWERS APPLY THE VETO TO FUTURE AMENDMENTS OF THE CHARTER.

A205KX

THE GREAT NATIONS, IN TURN, WERE BALKING AT CALLING AN AMENDING CONVENTION WITHIN A SET PERIOD OF FIVE TO TEN YEARS AFTER THE CHARTER GOES INTO EFFECT. A SUBCOMMITTEE HAS VOTED FOR THAT.

THE PRINCIPLE POINT STILL IN DISPUTE CONCERNING REGIONAL TRUSTEESHIPS WAS WHETHER COLONIAL PEOPLES IN GENERAL SHOULD BE ASSURED A CHANCE AT ULTIMATE INDEPENDENCE. BRIG. GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO O THE PHILIPPINES WAS LEADING A FIGHT FOR IT.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WITH THEIR EYES ON INDIA AND INDO-CHINA AND OTHER COLONIAL AREAS, WERE AGAINST THE PROPOSAL. THE UNITE STATES SIDED WITH THEM.

THE COMMITTEE AGREED THAT EITHER INDEPENDENCE OR SELF-GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE OBJECTIVES FOR PEOPLES UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL RULE OF TRUSTEESHIPS, ACCORDING TO "THE PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH TERRITORY END ITS PEOPLES, AND THE FREELY EXPRESSED WISHES OF THE PEOPLES CONCERNED."

RUSSIA HAD OPPOSED THE "FREEZING" OF MANDATES LEFT OVER FROM THE LAST WAR, BUT HER OBJECTION WAS MET BY INSERTING WORDS WHICH SAY IN EFFECT THAT THE FREEZING WILL BE ONLY TEMPORARY, LASTING UNTIL THESE MANDATES ARE BROUGHT INTO THE NEW TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM.

NO TRUSTEESHIPS WOULD BE ESTABLISHED WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE COUNTRY HOLDING THE DEPENDENT AREAS INVOLVED. THERE WOULD BE TWO CLASSES OF TRUSTEESHIPS--STRATEGIC AND NON-STRATEGIC. THAT WOULD LET THE UNITED STATES RETAIN UNSUPERVISED CONTROL OVER KEY PACIFIC ISLANDS SHE REGARDS AS VITAL TO HER SECURITY.

JUN 10 1945

JY209PCW

JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE U.S.ARMY'S ANTILLES DEPART-
ADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A MASSIVE AIR MOVEMENT OF TROOPS
SAN
MENT HE
WOULD BEGIN FLOWING THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT SOON, WITH TENS OF THOUSANDS OF EUROPEAN VETERANS PASSING THROUGH PUERTO RICO EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE PACIFIC.

APPROXIMATELY 20,000 MEN MONTHLY WILL BE TRANSPORTED, WITH PLANES LANDING OR TAKING OFF IN THE ANTILLES DEPARTMENT EVERY 25 MINUTES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THIS GIGANTIC AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND MOVEMENT WILL B AT CASABLANCA. WHEN THE MOVEMENT IS IN FULL SWING, THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND WILL RETURN 50,000 MEN EACH MONTH, WITH FOUR-FIFTHS OF T

SSING THROUGH CASABLANCA, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

HALF OF THE HUGE AIR FLEET WILL SHUTTLE VIA THE AZORES AND NEWFOUND-LAND, WITH THE REMA
NDER FLYING TH

LAND, WITH THE REMAINDER FLYING THE SOUTH ATLANTIC VIA DAKAR, NATAL, BRITISH GUIANA AND THE ANTILLES.

MOST OF THE VETERANS WILL ARRIVE IN THE UNITED STATES 27 HOURS AFTE LEAVING CASABLANCA.

RW731AEW

QUITO, ECUADOR, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE ECUADOREAN GOVERNMENT HAS REDUCED CUSTOMS DUTY RATES ON IMPORTATION OF AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER MOTORIZED VEHICLES IN ORDER TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

THE NEW IMPORT TAX WILL BE 10 PER CENTON VEHICLES COSTING UP TO $1,000 WITH A GRADUATED SCALE FOR HIGHER-PRICED MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

RQ432PEW

LIMA, PERU, JUNE 9 --(AP)-- NEARLY THREE-QUARTER MILLION PERUVIANS ARE EXPECTED TO GO TO THE POLLS TOMORROW IN AN ELECTION MARKING THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1931 THAT TWO LEFT WING PARTIES HAVE PARTICIPATED OPENLY IN PERU POLITICS.

A STRONG SOCIALISTIC GROUP FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE REVOLUTIONARY ALLIANCE (APRA) AND THE COMMUNISTS HAD BEEN BARRED UNDER A PERUVIAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BANNING POLITICAL GROUPS WITH INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATIONS. APRA CAME UNDER THE BAN BECAUSE IT HAD RAMIFICATIONS IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.

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APRA, LIKE THE COMMUNISTS, REORGANIZED UNDER A PURELY HOME LABEL AND WAS PERMITTED TO REGISTER FOR THE CAMPAIGN, MAKING POSSIBLE A CLEAR CUT FIGHT BETWEEN THE CONSERVATIVES AND LEFT WINGERS.

THE ELECTORATE WILL NAME A NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE, TWO VICE PRESIDENTS, 152 DEPUTIES AND 49 SENATORS, WHOSE TERMS BEGIN JULY 28 AND RUN FOR SIX YEARS. THE NEW PRESIDENT WILL SUCCEED MANUEL PRADO, WHO TOOK OFFICE DEC. 8, 1939.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES ARE GEN. ELOY G. URETA, BACKED BY A RIGHTIST COALITION OF CONSERVATIVE PARTIES CALLED THE NATIONAL UNION, AND DR.

PERU ELECTIONS-2-

JOSE LUIS BUSTAMANTE RIVERO, SUPPORTED BY A GROUP WHOSE POLITICS RANGE FROM CONSERVATIVES TO EXTREME LEFTIST AND WHO HAVE ALIGNED THEMSELVES INTO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT.

DR. RIVERO FAVORS A NEW DEAL FOR PERU AND RESTORATION TO CONGRESS OF POWERS TAKEN AWAY FROM IT AND GIVEN TO THE PRESIDENT IN 1939. CONSERVATIVE GENERAL URETA HAS CAMPAIGN ON A NON-MILITARY UNITY PROGRAM.

GENERAL URETA LAST DECEMBER RESIGNED HIS POST AS INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE PERUVIAN ARMY TO BECOME A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE AND HAS HAD NO PREVIOUS POLITICAL EXPERIENCE. DR. RIVERO IS A PROMINENT CIVILIAN WHO SPENT MORE THAN HALF HIS LIFE AS A MEMBER OF THE BAR AND LATER SERVED HIS COUNTRY AS A DIPLOMAT.

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THE OUTCOME OF THE ELECTION IS EXPECTED TO TAKE WEEKS BECAUSE OF

30.24-27445

A SLOW TABULATION SYSTEM AND BECAUSE OF AN INCREASE IN THE ELECTORAL POPU-
LATION. VOTING IS SECRET AND OBLIGATORY FOR CITIZENS UP TO 60 YEARS OLD.
THE PRESIDENTIAL BALLOTS WILL BE TABULATED [redacted]
HERE BY THE NATIONAL ELECTORAL BOARD. BALLOTS FOR SENATORS AND DEPUTIES
WILL BE TABULATED INDEPENDENTLY BY DEPARTMENTAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL
BOARDS AND THE RESULTS WILL NOT BE SENT TO THE NATIONAL BOARD UNTIL
THE COUNTING IS OVER. CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE HOTTER.

JUN 10 1945

BORADCA
NEW YORK, JUNE 9--THE BRITISH RADIO, QUOTING A RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT, SAID TODAY THAT AN ALLIED VICTORY PARADE "WILL BE HELD IN BERLIN AS SOON AS BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL."
THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS, ADDED THAT "A LARGE STAND HAS ALREADY BEEN ERECTED IN THE CENTER OF BERLIN" AND THAT "LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MARSHAL STALIN HANG OVER THE STAND."
WJ906PEW

ADD OTTAWA (Montgomery) Harmon Church

THE ELECTION IS BEING WATCHED CLOSELY AS THE FIRST HELD BY ANY OF THE VICTORIOUS DEMOCRACIES SINCE THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY AND WILL BE STUDIED PARTICULARLY FOR INDICATIONS OF ANY TREND TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT WHICH MIGHT PROVIDE A CLUE TO THE OUTCOME OF THE IMPENDING JULY 5 ELECTION IN BRITAIN.

THE C.C.F. IS REGARDED AS CERTAIN TO INCREASE THE MEMBERSHIP OF 10 WHICH IT HAD IN THE LAST PARLIAMENT. THE PARTY, HOWEVER, SUFFERED A CRUSHING DEFEAT IN LAST MONDAY'S ONTARIO PROVINCIAL ELECTION.

MINOR PARTIES--LABOR PROGRESSIVES, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THE DISBANDED CANADIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, ARE ENTERED IN VARIOUS CONSTITUENCIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY; SOCIAL CREDIT, FORMING THE GOVERNMENT IN ALBERTA AND LIKELY TO ELECT MOST OF THAT PROVINCE'S 17 MEMBERS, ALSO ENTERED IN SOME STRENGTH IN QUEBEC; BLOC POPULAIRE, FRENCH NATIONALIST GROUP CENTERED IN THE KRENCH-SPEAKING PROVINCE OF QUEBEC; VARIOUS INDEPENDENTS, IMPORTANT MOSTLY IN QUEBEC.

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BRACKEN IS IN A CLOSE FIGHT WITH BOTH THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE, F.D.MACKENZIE, AND THE C.C.F. NOMINEE, J.H.WOOD.
THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO, TRADITIONALLY CONSERVATIVE, AND QUEBEC, TRADITIONALLY LIBERAL, DOMINATE ANY CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTION, THE FORMER HAVING 82 SEATS AND THE LATTER 65 IN A PARLIAMENT OF 245.
WHEN THE CAMPAIGN BEGAN QUEBEC WAS REGARDED AS THE KEY, IT BEING UNCERTAIN WHETHER FRENCH CANADA WOULD REMAIN WITH KING AFTER THE CONSCRIPTION CRISIS OF LAST YEAR, WHEN THE PARTY WAS SPLIT IN THE PROVINCE. KING BY PUTTING IN PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION WAS REGARDED BY MANY AS HAVING BETRAYED QUEBEC, TRADITIONALLY ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONIST.
IN RECENT DAYS ATTENTION HAS SHIFTED TO ONTARIO, HOWEVER, WITH MANY QUEBEC DISSENTERS PUBLICLY RETURNING TO KING'S SUPPORT AND WITH THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES SHOWING SUCH STRENGTH PROVINCIALLY IN ONTARIO THAT IT HAS ENCOURAGED THE PARTY TO HOPE FOR A NATIONAL VICTORY.
THE LIBERALS ARE RATED STRONGEST IN THE THREE MARITIME PROVINCES, WHICH ELECT A TOTAL OF 26 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. MANITOBA WITH 17 SEATS IS MIXED. THE C.C.F. APPEARS STRONGEST OF 21-SEAT SASKATCHEWAN, SOCIAL CREDIT IN ALBERTA, HAVING 17 AND THE THREE MAJOR PARTIES ABOUT EVENLY DIVIDED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ELECTING 16.
CANADA HAS A SOLDIER VOTE OF ABOUT 750,000. THE SOLDIERS IN MONDAY'S ONTARIO ELECTION FAVORED THE C.C.F., IN CONTRAST TO THE CIVILIAN BALLOTING.
BZ316PEW

A129
NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE BRITISH ARE "THROWING THE WHOLE WEIGHT OF THEIR OIL PROGRAM INTO THE PACIFIC EFFORT," HOWARD W.PAGE, DIRECTOR OF THE PROGRAM DIVISION OF THE PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR, SAID TODAY.
"THEY ARE AT MAXIMUM PRODUCTION, AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION IS NO INCONSIDERABLE AMOUNT," HE TOLD REPORTERS AT LAGUARDIA FIELD UPONS HIS RETURN FROM LONDON, WHERE HE MADE A THREE WEEKS SURVEY OF OIL NEEDS AND SUPPLIES.
JJ1114PEW

BROADCAST TODAY RECORDING A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION DISPATCH WHICH QUOTED A FLASH FROM TOKYO AS SAYING THAT ALL GERMAN DIPLOMATIC ORGANIZATIONS IN JAPAN AND EAST ASIA HAD BEEN DISSOLVED AND THAT ALL GERMAN PROPERTY WOULD BE UNDER JAPANESE CUSTODY.
RW725AEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, JUNE 9--A MUTUAL NETWORK CORRESPONDENT IN STOCKHOLM REPORTED TODAY THAT AN AMERICAN AIR BASE, USED FOR THE TRANSPORT OF SUPPLIES TO THE RUSSIANS IN NORTHERN NORWAY AND FINLAND, HAS BEEN IN OPERATION IN NORTHERN SWEDEN SINCE THE LATTER PART OF JANUARY.

THE AERIAL SUPPLY SERVICE IS UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL. BERT BALCHEN, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID, ADDING THAT A GROUP OF SOME 60 AMERICAN AIRMEN AND GROUND CREWMEN MAINTAINED THE FERRY SERVICE FOR A FULL FOUR MONTHS BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR.

EJ1037AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-HAL BOYLE, WHOSE WAR REPORTING FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WON HIM A PULITZER PRIZE, TOLD A RADIO AUDIENCE TODAY THAT A CORRESPONDENT'S GREATEST REWARD IS THE APPROVAL OF THE GIS HE WRITES ABOUT.

"THE FINEST REWARD," BOYLE SAID ON THE CBS "REPORT TO THE NATION" PROGRAM, "IS WHEN A SOLDIER STEPS UP TO YOU WITH A CRUMPLED CLIPPING IN HIS HAND AND SAYS:

"'MY MOTHER SENT ME THIS, MR.BOYLE. IT'S A STORY YOU WROTE ABOUT ME. SHE DIDN'T KNOW WHERE I WAS AND I COULDN'T TELL HER.... THAT WAS OKAY, MR.BOYLE, OKAY.'"

BOYLE SAID A CORRESPONDENT'S JOB IS OBTAIN FOR THE SOLDIER "SOME RECOGNITION FOR THE JOB HE DOES."

"A SOLDIER IS SOMETHING THAT HOLDS A GUN," BOYLE SAID, "BUT BACK HOME HE'S A PERSON. SOMEBODY LOVES HIM. THE ONLY THING A NEWSPAPERMAN CAN DO IS TRANSLATE HIM BACK FROM A NUMBER TO A HUMAN BEING."

JUN 10 1945

EJ232PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION (CIO) ASKED PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY TO COUNTERACT WHAT THE UNION TERMED A "WELL-ORGANIZED CAMPAIGN TO STIR UP HATRED AND DISTRUST OF OUR SOVIET ALLY."

THE UNION ADOPTED A RESOLUTION URGING THE PRESIDENT "TO IMMEDIATELY CLEAR THE ATTITUDE OF DOUBT AND CONFUSION" AND REAFFIRM THE POLICY OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ESTABLISHED BY THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE UNION SENT A TELEGRAM TO TRUMAN PROTESTING THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT A VOLUNTEER NAZI CAPTAIN AND CREW WOULD HELP BRING THE S.S.EUROPA TO THE UNITED STATES.

"THE SEAMEN WARN THAT TO PERMIT NAZIS TO MAN THIS VESSEL WOULD SERVE AS A GREEN LIGHT TO NAZI SYMPATHIZERS AND SOFT-PEACE PROPONENTS TO INTENSIFY THEIR DISRUPTIVE EFFORTS," THE MESSAGE SAID. IT ASKED THAT AN AMERICAN CREW BE APPOINTED TO SAIL THE EUROPA TO THIS COUNTRY.

JJ1122PEW

NIGHT LEAD WARD'S (3RD)

CHICAGO, JUNE 9-(AP)-MONTGOMERY WARD AND COOMPANY SERVED NOTICE TODAY OF INTENTION TO CARRY ITS LEGAL FIGHT AGAINST GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF PROPERTIES IN SEVEN CITIES TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT.

COMPANY COUNSEL ASKED A STAY OF MANDATE FROM THE U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, WHICH YESTERDAY IN A 2 TO 1 DECISION HELD THE SEIZURE WAS LEGAL.

A WARD'S LAWYER SAID THIS ACTION INFORMED THE APPELLATE COURT THE COMPANY INTENDED TO ASK THE HIGH COURT TO HEAR THE CASE, AT THE SAME TIME PREVENTING YESTERDAY'S DECISION FROM BECOMING EFFECTIVE AT LEAST UNTIL THE SUPREME COURT AGREES TO OR REFUSES A REVIEW. IF THE HIGH COURT TAKES THE CASE THERE COULD BE NO RULING UNTIL NEXT FALL, AS THE SUPREME COURT ADJOURNS FOR THE SUMMER NEXT WEEK.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY J.ALBERT WOLL SAID HE MAY HAVE THE GOVERNMENT ANSWER TO WARD'S LATEST MOVE READY FOR FILING MONDAY.

JUDGES EVANS A.EVANS AND OTTO KERNER YESTERDAY DECLARED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DEC.28 SEIZURE ORDER WAS VALID UNDER THE WAR LABOR DISPUTES ACT, REVERSING DISTRICT JUDGE PHILIP L.SULLIVAN WHO ON JAN.27 HELD THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD NEITHER STATUTORY NOR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY FOR THE ORDER. JUDGE WILL M.SPARKS OF THE APPELLATE COURT DISSENTED, AGREEING WITH JUDGE SULLIVAN.

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THE LONG CASE REVOLVED ABOUT REFUSAL OF WARD'S AND ITS CHAIRMAN, SEWELL L.AVERY, TO ABIDE BY WAR LABOR BOARD DIRECTIVES, WHICH AMONG OTHER THINGS GRANTED UNION WORKERS MAINTENANCE OF UNION MEMBERSHIP. THE COMPANY CONTEDED THESE ORDERS WERE MERELY ADVISORY, NOT LEGALLY ENFORCEABLE, AND AVERY PARTICULARLY OPPOSED MEMBERSHIP MAINTENANCE AS "A FORM OF THE CLOSED SHOP."

WITH THE ARMY STILL IN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTIES UNDER JUDGE SULLIVAN'S STATUS QUO ORDER, WARD'S CONTENDED TODAY THAT UNLESS THE APPELLATE COURT MANDATE WAS STAYED THE ARMY WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO PLACE IN EFFECT ALL PROVISIONS OF WLB ORDERS. THIS WOULD INCLUDE, THE MOTION STATED, ONE REQUIRING PAYMENT OF BACK PAY TOTALING $1,342,000 OUT OF NET OPERATING INCOME.

THE CIO UNITED RETAIL, WHOLESALE AND DEPARTMENT STORE EMPLOYES UNION HAS CONTENDED THE ARMY WAS NOT CARRYING OUT PROVISIONS OF THE WLB ORDERS AS CALLED FOR IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SEIZURE ORDER.

COL.R.PARKER KUHN: DEPUTY WAR DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE OF WARD'S SEIZED PROPERTIES, SAID TODAY: "WE SHALL PROCEED TO APPLY ALL TERMS OF THE EXECUTIVE ORDER."

AB444PCW NM

NA WX RA FOR WEST

OMAHA, JUNE 9-(AP)-EDWARD D.MCKIM, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, TODAY DENIED THE ADMINISTRATION WAS "PLAYING POLITICS" IN ANNOUNCING SELECTION OF MONTANA AS SITE FOR A NEW VETERANS HOSPITAL WHILE AN ELECTION CAMPAIGN WAS UNDERWAY IN THAT STATE.

THE POLITICS CHARGE WAS MADE IN A HOUSE SPEECH TUESDAY BY REP. HALLECK (R-IND), WHO SAID "THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION SEEMS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE THE POLICY OF BUYING ELECTIONS WITH THE TAXPAYERS' MONEY."

THE HOSPITAL WAS TO HAVE BEEN LOCATED EITHER IN NORTH DAKOTA OR MONTANA AND "THERE WERE BOUND TO BE SQUAWKS, HOWEVER THE FINAL DECISION WAS MADE," MCKIM SAID. "THE DECISION WAS MADE BY THE VETERANSJ ADMINISTRATION. I MERELY ACTED AS THE GO-BETWEEN IN MAKING THE ANNOUNCEMENT."

MCKIM, A FORMER OMAHA INSURANCE EXECUTIVE, MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT MONDAY, ONE DAY BEFORE EASTERN MONTANA'S SPECIAL ELECTION TUESDAY IN WICH THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE, WESLEY D'EWART, WON.

HK1245PCW NM

KX (PD OREGONIAN ASKI)
NIGHT LEAD (160)
QUINCY, MASS., JUNE 9-(AP)-THE 13,000-TON CRUISER, USS OREGON CITY, FIRST TO BEAR THE NAME OF A FAR WESTERN CITY, WAS LAUNCHED TODAY AT THE QUINCY SHIPYARD OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY.

THE CRUISER WAS SPONSORED BY MRS.RAYMOND P.CAUFIELD OF (1041 PROMONOTRY AVE.) OREGON CITY, ORE. WIFE OF THE CITY COMMISSIONER. THE CEREMONIES WERE WITNESSED BY BING CROSBY, SCREEN AND RADIO STAR, AND MEMBERS OF A SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

CROSBY WAS IN BOSTON IN SUPPORT OF THE SEVENTH WAR LOAN DRIVE AND THE NAVAL AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE, HEADED BY REP.JAMES W.MOTT (R-ORE), RANKING MINORITY LEADER OF THE FULL COMMITTEE, WAS ENROUTE TO MAINE TO INSPECT NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NAMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NAVY'S POLICY OF DESIGNATING HEAVY CRUISERS FOR UNITED STATES CITIES AND THE CAPITALS OF AMERICAN POSSESSIONS AND TERRITORIES, THE OREGON CITY IS A FLUSH-DECKED VESS WITH A MAIN BATTERY OF NINE EIGHT-INCH GUNS IN TRIPLE TURRETS.

MT-MQ1133PEW

JUN 1 0 1945

(ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 6 PM EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, SATURDAY JUNE 9

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE NAVY TOLD TODAY HOW ONE OF ITS PLANES LANDED IN JAPANESE WATERS, WITHIN SIGHT OF LAND AND ENEMY SHIPPING, AND RESCUED THE CREW OF A CRIPPLED SISTER PLANE FROM UNDER THE ENEMY'S NOSE.

THE DRAMATIC OPERATION TOOK PLACE LAST MONTH ONLY TEN MILES SOUTH OF JAPANESE-HELD KOREA.

LIEUT. FRANK O. MCKNEELY, RFD 1, MACON, GA., WAS SKIPPER OF THE RESCUING PLANE WHICH LANDED IN THE WATER BEFORE THE DAMAGED PLANE HAD COMPLETED ITS FORCED LANDING. THE CREW OF THE CRIPPLED SHIP WERE PICKED UP BEFORE SOME OF THE CREWMEN EVEN GOT THEIR FEET WET, THE NAVY SAID. THEY WERE BACK AT BASE IN TIME FOR THEIR NEXT MEAL.

AS PART OF THE OPENING AIR SIEGE OF JAPAN THE PATROL BOMBERS WERE HUNTING FOR ENEMY VESSELS CLOSE TO SHORE. THEY SPOTTED A JAPANESE TANKER.

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LIEUT. CMDR. J. ALBERT SINTIC, JR., 5909 PROSSER AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SQUADRON, CHOSE TO MAKE THE FIRST ATTACK. THE TANKER OPENED UP WITH ALL OF ITS GUNS, SERIOUSLY DAMAGING THE FLYING BOAT. IT HOWEVER STRADDLED THE SHIP WITH BOMBS THEN PULLED AWAY ABOUT TEN MILES BEFORE MAKING ITS FORCED LANDING.

LIEUT. MCKNEELY FOLLOWED THE CRIPPLED PLANE DOWN AND TOOK ON AMAGED SHIP'S CREW BEFORE THE ENEMY COULD GET CLOSE ENOUGH TO FIRE

ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, JUNE 9)
PEW

30.24-27447

Americans Storming Last Line On Okinawa in a Hail of Fire, Penetrate Base of Hill Barrier

JUN 11 1945

HEAVY FRONTAL ASSAULT SCORES 1,000-YARD GAIN ON ESCARPMENT SLOPES

Erickson

General Attack Catches Enemy Off Guard. Marines Report Progress In Cleaning Out Pocket On Oroku Peninsula

JUN 11 19

Guam, *Monday*, June 11 (AP)—The American 10th Army launched a full-powered drive against the Japanese line on the Yaeju-Dake escarpment of southern Okinawa yesterday, with the 96th Infantry Division in the center gaining 800 to 1,000 yards in a frontal thrust up the steepest slopes.

The big guns of heavy warships delivered supporting fire for the attackers all along the line, and fighter-bombers strafed, bombed and hurled rockets into cave positions in the 15 square miles still held by the Japanese.

On the west flank of the line amphibious tractors with 75-millimeter guns gave close support to the 1st Marine Division, which advanced through Itoman town on the west coast. It attacked the important Japanese positions on Kunishi ridge and seized a hill between Itoman and Yuaz town.

Counterattacks Repulsed

The 7th Infantry Division on the east coast near Hanagusuku repulsed two strong Japanese counterattacks and made small gains in the center next to the 96th Division sector.

The general American attack launched at 7.30 A.M., apparently caught the Japanese off balance. Although evidently not expecting a full-scale assault, the Japanese reacted rapidly and soon were resisting with small-arms, automatic weapons and the heaviest artillery fire they have employed since the fall of their Shuri line to the north.

The Japanese fired 105-millimeter 4-inch guns almost point-blank against the Americans toiling up the escarpment, while machine guns and mortars contributed to the defense of the coral slopes.

6th Marines Take Over Job

With all elements of the 1st Marine Division shifted to the southern drive, the 6th Marine Division alone took over the task of cleaning out the hotly defended pocket of Japanese on the Oroku peninsula. The 6th was making good progress, reporting gains up to 1,000 yards into the northeast corner of the pocket, which was less than 3 square miles in extent.

The Japanese counterattacks against the 7th Infantry on the east flank were the sixth and seventh in 36 hours, as the enemy strove desperately to eliminate the threat to the key hill called "95."

The 7th Division men held onto its limited gains, however, and pressed the fight for the hill, in which the Americans already have counted 60 Japanese caves.

Light Vessel Sunk

The Japanese continued to send suicidal airmen into the Okinawa area and sank a light American vessel (a destroyer or smaller), on Sunday morning. The ship went down very quickly but first reports indicated casualties were light.

On Saturday six Japanese planes were shot down over Okinawa, and on Sunday Thunderbolts of the Okinawa-based 318th Army Fighter Command destroyed 17 Japanese planes in raids on Kyushu, southern Japanese home island.

Islands Attacked Again

Other Ryukyus activity saw escort carrier planes making a second successive day's attack on the Sakishima Islands in the south. They destroyed three Japanese planes on the ground.

Fleet search Mariners sank a small cargo ship and damaged a large coastal cargo ship off Korea yesterday and on the same day Navy search Privateers damaged three small cargo ships in the Tsushima straits.

Marine fliers bombed the Palaus in another of their almost daily neutralizing raids.

On Okinawa, Army and Marine commanders prepared their troops for possible Banzai attacks, one of

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 6 PM EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, SATURDAY JUNE 9

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE NAVY TOLD TODAY HOW ONE OF ITS PLANES LANDED IN JAPANESE WATERS, WITHIN SIGHT OF LAND AND ENEMY SHIPPING, AND RESCUED THE CREW OF A CRIPPLED SISTER PLANE FROM UNDER THE ENEMY'S NOSE.

THE DRAMATIC OPERATION TOOK PLACE LAST MONTH ONLY TEN MILES SOUTH OF JAPANESE-HELD KOREA.

LIEUT. FRANK O. MCKNEELY, RFD 1, MACON, GA., WAS SKIPPER OF THE RESCUING PLANE WHICH LANDED IN THE WATER BEFORE THE DAMAGED PLANE HAD COMPLETED ITS FORCED LANDING. THE CREW OF THE CRIPPLED SHIP WERE PICKED UP BEFORE SOME OF THE CREWMEN EVEN GOT THEIR FEET WET, THE NAVY SAID. THEY WERE BACK AT BASE IN TIME FOR THEIR NEXT MEAL.

AS PART OF THE OPENING AIR SIEGE OF JAPAN THE PATROL BOMBERS WERE HUNTING FOR ENEMY VESSELS CLOSE TO SHORE. THEY SPOTTED A JAPANESE TANKER.

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LIEUT. CMDR. J. ALBERT SINTIC, JR., 5909 PROSSER AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SQUADRON, CHOSE TO MAKE THE FIRST ATTACK. THE TANKER OPENED UP WITH ALL OF ITS GUNS, SERIOUSLY DAMAGING THE FLYING BOAT. IT HOWEVER STRADDLED THE SHIP WITH BOMBS THEN PULLED AWAY ABOUT TEN MILES BEFORE MAKING ITS FORCED LANDING.

LIEUT. MCKNEELY FOLLOWED THE CRIPPLED PLANE DOWN AND TOOK ON THE DAMAGED SHIP'S CREW BEFORE THE ENEMY COULD GET CLOSE ENOUGH TO FIRE A SHOT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, SATURDAY, JUNE 9)

MR404PEW

30.24-27447

Americans Storming Last Line On Okinawa in a Hail of Fire, Penetrate Base of Hill Barrier

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HEAVY FRONTAL ASSAULT SCORES 1,000-YARD GAIN ON ESCARPMENT SLOPES

Erickson

General Attack Catches Enemy Off Guard. Marines Report Progress In Cleaning Out Pocket On Oroku Peninsula

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Guam, *Monday*, June 11 (AP)—The American 10th Army launched a full-powered drive against the Japanese line on the Yaeju-Dake escarpment of southern Okinawa yesterday, with the 96th Infantry Division in the center gaining 800 to 1,000 yards in a frontal thrust up the steepest slopes.

The big guns of heavy warships delivered supporting fire for the attackers all along the line, and fighter-bombers strafed, bombed and hurled rockets into cave positions in the 15 square miles still held by the Japanese.

On the west flank of the line amphibious tractors with 75-millimeter guns gave close support to the 1st Marine Division, which advanced through Itoman town on the west coast. It attacked the important Japanese positions on Kunishi ridge and seized a hill between Itoman and Yuaz town.

Counterattacks Repulsed

The 7th Infantry Division on the east coast near Hanagusuku repulsed two strong Japanese counterattacks and made small gains in the center next to the 96th Division sector.

The general American attack launched at 7.30 A.M., apparently caught the Japanese off balance. Although evidently not expecting a full-scale assault, the Japanese reacted rapidly and soon were resisting with small-arms, automatic weapons and the heaviest artillery fire they have employed since the fall of their Shuri line to the north.

The Japanese fired 105-millimeter 4-inch guns almost point-blank against the Americans toiling up the escarpment, while machine guns and mortars contributed to the defense of the coral slopes.

6th Marines Take Over Job

With all elements of the 1st Marine Division shifted to the southern drive, the 6th Marine Division alone took over the task of cleaning out the hotly defended pocket of Japanese on the Oroku peninsula. The 6th was making good progress, reporting gains up to 1,000 yards into the northeast corner of the pocket, which was less than 3 square miles in extent.

The Japanese counterattacks against the 7th Infantry on the east flank were the sixth and seventh in 36 hours, as the enemy strove desperately to eliminate the threat to the key hill called "95."

The 7th Division men held onto its limited gains, however, and pressed the fight for the hill, in which the Americans already have counted 60 Japanese caves.

Light Vessel Sunk

The Japanese continued to send suicidal airmen into the Okinawa area and sank a light American vessel (a destroyer or smaller), on Sunday morning. The ship went down very quickly but first reports indicated casualties were light.

On Saturday six Japanese planes were shot down over Okinawa, and on Sunday Thunderbolts of the Okinawa-based 318th Army Fighter Command destroyed 17 Japanese planes in raids on Kyushu, southern Japanese home island.

Islands Attacked Again

Other Ryukyus activity saw escort carrier planes making a second successive day's attack on the Sakishima Islands in the south. They destroyed three Japanese planes on the ground.

Fleet search Mariners sank a small cargo ship and damaged a large coastal cargo ship off Korea yesterday and on the same day Navy search Privateers damaged three small cargo ships in the Tsushima straits.

Marine fliers bombed the Palaus in another of their almost daily neutralizing raids.

On Okinawa, Army and Marine commanders prepared their troops for possible Banzai attacks, one of

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the Japanese favorite deathstand tactics.

Foe Cut Down

The remaining Japanese, cut into two pockets and estimated to number 15,000 to 19,000, were being further depleted at the rate of almost 1,000 a day, Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge estimated.

Hodge, commander of the Tenth Army's 24th Corps, told Associated Press Correspondent Al Dopking on Okinawa he expected a Japanese banzai charge or a rush to death over the island's southern cliffs any time.

It will come soon, said Hodge, "when we compress them until they explode."

Admiral Nimitz's Sunday communique announced Japanese dead through Friday totalled 67,703, of an estimated original garrison of 85,000.

Flame-Throwers Sear Foe

WITH THE 10TH ARMY, Okinawa, [illegible] (AP).—American doughboys, their eyes hollow and bloodshot from lack of sleep, were using flame-throwing tanks with 500-foot extension hoses to pour burning death on Japanese in caves along the honeycombed Yaeju-Dake escarpment today.

As this fierce last battle of the ten-week-old Okinawa campaign shapes up on the southern tip of the island, the Japanese were increasing their artillery action, firing almost at point-blank range into the American lines. Their guns were supported by murderous crossfire from interlocking caves.

Against these positions elements of the 7th Infantry Division, led by Major Robert Foulston jr., of Manhattan, Kan., were using flame-throwing tanks against the caves.

On the slopes of one hill alone, a main left anchor of this escarpment fortress of white coral rock, troops of Lieutenant Colonel Lee A. Wallace, of Gagetown, Mich., counted eighty-five caves.

There are few approaches to the escarpment. 'On the seaward side are high coral boulders overgrown with brush. One American officer described the fighting as similar to that in Wild West motion pictures.

Seventh Division infantrymen on the extreme left flank of the circular front were knocking out Japanese guns with grenades as well as flame-throwers. Captain Lauren K. Soth, of Ames, Iowa, said it was "some of the most savage fighting of the campaign."

Four women dressed in Japanese uniforms and armed with grenades were killed in the savage no-quarter fighting.

Rice paddies and sugar-cane fields lay along the road toward the escarpment and elements of the 96th Division led by Major Virgil N. Thompson, of Lewiston, Idaho, had these to negotiate under withering flanking fire on the way to foothills that stand as outposts to the mammoth coral rock.

American artillery and naval gunfire and aerial bombs which have beaten a steady tatoo since the beginning of the campaign have poured destruction on the escarpment for days. One warship alone fired nearly 2,500 rounds of 5-inch shells and larger into this rock.

62,384 Tons of Shells Fired

WITH THE TENTH ARMY, Okinawa, June 10 (AP)—Nowhere in the vast Pacific war theatre has more artillery or naval supporting fire been leveled at the Japanese than on bloody Okinawa.

Col. E. B. Edwards of San Benito, Tex., Tenth Army artillery officer, reported today that up to yesterday 1,473,666 rounds of artillery shells, totaling 62,384 tons, had been fired here.

On Okinawa's heaviest single day of artillery fire the Yank guns threw 34,872 rounds into the Japanese. The best the Japanese could do on any one day was 15,000 rounds.

AustraliaRadio Reports North BorneoInvaded

Acting Prime Minister Says Details of Landing Must Come From MacArthur

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10 (AP).—The Blue Network intercepted an Australian broadcast today saying that Australian troops of the 9th Division have landed on British North Borneo.

The broadcast quoted Acting Prime Minister J. B. Chifley as announcing the invasion, but saying that the details would have to come from General Douglas MacArthur. The broadcast did not give the point of landing.

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BORNEO LANDING IS UNCONFIRMED

MacArthur Silent on Jap Claim of Attack on Strategic Labuan.

MANILA, Monday, June 11. —(AP) Allied bombers and light naval units are plastering the defenses of oil-rich Borneo, where, the Japanese say, Allied units are storming the strategic island of Labuan.

For the second day since Tokyo declared Allied troops landed at Labuan, commanding the mouth of Brunei Bay, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today made no mention of ground action.

But he announced that heavy, medium and fighter bombers dumped 213 tons of bombs on supply and defense areas of Brunei Bay, where the Japanese fleet in southern waters used to refuel.

Heavy bombers also swept far southward, destroying three coastal freighters and bombing shipyards near Bandjermasin.

Light naval units swept Borneo's northeast coast, shelling Japanese shore positions and sinking three sailing vessels off Sandakan, capital of British Borneo.

The air forces also turned their attention to the defenses of Balikpapan, oil center of southern Borneo, silencing three guns. Fires and explosions swept through both the Balikpapan and Brunei Bay areas.

In the quickening cleanup in the Philippines, MacArthur announced that 5,911 enemy dead had been counted in the last week and 725 prisoners taken. American casualties were 172 killed, four missing and 855 wounded.

This brought enemy casualties in the entire Philippines campaign to 392,116.

In northeast Luzon, Japanese forces being shoved back toward the broad Cagayan valley were split in two when the 37th Division captured the strategic road junction of Bagabag.

All the Japanese west of the town, located in the mountains northeast of Manila, were cut off in the Benquet mountains and separated from the main enemy force falling back into the valley.

After seizing Bagabag, the Americans drove on five miles eastward, where they were 12 miles from San Luis, standing at the mouth of the Cagayan valley.

Yanks Reach Silae

In the southern Philippines, Yank combat patrols of the 31st Division knifed through the hills in the Mindanao interior and reached Silae, northwest of Davao, port, where the compressed Japanese were expected to make a stand.

The 24th Division, striking up from the south toward a junction with the 31st, captured Mandog and Wangan, the latter 21 miles northwest of Davao, but enemy resistance was stiff.

Far to the south in the Solomons, Australian troops caught the Japanese by surprise with a short amphibious movement that landed them near Chabai, within six miles of Bougainville island's northern tip.

MacArthur's communique said the Australians went ashore unopposed and were engaged by small arms fire only after the landing was successfully completed.

The landings posed a threat to Japanese forces concentrated in that sector of Bougainville.

But the spotlight in the southwest Pacific remained on Borneo, whose recapture would afford the Allies an important source of oil nearer the zones of hostilities.

Tarakan island, just off its northeast coast, already is almost entirely in the hands of invading Australian and Dutch forces.

Tokyo radio said the Allies invaded Labuan island, in the mouth of Brunei Bay on the northwest coast, Saturday under cover of shelling warships.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Sunday communique, which customarily covers operations to within 48 hours of its issuance, said only that on Friday Labuan and the Brunei Bay area were hammered in another of a daily series of heavy air attacks. Light naval units shelled Sandakan on the northeast coast of Borneo.

The 13th Air Force, by taking a constant toll of enemy shipping, virtually has cut off Borneo's oil from usage by the Japanese.

While the Sunday communique did not confirm the invasion, it detailed operations forming a familiar pattern. Liberators, Mitchells and fighter bombers cratered air bases from which the Japanese might seek to oppose any Allied move on Borneo.

Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Far Eastern Air Force made up of the 13th and 5th, said recently he was convinced the Japanese could not muster a score of planes from its bases throughout the East Indies.

Japan has been allowing its Indies force to deteriorate in the interest of throwing more planes into the defense of holdings nearer the much-bombed homeland.

The Sunday communique on air attacks against Borneo made no mention of an interception.

Borneo's biggest oil center is Balikpapan on the east central coast. It has been a target of Allied planes in recent months and its big refineries have been severely damaged.

RAF Night Raids Beat Down Nazis

London, June 10 (AP)—Night bombing of Germany by the RAF Bomber Command beat down the vaunted Nazi bomber force—the weapon which made the early *Blitzkriegs* possible—even before German aircraft industries were leveled, the Air Ministry said today.

Disclosing secret details of night assaults on Germany, the Air Ministry said the bomber command's devastating forays into the heart of the Reich became so important that in 1943 German Field Marshal Walther von Model said in a secret memo to his division commanders that "the number one enemy is the hostile air force."

691,137 RAF Sorties

During the war the RAF Bomber Command flew 691,137 sorties and dropped 1,079,643 tons of bombs, including 736,594 tons on Germany itself. In addition, the RAF laid 47,250 mines, which the Air Ministry said sunk or damaged more than 1,000 ships and kept more than 40 per cent of German naval personnel employed in mine sweeping and mine watching.

The Air Ministry said the Germans had no night fighters during the first two years of the war and depended on anti-aircraft defenses in the belief the Nazis would win the war before the Allies could build up a strong bomber force.

The RAF discovered that anti-aircraft fire was less effective against bombers flying in a stream and that bombing from such a lineup was more accurate and concentrated than bombing by formation.

The Air Ministry said also that night raids claimed 75 per cent of all the enemy's heavy anti-aircraft guns engaged in air defense on the Western Front.

The Ministry said that in the beginning night bombing appeared to be limited by a shortage of skilled crews. British science solved the problem by adapting to night bombing a navigational aid which had been in existence before the war, but which had not previously been considered for night-bombing use.

The major test of the new instrument was the 1,000-bomber raid on Cologne.

CLAIMS POLES HELD IN CAMP

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Pro-Soviet Newsman Reports Concentration In Scotland

London, June 10 (AP)—Dr. Jan Jagodzinski, head of Polpress, London news agency of the Warsaw Polish Government, who was arrested and then released last week on charges he deserted the Polish Army, said tonight he had been held in a polish-operated "concentration camp" in Scotland.

The pro-Russian newsman declared that the camp was operated under "the most severe regime" and that he met "many Polish soldiers interned there for only the crime that they desired to return home to Poland.

"My release does not settle the problem," Jagodzinski said. "There are still many thousand Poles in the prison camps of the London Emigre Government in Scotland, Italy and Palestine. Thousands of Poles in Britain and in repatriation camps in Germany are prevented by liaison officers of the London Government from going to Poland.

Denies Concentration Camps

"The issue is to deprive the London Polish Government of its right of jurisdiction over Polish nationals, as they use it for their political purposes, and allow all Poles to go back to Poland, which badly needs manpower for reconstruction," he said.

The Ministry of Information for the Polish London Government retorted that "there are no concentration camps in Scotland whatsoever. Dr. Jagodzinski was detained in a normal detention barracks with the same discipline as is maintained in similar barracks of the British Army."

A source close to the British Foreign Office said the detention camp was under the sole control of the Exile Polish Government and was not inspected by British authorities.

Storm Of Criticism Stirred

Jagodzinski's arrest last Friday by London police without advance notice to the British Home Office or Foreign Office stirred a storm of criticism and was followed by his release the next day pending further proceedings.

The Polish Government in Exile charged that Jagodzinski was listed as a deserter last March after failing to return to his army unit when his extended leave expired last October 11. The news agency [illegible] denied he was a deserter because he had never served in the Polish Army in England.

Broadcast From Moscow

The Moscow radio, commenting on the Jagodzinski case, said his military exemption was withdrawn when he showed himself as a supporter of the Polish Provisional Government in Warsaw and expressed a desire to return to Poland.

"London Polish officials denied, of course, that his arrest was any act of terror," the broadcast continued. "Naturally they do not care to admit that they are trying to terrorize those Poles abroad who wish to return to Poland. . . . Allowed to do what they like, the Polish reactionaries are letting themselves go more and more."

Charge Of Abuse Denied By London

London, June 10 (AP)—The British Foreign Office tonight sharply denied Russian criticisms about Allied treatment of liberated Soviet nationals and countered with complaints about Russia's treatment of British subjects.

"Everything possible was done for the welfare and comfort" of Russians in Allied hands, the Foreign Office said in a statement replying to each criticism made recently by Colonel General Golikov, Soviet Repatriation Bureau chief.

On the other hand, the Foreign Office charged, the Russians themselves were taking inadequate care of British subjects and blocking British efforts to aid them.

"Many Allied Stragglers"

"There is no doubt," said the Foreign Office, "that conditions in which the Soviet citizens are being cared for compare more than favorably with those under which large numbers of liberated British citizens lived in Soviet-occupied territory."

Pointing out evidence of the presence of "many Allied stragglers" in territories under Soviet control, the Foreign Office said:

"Some are in hospitals and others are in need of medical attention, but all efforts to secure for British repatriation officers the freedom of movement which would have enabled them to locate and care for these men have throughout been unavailing."

Soviet Charge Answered

On the other hand, the British declared, the Russians had been given "the fullest possible facilities" for visiting Allied camps in western Europe, and at present 130 Soviet officers are helping in repatriation.

"As regards alleged slowness in repatriating Soviet citizens," the Foreign Office continued, "the fault lies with the Soviet Government. They provided no ships whatever for this purpose."

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THOUSANDS FLY HOME

LONDON, June 10. — (AP) One thousand heavy bombers and 17,490 airmen of the Eighth Air Force have been flown to the United States from the United Kingdom since replacement began May 20, Brig. Gen. Earl S. Hoag, the Air Transport Command's European division commander, said today.

KNOWLSON IN BRITAIN

Former WPB Aide Will Direct Disposal of War Surpluses

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—James S. Knowlson, former member of the the American War Production Board, has arrived here to direct the job of disposing of surplus Army and Navy supplies in the European theatre, United Kingdom Base Headquarters said today.

"Before any article can be designated as surplus, it must be certified by Army and Navy officials in Washington that it is non-essential in any of the other sixteen theatres of operations," headquarters said, adding that "reciprocal aid surpluses held by American forces will be offered back to the British Government."

Mr. Knowlson, chairman of the Stewart Warner Corporation of Chicago, was accompanied by Conrad M. Matthiessen of Pasadena, Calif., his deputy, and Brig. Gen. William R. Gruber.

Delegation In Paris

London, June 10 (AP)—The United Nations War Crimes Commission said today that it had sent a delegation to Paris seeking to speed the trials of war criminals through closer co-operation between various agencies handling atrocity investigations.

Lord Wright, chairman of the commission and head of the delegation, issued a statement here saying the visit to France "had encouraged hopes that prompt and substantial justice would be done in this important sphere of the peace making."

"Greatly Impressed"

Lord Wright said he was "greatly impressed by the keenness with which the French Government and various allied service authorities in Paris were handling the task of bringing to trial those responsible for the perpetration of war crimes."

The announcement said that since their arrival last Thursday the delegates conferred with Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, French and American officials, and discussed methods being employed and examined steps being taken toward early trials.

Civil Defense Units Parade Before Royalty

London, June 10 (AP)—Men and women who fought the heroic battle of Britain under the banner of Civil Defense were told by King George today their "path to duty has been a way to glory."

Some 2,500 air wardens, observers, fire-fighters, police and other branches paraded in the rain before a Hyde Park reviewing stand to receive a farewell accolade from their Monarch and Queen Elizabeth.

The King and Queen and Princess Elizabeth walked along the ranks of the paraders, inspecting various units.

British Approve Output Of 200,000 Civilian Cars

Manufacturers Asked to Set Aside 100,000 for Export

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—The government has approved the production of 200,000 private motor cars in the next twelve months and has asked manufacturers to set aside 100,000 of them for export.

An announcement tonight by the Board of Trade and Ministry of Supply said the industry planned to turn out 40,000 cars this year and step up production in 1946, as more labor and materials become avilable.

Only licensees of the Ministry of War Transport can buy the new cars.

PANAMA CANAL PLOT

Freed Captive Says Germans Planned to Blast Gatun Dam

DUBLIN, June 10 (AP)—An Irish soldier liberated from a German prison camp said today that the Germans had planned to blow up Gatun Dam in the Panama Canal.

Thomas Cushing of Tipperary, captured by the Germans in 1940 while serving in the British Army, said that he was asked by the enemy to lead a group of Irish prisoners on a sabotage expedition to the dam after he had pretended to be an Irish sympathizer to escape.

The enemy proposed to take the saboteurs to the canal by submarine, Cushing said.

Cushing said that he had revealed the plan to another Irishman who was being trained for sabotage in England, hoping that the report of the plot would reach the British War Office.

"He foolishly discussed the plan with me on the phone with the result that we were both arrested," Cushing said. "I admitted my intention to double-cross the Nazis and was sentenced to be shot." Cushing said that he was liberated before the sentence could be executed.

De Valera Scored On Neutral Stand

Dublin, June 10 (AP)—The *Sunday Independent* today disputed Premier Eamon de Valera's recent statement that Eire's interest lay in taking "no sides at all" in the European conflict.

"Great Britain and the United States helped Ireland in many ways during the war," an editorial said. "They brought to us precious supplies even at the time when they stood in danger of defeat and overwhelming disaster.

"Let not the charge of ingratitude be brought against the Irish people. The statement that their interests lay 'in taking no sides at all' must not go unchallenged."

"A branch of de Valera's own party recently passed a resolution pledging eternal friendship between this country and the United States," the paper added. "We cannot imagine any government party branch pledging eternal friendship with Germany and Japan."

REPORTS LAVAL IS IN FRANCE

Luxembourg Radio Says He Arrived In Bordeaux

Paris, June 10 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports persisted here tonight that Pierre Laval, Vichy's former chief of government, had been turned over to French authorities by Spain for trial as an arch-collaborator with the Germans.

The Luxembourg radio reported that Laval crossed the border from Spain last night and arrived in Bordeaux today. French National Police Headquarters said, however, that he was not in France up until tonight.

It has been rumored almost daily for two weeks that Laval was on his way to France after prolonged negotiations with Spain for his return. Government sources have admitted they would exercise the greatest secrecy in bringing him into the country to avoid popular demonstrations.

15TH TO LEAVE EUROPE

Army May Be Sent to Pacific, Stars and Stripes Says

PARIS, Monday, June 11 (AP)—The Army newspaper Stars and Stripes said today the United States Fifteenth Army "is expected to cease operations shortly" and that it might be transferred to the Pacific.

The newspaper, in a dispatch from Wiesbaden, Germany, quoting unidentified "officials," said that the reassignment of Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow's forces would follow "official announcement of the occupation zones of the Twelfth Army Group."

Relief of the Fifteenth will "make it available for a possible shift to the Pacific," the article added.

"The fact that the Third and Seventh Army Headquarters have been designated for the army of occupation does not mean that troops now in those armies are necessarily destined for occupation," the newspaper said, declaring that the redeployment situation was bringing about an almost complete revampment of personnel.

The United States Ninth Army is halting operations June 15 and the First Army already is headed for the Pacific.

Shirt Cleaning Costly For Senator In Paris

Paris, June 10 (AP)—The cost of living with French francs valued officially at 2 cents to Americans was brought pointedly to the attention of a member of a senatorial committee recently.

Senator McFarland (D., Ariz.) sent six shirts to a laundry and said there would be no hurry as he was going to Germany and would be away about a week. When he returned his shirts were waiting for him.

The bill: Seven dollars.

HOPKINS IN PARIS TALKS

Truman's Representative Confers With U. S. Army Officials

PARIS, June 10 (AP)—Harry Hopkins, President Truman's personal representative, conferred today with United States Army officials following his arrival here from Moscow, where he held four talks with Premier Stalin.

Mr. Hopkins, who spent some time in Berlin discussing the occupation of Germany with Marshal Gregory K. Zhukoff, was in good spirits, indicating he regarded his Moscow trip as highly successful.

Mr. Hopkins said he could not make any statement regarding the effect of his talks with Premier Stalin on the San Francisco Conference.

Political observers said that Mr. Hopkins undoubtedly had plans for the forthcoming "Big Three" conference and was relaying Mr. Stalin's views regarding its time and place to President Truman.

GEN. EISENHOWER GIVEN RUSSIA'S HIGHEST AWARD

Order of Victory Conferred on Supreme Commander and Montgomery.

ZHUKOV PRESENTS IT

U.S. Chief Says Allies Going to Have Peace 'If We Have to Fight for It.'

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, June 10—(AP) Gen. Eisenhower received Soviet Russia's highest award, the jeweled Order of Victory, from Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov today and said that the Allies "are going to have peace if we have to fight for it."

Eisenhower declared that the European war just finished had been a holy war—more than any other war in history.

In a toast of praise to Marshal Zhukov, commander of Russian occupation forces in Germany, Eisenhower said:

"Speaking for the Allied forces, I say we are going to have peace even if we have to fight for it. All of us who are right-thinking want the common man of all nations to have the opportunities that we fought to preserve for them."

Eisenhower's speech was made at a luncheon in his headquarters which honored Zhukov, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who also received the Order of Victory, and nearly 60 high-ranking military figures from the United States, Russia and Britain.

Marshal Zhukov, toasting the Supreme Allied commander, described him as a son of the American people and said he belonged with the immoral great of all time for welding the victorious Allied armies of the West out of so many different peoples.

Discuss Control Problems

Zhukov spent five hours in Frankfurt. Gen. Jean de Lattre De Tassigny, French representative on the Allied Control Council for Germany, was not here, and Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's chief of staff, said the meeting had nothing to do with the council's proceedings. Nevertheless it was learned authoritatively that many minor matters relating to the administration of defeated Germany were discussed by Eisenhower and Zhukov.

No further meetings of the four-power council are expected until Eisenhower returns from his visit to the United States, likely to last 30 days.

An authoritative source said the withdrawal of American troops from the territory now included in the Russian zone of occupied Germany would begin in a few weeks. Russian troops will take over the vacated territory, and the Americans and British then likely will be invited to Berlin, which is to be under joint control.

The Russian Order of Victory never before in history had been presented to any but Russians and only seven previously had been awarded. Eisenhower's was No. 8 and Montgomery's No. 9.

The medal is a glittering mass of rubies and diamonds and is said to be worth a minimum of $12,000.

Zhukov did not pin the medals on Eisenhower and Montgomery, but presented them to the Allied commanders in a special box.

Hails Soviet Leaders

Eisenhower, describing Zhukov as a man to whom the United States owed a great debt, recalled that on two occasions he (Eisenhower) had "had the great honor" of meeting high officials of the Soviet government. "It is my feeling that in the basic desires of all of us they are one with us," Eisenhower said

Of peace, the Supreme commander said:

"Regardless of the methods by which we arrive at that goal, it is what we are struggling for."

Eisenhower, praising the soldiers, sailors, airmen and diplomats of America and Britain who realized that "only in unity is there strength,' said in his prosecution of the war in the West he owed "an immeasurable debt of gratitude" to those men.

They "never once deviated one inch from the instructions laid down," he said.

"I know these men intimately and I know what they want," Eisenhower said. "They want peace. They want an opportunity for our farmers to raise a little more corn next year. They want an opportunity for our miners to live a little better next year.

"All of us who are right-thinking want the common man of all nations to have opportunities that we fought to preserve for them.

They want the opportunities that will let all nations that have been engaged in this war to go forward together to greater prosperity—not for us sitting around this table—but for the masses that we represent."

Eisenhower said "While I am expressing what is in my heart and mind I am speaking for no one else except Ike Eisenhower.

"But I believe that there is not a single man around this table that would not give back all the honors, all the publicity, everything else this war has brought to him, if he could have avoided the misery, the suffering and the debt that have been brought to the populations by reason of this war.

While Zhukov, Montgomery, Smith, British Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Russian Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs and Rei I. Vishinsky and others talked informally, Zhukov recalled his campaign against the Japanese in Outer Mongolia in 1939, when the Japanese Sixth Army was routed.

Robert Murphy, Eisenhower's political adviser, also witnessed the bestowal of the awards and took part in the informal talks.

Just before Zhukov and his party were ushered into Eisenhower's headquarters, the General's pet scotty, Telek, was banished to another part of the building because he bites people.

Montgomery was the first to arrive, at 10:47 a.m. in his personal C-47, which he won from Eisenhower on a bet in the desert in 1943. He was piloted by his personal pi-

lot, Maj. Eddie Russell, Mount Olive, Miss.

The Russian party of 22 arrived at 11:05 a.m. in two C-47s. Both Montgomery and Zhukov were greeted officially by Smith.

Montgomery and Zhukov took salutes from special forces that included two battalions from the 29th American Infantry and one company from the Second Battalion of the 156th Infantry regiment. The Second battalion is commanded by Lieut. Col. Baldwin B. Smith of Chicago.

Seventeen-gun salutes fired from American tanks greeted Montgomery and Zhukov on their arrival.

A special color guard marched between American units in a grand review with the Union Jack holding the center point between the American and Russian flags, in honor of Montgomery. The order of the flags was changed after Zhukov arrived, when the Russian flag was placed in the center.

Sergeant Jack Lake, Cicero, Ill., carried the Russian flag, while Pfc. Emory W. Fennell of Swainsboro, Georgia, carried the American flag.

Official Welcome

After the official welcome, the party drove to Eisenhower's official headquarters where the Supreme Allied Commander greeted Zhukov and Montgomery and the awards were made by the Russian commander.

As the Russian general presented the Order of Victory he told both Eisenhower and Montgomery: "Congratulations from the bottom of my heart."

Later, on a balcony, 20 other American and British officers were awarded medals by Zhukov for merit in battle.

Zhukov wore black boots, pale blue trousers with two scarlet stripes on their sides, a tan jacket with wide gold shoulder stripes and 20 decorations and ribbons. In Zhukov's party there was a lone Russian girl. She was Lydia Zakharova, a Red Army nurse and a veteran of the battles of Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad and Berlin.

Zhukov's interpreter was Lt. Col. Oleg Pantuhoff of Bedminister, N. J., who stood by the Marshal's side in the presentation of the awards, sat by his side at luncheon and was with him throughout Zhukov's stay in Frankfurt.

Before the luncheon, 1,700 planes roared overhead in a demonstration of British-American airpower.

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Zhukov Reports Reds Studying Demobilization

Describes Vast Night Battle on the Oder That Crushed 500,000 Before Berlin

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By Eddy Gilmore

Berlin, June 9 [AP—Delayed]. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov said today that Soviet Russia is now studying the question of demobilizing her mighty army, and at the same time disclosed his own story of the night attack which won the battle for Berlin.

"The war is Europe is ended," the assistant commander in chief of the Red Army told correspondents here from Moscow. "We are now studying the question of demobilization."

No Further Comment

This statement was in response to a question "is the Red Army being demobilized?" Zhukov did not comment beyond the answer quoted.

Zhukov said also:

1. Soviet Russian wants German war criminals tried at once, preferably in public.

2. The Soviets feel it would be useful to have foreign correspondents in Berlin.

The Marshal said a novel night attack by 4,000 Soviet tanks and nearly 5,000 airplanes, striking in the white glare of massed searchlights, broke Nazi defenses along the Oder River and delivered Berlin to the Red Army.

An Overwhelming Blow

"The suddenness of our blow was overwhelming," the Marshal said. His statement, telling of what probably was the greatest night battle in history, was the first detailed account of how the Red Army broke through 500,000 Nazi defenders and took Berlin last April.

Zhukov commanded the attack on the Nazi capital, and he said he considers the Battle of Berlin actually was won on the Oder River line and not in the city, for it was in the German defenses in depth along the Oder that the Nazis really were beaten.

"Since we knew this would be the decisive battle of the war," he said, "we made thorough preparations for it. We brought up enough men and material to assure the outcome. We concentrated so much technical equipment we were able to break the German defense in the shortest time possible and seize Berlin.

"The Germans were expecting a heavy blow. We knew this, so we had to introduce some element of surprise. To make sure of this, I, as commander of the attack, ordered an attack along the entire front at night. The Germans were not looking for this.

"The Germans expected a night attack," explained Zhukov, "but they did not think the entire weight of the offensive would come after dark."

The Marshal then gave for the first time the story of the Russians' attack, with tanks and troops and planes moving ahead at night and powerful searchlights showing the way and blinding the enemy.

"We launched this tank attack on the night of April 15-16 after terrific artillery and mortar preparation. We threw 4,000 tanks into the German lines, supported by searchlights and by 22,000 guns and mortars and 4,000 to 5,000 planes. Our planes made 15,000 sorties within a 24-hour period.

Nazi Reserves Routed Fast

"We broke their resistance quickly and moved in. Seeing that this outer defense of Berlin had crumbled, the Germans sent out every kind of reserve from the city itself. The reserves were routed as fast as they came up by planes and tanks. So by the time we reached Berlin its defense was bared.

"Their anti-aircraft had received a hard blow and because of this our planes were able to operate at low levels.

"More than 500,000 Germans participated in this Battle of Berlin. Three hundred thousand were taken prisoner. One hundred and fifty thousand were killed. The rest just ran away. We learned an important lesson in the Berlin battle—particularly on night operations."

Zhukov said Red Army losses were lighter than had been expected because of the artillery preparation and the speed of the tanks' and airplanes' thrusts.

Real Battle On Oder

Asked how Berlin's defense compared with those of Moscow, Marshal Zhukov, known throughout the Soviet Union as the defender of the capital, replied.

"No comparison. The Germans were beaten on the Oder. That's where they met their end. That's where the real battle took place. While with us, the battle only began at the gates of Moscow.

"Moscow's defense was good and strong and the morale high. So we were able to switch to the offensive, which was part of our plan."

Zhukov waved off a question about Russian strategy:

"I don't want to go into this question, but I can say its force is understood, and in operations it has proven better than the Germans'."

Asked by correspondents about his military experience in the Far East, Zhukov replied:

"I never operated in the Far East. I was stationed in Outer Mongolia and took part in the Battle of Khalkin-Gol (in 1939). But this was only an operation on a local scale. The battle was of interest only as a tactical battle. It lasted ten days and ended in the complete rout of the Japanese 6th Army, which was surrounded and wiped out."

Open Trials Favored

As a commander who had fought both the Japanese and the Germans, Zhukov was asked to compare the two.

"The German was very well equipped technically, and well versed in handling his arms," Zhukov replied. "The Japs, at the time I fought them, did not have this technical equipment, but the Jap soldier is stubborn and fights with tenacity. As the situation has changed, it is more difficult to comment on him."

Zhukov said that Russian preparations for German war criminal trials already were under way.

"We are not on the side of those who want to postpone such trials," he declared. "Of course we will conduct them with thorough investigation and thorough evidence."

Questioned whether the war criminal trials would be open to the press, he said:

"It is hard to say at present. I am in favor of open trials by the Allies and the Russians."

A deputy peoples' commissar for foreign affairs added:

"From my own personal experience, I believe the Russian people prefer open trials."

Zhukov said he was in full agreement with the Crimea Conference decision on economic disarmament of Germany.

Russians Permit Anti-Nazi Groups

New York, June 10 (AP)—The Berlin radio broadcast on Sunday an order by Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov permitting Germans to organize under Soviet guidance, anti-Nazi political parties and free trade unions in Russian-occupied Germany.

The order, recorded by the FCC, said the Russians will permit "unhampered activities of anti-Fascist parties which aim at the final extermination of the Hitlerite regime and the creation of a basis of democracy and civil liberties in Germany, and development of independent activities of the anti-Nazi population in every respect."

The order declared that the trade unions, organizations and societies "are to be granted the right of concluding collective agreements with employers, as well as to create friendly societies and other institutions for mutual assistance, as well as schools and other educational institutions."

ALLIES TEACH NAZIS LESSON

Non-Fraternization To Stay Until Nazism Is Wiped Out

CHamberlain

Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters, Germany, June 10 (AP)—Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery held out hope to the Germans tonight that the policy of nonfraternization can be modified when the last vestiges of nazism have been wiped out, but said it must continue for the present to bring home to the Germans their war guilt and to avert the danger of a third World War.

The commander of the British Zone of Occupation in the Reich in a message over the Hamburg radio, said the nonfraternization was being enforced to teach "an ultimate and final lesson."

Soldiers Follow Orders

In simple, forthright language the British commander said:

"Probably you have wondered why our soldiers have not been more friendly with you, and ignore you when you say good morning on the street, and why they do not play with your children.

"Our soldiers act according to orders given them.

"You do not like this attitude. Our soldiers do not like it, either.

"We are naturally friendly, easy-going people, but the order was a necessity and I tell you why.

"In the First World War, begun by Germany, your *Wehrmacht* was beaten in the field. Your generals surrendered and in the peace Treaty of Versailles your leaders admitted Germany bore the guilt for that war.

Nazis Spread Fairy Tale

"The capitulation took place in France, and the military operations did not take place on German soil. Your cities never were destroyed as were those in France and Belgium. Your armies marched home in good order.

"At home your leaders spread the fairy tale that your army had never been defeated. Later on they refused to keep the peace treaty.

"They assured you Germany bore no guilt, nor had been defeated. Since you never experienced war at home, many of you believed this.

"Once your leaders again propagated war, you acclaimed them, and once again after years of destruction and misery your armies have been beaten. This time the Allies are determined to teach you an ultimate and final lesson.

"Not only by the fact you had been beaten—that you will have found out—but to bring home to you that you are guilty of this new aggression. If this is not made clear to you and your children you might again throw us into a third World War.

Nazi Heads Hide Picture

"During the war your leaders hid from you the picture of Germany obvious to everyone beyond Germany.

"Many of you seem to have believed that as soon as the war was over you could again be friendly with our soldiers as if nothing had happened.

"Too much has happened, however.

"Our soldiers have seen how many friends were shot, how many women and children were starved for hunger. They have seen terrible things in countries where your leaders waged war. You think you are not responsible for these things.

Way To Prevent War

"However, it is the German people who brought forth these leaders. As long as your leaders were successful you were jubilant, you laughed.

"These are our orders and this has been done to preserve your children and the entire world from another such war.

"It will not be so forever.

"We are Christian people, ready to forgive, and we easily laugh and are ready to be friendly.

"It is our aim to destroy completely the National Socialist system.

"It is too early to be sure of having achieved this aim.

"If your children are old enough you must read it (this message) to them and you should look to it that they understand it. Explain to them why it is that the English soldiers ignore them."

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3 Germans Beheaded For Concealing Arms

TWENTY - FIRST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, June 10 (AP).—Three German soldiers have been decapitated by a German executioner for concealing pistols after they had been disarmed under terms of surrender, it was announced officially tonight.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery signed the execution warrants. The executioner, Friedrich Hehr, of Hannover, has been an official German executioner since 1912 and will serve in that capacity in the British occupied area of Germany.

'HAW-HAW' FLIES HOME

LUENEBURG, Germany, June 10.—(AP) William Joyce, renegade Briton who was the Nazi propagandist "Lord Haw Haw," today was put aboard a plane under heavy guard enroute to the British military prison at Brussels, where his wife also is held.

The British Home Office has not yet announced what specific charges may be lodged against Joyce.

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Prickett Heads 10th Armored

WITH THE 7TH ARMY, Germany, June 9 (AP).—Major General Fay B. Prickett, of Hutchinson, Kan., has been made commander of the 10th Armored Division, it was announced today.

JUNGLE RESCUE PLANS ARE NEAR STARTING STAGE

By RALPH MORTON

HOLLANDIA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, June 10.—(AP) The first tedious phase of the projected air rescue in the "hidden valley of Shangri-La" is expected to get under way at any moment.

It entails a 10-mile trek by a WAC an Army officer and a non-com—survivors of a plane crash May 13 which killed 20 other Army sightseers — through dense

jungle growth from a mountain saddle to the valley floor.

The trip from the saddle, where the trio has been staying since the crash, to the valley, where a glider landing field is being built by paratroopers, will require at least five days.

Then ski-equipped gliders, already arrived at Hollandia, 150 miles northeast of Shangri-La, will be flown in a daring experiment behind planes over mountains rising up to 15,000 feet and landed on the strip. The three plane crash survivors and the men who built the landing strip will board the gliders, which then will be yanked into the air by big Army transport planes and will be towed to a regular landing field.

WAC Cpl. Margaret Hastings, 30, of Oswego, N. Y., one of the three survivors, told me by walkie-talkie as I looked down from a plane to assure her folks at home:

"I'm okay and not to worry about me."

Sgt. Kenneth W. Decker, of Kelso, Wash., and Lt. John B. McCollom, Trenton, Mo., are the other two.

Capt. Cecil Walters, of Portland, Ore., who parachuted down with 10 Filipinos to supervise the construction of the strip and to attend the injured survivors, acknowledged there had been uneasiness at first over the natives—six foot, spear-wielding people.

But he said he felt eventually the tribesmen, who inhabit queer, walled settlements and war on each other, would become friendly enough to assist in building the glider base.

New Dutch Cabinet Expected This Week

Amsterdam, June 10 (AP)—A new Dutch Cabinet, with Prof. W. H. O. Schermerhorn as Premier, to succeed Pieter S. Gerbrandy, is expected by well-informed sources to be formed within a week.

Schermerhorn, prominent in the Dutch underground during the Nazi occupation, was one of two men commissioned by Queen Wilhelmina to organize the Government after Gerbrandy's resignation several weeks ago. The other was W. Drees, a Social Democrat, who during the occupation maintained contact between the old political parties.

Gerbrandy is expected to be named minister without portfolio charged with directing the Dutch in the war against Japan, and with maintaining contact with other Allied nations.

Eelco N. Van Kleffens is regarded as almost certain to be retained as Foreign Minister.

Communists Not Functioning

BERLIN, June 10 (AP).—Colonel General Nikolai Bezarin, Russian commandant of Berlin, said today that the Communist party as such is not functioning among the Germans in this city.

Ribbentrop MayHaveGot Plane

STOCKHOLM, June 10 (AP).—The Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said today Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop may have escaped in a captured American plane to some point outside Germany not long before the fall of Berlin. Quoting Swedish legation personnel recently returned from Berlin via Moscow, the bureau said the plane was one which had landed near Berlin and later repaired and equipped for a long trip.

American Gift Of Hospital

Moscow, June 10 (AP)—Tass reported from Minsk today the delivery there of a fully equipped, 500-bed hospital as a gift of the American Red Cross.

Poles To Be Repatriated

Moscow, June 10 (AP)—The Polish press agency reported from Mossaw today that the Polish provisional government and commanders of Allied armies in Germany have agreed to repatriate Poles directly from Germany to Poland.

Tulips For Gratitude

The Hague, June 10 (AP)—Holland, stripped by the Germans of most resources suitable for national gifts, may place tulip fields in Allied capital to express her gratitude for liberation, the Dutch news agency Aneta said today.

Party Asks Leopold Abdication

New York, June 10 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation said today in a broadcast monitored by NBC and CBS that the Socialist party in Belgium has passed a resolution demanding the abdication of King Leopold III.

TWO QUISLING AIDES HELD

Neither Offers Any Denial to Charges of High Treason

OSLO, Norway, June 10 (AP)—Two more henchmen of Vidkun Quisling were charged with high treason at a hearing today.

They were Orvar Seather, who was civil and military administrator of the National Samling party, and Carl Ludvig Stephanson, former assistant police chief of the Greater Oslo area. Neither refuted the treason charges, but Stephanson pleaded innocent to additional accusations of murder.

POPE SAYS CATHOLICS MUST STAND BY FAITH

ROME, June 10.—(AP) Pope Pius XII, addressing more than 6,000 members of youth groups of the Rome Catholic Action in a special audience today at the Vatican, urged them to combat any social or political doctrines which are contrary to Church teachings.

He said some modern governmental ideologies tend to substitute their faith for that of the Church and declared Catholics cannot compromise on any doctrine "be it social or political."

The Pope was acclaimed as he entered the Hall of Benedictions through an aisle flanked by Catholic Action members, Boy Scouts and Swiss guards. He declared Catholicism needs "strong faith and abiding men at the present moment when action above all is necessary."

He also denounced the morals of Rome, saying there are two Romes; "one Christian, the other pagan" the latter feeding on immoral shows, books, magazines and films.

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HONOR GREEK MARTYRS

ATHENS, June 10.—(AP) In the ruins of Distomo, 80 miles northwest of Athens, Greeks held memorial services today for 229 men, women and children slain when the Germans razed the picturesque village just a year ago.

Greek Minister of the Interior Constantine Trastos and Lincoln MacVeagh, American minister to Greece, headed a group of civil and military authorities who attended the ceremonies marking the anniversary of the village's martyrdom.

TROOPS MOVE FROM TRIESTE

Dispute Seems To Have Been Settled Amicably

Trieste, June 10 (AP)—Yugoslav troops began moving out of Trieste and dismantling their military establishments here today and the first major international postwar dispute appeared to have been settled amicably.

A conference between Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Mediterranean commander, and Marshal Tito was awaited to reach final agreement on the boundary line which will separate Yugoslav and western Allied occupation areas in the disputed Venezia Giulia area.

The Yugoslav Political Administration, in one of its last acts following the agreement by which Tito's forces agreed to withdraw eastward, announced confiscation of the equipment of Stefani, former Italian news agency charged with Fascist connections.

Tito's Forces Move East

It was believed several days would be required for Yugoslav troops to move back to their new positions.

A long motorized column of Marshal Tito's forces entered Trieste today on the way eastward from positions in the Isonzo River area and many more were gathering with full packs near the Trieste railway station. Many Yugoslav sentry posts were unmanned and most troops apparently had been called into their barracks.

At Monfalcone, where there had been a heavy concentration of Marshal Tito's forces, transport was being drawn up in the area of the main barracks and troops were being marched to assembly points.

At one time the Yugoslavs were reported to have had 60,000 troops in the Trieste-Gorizia area, which Tito had occupied despite demands from the western Allies that he withdraw pending a peace conference settlement of the Yugoslav-Italian boundary. About 10,000 troops were reported in Trieste itself. The Gorizia area now is occupied by the American 91st Division.

Residents of Trieste, who in 30 years have seen the troops of Austria, Mussolini, Hitler, Britain, America and Marshal Tito move into the city, watched the Yugoslav withdrawal calmly.

Mine Clearing A Big Task

Allied Military Government officials were ready to take over the administration of the city of some 250,000, and it was expected that great quantities of foods would be brought in quickly to relieve shortages.

Representatives of the United States War Food Administration have arrived to supervise the supply work. The port's capacity at present is about 2,500 tons daily, but this is expected to increase rapidly.

One question to be solved is that of the Iatlian Garibaldi Division, which fought with the Partisans in Yugoslavia and which now is in Italy. It is believed many of its members will not wish to return to Yugoslavia. If they remain in this area they will be subject to disarmament.

[Italian Foreign Minister Alcide de Gasperi said in Rome that Italy was apprehensive about the Venezia Giula agreement and indicated that he felt that Russia had influenced Britain and the United States to compromise with Yugoslavia. "We have no direct information on the attitude of Russian diplomacy, but it is to be assumed that it acted in a conciliatory sense in the present agreement," he said.]

CHINESE STORMING LIUCHOW OUTSKIRTS

Win Ishan, Bastion for Former U. S. Air Base—Seize Port, Virtually Clearing Fukien

CHUNGKING, China, Monday, June 11 (AP)—Strong Chinese assault forces, in sudden thrusts which collapsed Japanese resistance, broke through the outer defenses of the former United States airbase city of Liuchow last night after having captured the south China rail hub's bastion of Ishan, a Chinese communiqué said today.

The High Command, in a special announcement, said that Chinese troops captured Ishan, forty-three miles west of Liuchow, at 6 o'clock last night. At the same time shock units filtered "through the outer defenses of Liuchow and are engaging the enemy," the communiqué added. The direction of the thrust against Liuchow was not revealed.

Chinese headquarters reported that its troops had captured the port of Futing, on China's east coast 450 miles west of Okinawa, in the second of four important victories paving the way for a possible American invasion of the Asiatic mainland.

Chinese Seize Lungchow

In two other successes, Chinese forces seized the highway stronghold of Lungchow, 12 miles from Indo-China, from Japanese troops retiring from South China, and smashed within 25 miles of the former U. S. air base at Kweilin, 350 miles southeast of Chungking.

A Chinese communique also disclosed tnat Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's veteran fighters were within 14 miles of splitting the Japanese rail corridor linking Kweilin with imperiled Liuchow, 90 miles southwest.

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In swift advances along China's east coast 150 miles northwest of Formosa, Chinese assault forces stormed into Futing, a small port in Fukien province, Thursday, after having pushed 100 miles northeast from liberated Foochow.

The Japanese fell back northward from Futing into Chekiang province and apparently were headed of the big former treaty port of Wenchow, 55 miles to the north.

By the capture of Futing, the Chinese cleared all coastal Fukien province with the exception of a pocket around the port of Amoy, 140 miles due west of Formosa.

Meanwhile, the Chinese High command said that Chinese regulars, supported by local militia, Friday captured Lungchow at the south end of the enemy's shattered overland corridor that once ran from Korea to Indo-China and Singapore.

Enemy Retreats

Enemy remnants were retreating 12 miles southward toward Pingsiang, last Chinese highway town before the Japanese-occupied French colony, and 90 miles northeast of Hanoi, the Indo-Chinese capital.

Other Chinese striking elements moved swiftly forward from captured Szelo, 110 miles northeast of Hanoi, and reached the outskirts of Mingkiang. They immediately laid siege to this town, 25 miles from the Indo-China frontier.

The Chinese have torn a 200-mile breach in Japan's land bridge to southeast Asia. The gap extends from Lungchow northeast to Tatang, 21 miles southeast of the big railroad junction of Liuchow, the largest communications center in Kwangsi province.

North northwest of Liuchow, however, Chinese soldiers reached a point 38 miles from the city by fighting to an area 12 miles south of captured Jungkisien.

In a wide outflanking movement north of Liuchow, other Chinese spearheads were attempting to isolate Liuchow from Kweilin and were reported striking toward Yungning, 30 miles southeast of Kweilin and only 14 miles from the vital Japanese-held railroad and highway linking the two strategic cities.

A few miles to the north, another Chinese column, striking into the west flank of the Liuchow-Kweilin corridor, Saturday captured Paishou, 25 miles west of Kweilin. The capture of Paishou posed a distinct threat to Kweilin, whose loss by the Japanese would sever the escape route from Liuchow northeastward to the great rail city of Hengyang.

A swaying struggle still raged 43 miles west of Liuchow, where the Chinese launched an assault to take Ishan, but suffered "heavy casualties" as a result of a stubborn Japanese defense of the bastion.

The Japanese meanwhile were taking measures apparently designed to strengthen their north-south corridor across China from Hankow to Canton and build up a strong wall that would prevent troops from free China smashing eastward to support any seaborne invasion of the Chinese mainland.

Strengthening their positions on the east flank of this corridor, Japanese columns which struck eastward from Kukong on the Canton-Hankow railroad crossed the Kwangtung-Kiangsi border into Kiangsi and reached a point 15 miles south of Kiennan. Kiennan is 160 miles north of Hong Kong.

Another Japanese column which pushed northward along the Tsungfa-Yungyun highway headed toward Sinfeng, Kiangsi province, objective 200 miles northeast of Hongkong, while another enemy column from Nanking struck 25 miles southward and entered Sinfeng where bitter street fighting was in progress.

Another move to safeguard the Hankow-Canton railroad, Japanese forces who recently captured Hoyun, in Kwangtung province 105 miles east northeast of Canton, advanced 10 miles northward.

Throughout China, close support was given to Chinese ground forces by American and Chinese airmen. Especially heavy blows were struck by U. S. 14th Air Force and Chinese fighter-bombers against shipping and rail communications along the Yangtze river, with the port of Ichang, 300 miles east of Chungking, taking a heavy drubbing.

3 BURMA VILLAGES SEIZED

British Press Mop-Up in Pegu Hills—RAF Strafes Japanese

CALCUTTA, India, June 10 (AP)—British and Indian troops, cleaning out Japanese resistance nests in South Burma, have captured three villages in the Pegu hills area between the Irrawaddy River and the Rangoon-Mandalay railroad, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

Eighty-five miles north-northwest of Rangoon, British Fourteenth Army troops captured Tanbingon, in the Pegu foothills twen-

ty-eight miles northeast of Letpadan. Fifty-nine Japanese dead were counted in the village.

Forty miles north of Rangoon, Indian troops took two villages near Paunggyi, which is twenty miles west of the rail town of Pegu. Stiff Japanese opposition was encountered, but the villages were seized after an air and artillery bombardment.

In a fourth village near Bilin, Royal Air Force Spitfires strafed the Japanese garrison.

Gandhi Doubts Victory Is Triumph Of Truth

Bombay, June 10 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi said today that he could not become enthusiastic over the Allied victory in Europe as a triumph of truth over falsehood but said a victory for the Axis would have been far worse.

The Indian leader, addressing a volunteer organization near Poona, asserted that if India could win self-government through truth and non-violence he would be able to bring deliverance to all other oppressed nations.

BORNEO IS INVADED, SAY AUSTRALIANS

Their Troops Have Landed in British North Area, Says Deputy Premier Chifley

CANBERRA, Monday, June 11 (AP)—Acting Prime Minister J. B. Chifley announced today that troops of the Australian Ninth Division had made a new landing on Japanese-occupied territory in British Borneo.

The exact point where the operation was carried out was not disclosed.

[Mr. Chifley said details of the invasion could come only from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, according to an Australian radio broadcast as quoted by the Blue Network. General MacArthur's Monday communiqué did not mention a landing.

[The Tokyo radio reported Saturday that Allied troops had invaded Labuan Island, at the mouth of Brunei Bay on the northwest coast of Borneo, under cover of a heavy naval bombard-

New Zealand Soldiers To Receive War Bonus

Wellington, New Zealand, June 10 (AP)—Acting Premier Walter Nash announced today that a war bonus of 75 shillings a month will be paid to members of the New Zealand armed forces for overseas service and a bonus of 20 shillings a month for service in New Zealand.

Gratuities also will be paid to dependents of those who lost their lives in war service.

200 Superforts Attack Tokyo And Yokohama Factory Districts

GUAM, Monday, June 11.—(AP) Nearly 200 Superfortresses loosed high explosive bombs yesterday on five factory and military targets in the Tokyo and Yokohama areas, subjecting Japan to its fourth straight day of pounding by B-29s, carrier planes and Army Mustangs.

It was the worst weekend of the war for Japan, where, Tokyo admits, one of every 15 residents has been burned out of or blown from his home by air raids.

The rain of aerial blows dealt by the Army and Navy warplane teams ranged all the way from industrial Sukagawa, 115 miles northeast of Tokyo, to Kanoya Naval air base on Kyushu, 600 miles southwest of the enemy capital.

Army And Navy Craft

In all, six and possibly seven types of American aircraft were used in the four days of unrelenting attacks. These were the Army's giant B-29 bombers, P-51 Mustang and P-47 Thunderbolt fighters, and the Navy's Hellcat and Corsair fighters and Helldiver bombers. Navy Avenger torpedo planes also may have been sent over Kyushu with bombs.

Army Liberators soon will be joining the assault, Tokyo radio predicted today as it broadcast an unconfirmed report that B-24's already are based on Okinawa.

Thunderbolts ranged over Kyushu yesterday, destroying seventeen Japanese aircraft.

fortresses attacked yesterday from medium altitude, bombing visually at some points but forced to use precision instruments at others because of bad weather.

The 20th Airforce in Washington said in a communique that results of the Tokyo area raid were good. One plane was reported missing from that attack.

The Japanese agency, Domei, said the giant bombers numbered about 250 and that they roared over in two waves, then split into several formations.

Targets Listed

Their high explosives were showered on these prime targets:

1—Hitachi Aircraft Co. plant at Chiba, 20 miles southeast of Tokyo.

2—The Japan Aircraft Co. Tomioka plant, five miles south of Yokohama.

3—An army air depot, 24 miles west of Tokyo.

4—Hitachi Aircraft Co. engineering works at Sukagawa, 115 miles northeast of Tokyo.

5—Kasimagaura seaplane base on Kasimaga lake, 35 miles northeast of Tokyo.

B-29s hitting the first three of these targets were escorted by 100 Iwo island-based Mustang fighters.

Tokyo radio said other B-29s mined the Kanmon strait, western entrance to Japan's inland sea, and that 30 or 40 small American planes attacked targets on Kyushu.

The 21st Bomber command, awaiting reconnaissance photos before assessing results of yesterday's demolition raids, reported Saturday's attacks heavily damaged the Kawanishi Aircraft company's Naruo plant and the Aichi Aircraft works' Atsuta plant.

Hit Kyushu Airfields

Adm. William F. Halsey, Jr's Third Fleet Carrier planes made their third attack in eight days on Southern Kyushu airfields. They destroyed 30 enemy planes at Kanoya naval air base and bombed and strafed radio installations, hangars, barracks and a naval pilot training center. Four American planes were lost, but all pilots were rescued.

Halsey's fliers raided five southern Kyushu airfields June 2 and 3, destroying 36 Japanese planes and attacking ground installations.

All are fields from which the enemy has launched or staged suicide aerial attacks on American shipping off Okinawa.

Japanese kamikaze pilots attacked Friday at a cost of 12 aircraft downed. Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said they did no damage to American shipping.

The Army Mustangs made a 1,500-mile round trip from Iwo Jima Saturday and attacked Kagamigahara airfield, 13 miles north of Nagoya, with rockets and machine-gun bullets. They damaged runways, an army pilot training center, barracks and installations and heavily strafed a cargo vessel offshore. They destroyed six enemy planes.

This week-end activity was piled upon a 450-Superfortress demolition and incendiary attack which fired a large section of Osaka and damaged that city's war-vital arsenal on Thursday.

The Aichi Aircraft works' Atsuta plant in Nagoya suffered heavily. Approximately 264,000 square feet was destroyed or damaged, raising the total damaged area at this previously bombed plant to 1,409,000 square feet. One section was 96 percent destroyed or damaged.

Three buildings of the Sumiomo light metal plant were damaged heavily by bombs dropped near the Atsuta section of Nagoya.

The Kawasaki aircraft plant at Akashi escaped with minor damage, because clouds hid the target when the B-29s were over. However, bombs intended for Kawasaki's plant devastated an industrial area southeast of it.

Radio Tokyo gave the figures on homeless Nipponese, reporting that 4,930,000 of its 72,000,000 home island residents had been bombed and burned out.

That huge number of homeless is equal to the combined population of metropolitan Chicago (4,499,126 in 1940) and Kansas City, Mo., (400,000 plus).

Stilwell Says War In Pacif Could Last 2 Years

Okinawa, June 7 (AP—Delayed). Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell said today it "is quite possible that we will have to fight in Manchuria" even should the Japanese home islands fall first. He predicted the Pacific war easily could last at least two years longer.

In his first interview on his inspection tour of Pacific troops, the commanding general of army ground forces told war correspondents that many people in the United States believe the Nipponese can be bombed out of the war but "personally I believe it will require ground action in addition to anything done by bombings.

"I don't see any reason to expect a crackup of the Japanese," he said with the characteristic smile and twinkle in his eyes which gained him the name "Vinegar Joe" when he was commanding general of the China-Burma-India theater.

Philippines Also Visited

"I cannot see how, when they are so tenacious individually, we can expect their mass morale to crack."

Stilwell, who has been living on the front since he came here several days ago for a first-hand look at the troops he was charged with training, said he had "seen nothing here that would call for a change."

He also visited the Philippines, where he watched the 6th Army in action.

The General expressed the opinion that the proper basic training, replacements could master cave, tomb and other purely Japanese style fighting in short time. The redeployment plan for soldiers in Europe to the Pacific does not call for extensive training in the states.

Broadcasts Brushed Aside

While the Okinawa battlefront reminded him of the battle fields of France in the last war, he added: "I don't believe the Germans showed as much tenacity in the last war or in this one as the Japs."

Stilwell brushed aside Tokyo radio broadcasts which called Okinawa the decisive battle of the Pacific by recalling that they said the same thing about Leyte.

He emphasized that the Japanese, by purely defensive methods of fighting from caves and entrenchments, could not win but they could "exact a price in time and casualties ... at that is all."

Stilwell called the Okinawa campaign "a helluva tough fight. You can tell that by looking at the ground over which it has been fought."

Although a lot of Americans seem to think the war will soon be over he did not believe there would be a letdown in war production.

"After all the American people are pretty sensible and they'll see that we get what we need."

Sees No Defeatist Attitude

He saw no defeatist attitude in the Japanese suicide tactics but rather an Oriental thinking "of using any method thought to be effective."

Stilwell said the Army is getting the best soldier material to be found any place in the world and "it's our fault if we don't train them properly."

Answering a question as to whether the Japanese had made the best use of their advantages on Okinawa, Stilwell declared Japanese generalship had not been brilliant but he did not know what the enemy command's orders might have been.

The Japanese might have made a better use of mobile defense he believes, but if their orders were to fight a delaying action, they had played their game correctly.

"Of course each weapon is designed for a certain purpose and to operate within a certain scale of conditions. Sometimes you have to sacrifice armor to gain mobility."

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Black Widow Plane Saves Iwo From Derelict B-29

Headquarters 7th Fighter Command, Iwo Jima, June 10 (AP)—A P-61 Black Widow night fighter fought and won a strange air battle against a derelict American Superfortress which threatened this island base with disaster.

Details of the fight, which saw the P-61 pursue and down the Superfortress which was careening crewless and with a full load of bombs over this base after receiving an ack-ack hit during a raid on Osaka, were revealed by the 7th Fighter Command today.

Thousands Watch Chase

Thousands of men on Iwo watched the Black Widow go after the B-29. Had the big bomber eluded the fighter and crashed on Iwo, some of these men surely would have lost their lives, a headquarters spokesman said.

Over Osaka the B-29 took a direct flak hit just as it was ready to release its bombs. The shell tore a 3-foot hole through the pilot's compartment, killing the plane's commander. Bomb bay doors were jammed shut and could not be opened again. A stunned and bleeding copilot faced the terrific job of flying a hopelessly crippled plane back to a friendly base.

Left far behind by other planes in the formation, and with all radio equipment useless, the Superfortress staggered along toward Iwo.

It was still miles from its goal when the Black Widow on routine patrol flight sighted the bomber and saw that it was in trouble. In the fighter plane Lieut. Arthur C. Shepherd, of Seattle, and Lieut. Arvid Shulenburger, of Washington, S.D., sent a radio warning to other aircraft to beware of the damaged Superfortress and then undertook to lead the sky giant to Iwo.

Flying close to the B-29 the Black Widow crew could see that the big ship was too badly damaged to attempt a landing and that the crew was preparing to bail out.

Pursued On Ghost Ride

Finally over Iwo the copilot ordered the crew to "hit the silk." Eight crewmen leaped on the first run over the island. Then the copilot swung back, set the automatic pilot and he and the remaining crewmen jumped to safety.

Empty except for its dead

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ing bomb load and the body of its commander, the big plane started its wild "ghost" ride, pursued by the Black Widow, intent on shooting it down over the water.

"As soon as we cleared the island we started shooting with all eight guns," said Lieutenant Shepherd. "Our first bursts went into the left outside engine which began to smoke and then flame. But the bomber continued to fly.

"The loss of an engine swung it in another orbit back toward Iwo. We held our fire until it had swung clear of the island again. Then we gave it everything we had."

Watched Effect Of Shots

The Black Widow poured 456 rounds of 50-caliber machine-gun fire and 350 rounds of 20-mm. cannon shells into the staggering Superfortress.

"We could see the bullets stitching the left wing from tip to fuselage," Shepherd added. "Then fire raced back to the tail. The 50s made neat small holes and the 20s tore chunks out of the plane as they went through.

"We were flying close enough to see where practically every round was hitting and wondered how long the big bomber could keep taking it. Finally, just as it began to seem as if the plane would keep flying forever, it headed downward and plunged into the sea."

Dogs Save Many Marines

OKINAWA, June 10 (AP)—The Marine Fourth War Dog Platoon under Lieut. Allen W. Crankshaw of Lyndhurst, N. J., works on the principle that one of the best ways to flush a Japanese from a cave is to set a dog on him . . . and using that method has saved many American lives and accounted for many Japanese deaths.

30.24-27453

MacArthur Honorary Philippine Citizen

Manila, June 10 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur was given an honorary citizenship of the Philippines Commonwealth in a joint resolution conveying gratitude to the United States for the liberation of their country from the Japanese.

The resolution, adopted last night, conveyed "the profound gratitude of the Filipino people to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his gallant forces for the liberation of the Philippines" and "in recognition of this signal achievement and in deep appreciation of his unselfish service as defender and liberator of the Filipino people, General MacArthur is hereby declared to be an honorary citizen of the Philippines."

Marines Break Up Attack

With 10th Army Marines, Okinawa, June 10—The 7th Marine Regiment repulsed a Japanese counter attack on the outskirts of Itoman town last night after Nipponese

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

gunfire had pinned down one Marine unit for several hours and checked another unit's attempt to take a strongly defended hill.

Some Japanese air-dropped demolition supplies, intended for the last-stand defenders of Okinawa's southern tip, fell behind the lines of the 1st Marine Division.

The crated parachute loads of explosives, caps and fuses were welcomed by Major Louis G. Ditta, of Monessen, Pa., 2d Battalion executive officer, "because we were short of demolition material ourselves."

Baltimorean In Command

Second Battalion Marines, commanded by Lieut. Col. Spencer Berger, of Baltimore, occupied an elaborate seven-level underground Japanese position, which could have been strongly defended but fell easily.

The 1st Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. John J. Gormley, of Elkton Park, Md., and Washington, D.C., advancing southward on the 2d's left flank, was checked temporarily in the fight for Hill 59, just north of Tera Village.

Japanese Diet Balks at Giving Suzuki Powers

'UnexpectedHeatedDebate' Causes Day's Extension of Parliament's Session

By The Associated Press

Premier Kantaro Suzuki's request for dictatorial powers in this hour of Japan's acknowledged peril has brought on "unexpectedly heated debates" in the Japanese Diet (Parliament) and forced a one-day extension of the Diet's extraordinary session, the Japanese Domei news agency reported yesterday.

Japanese broadcasts for home consumption indicated that members of the lower house feared that by granting Suzuki the right to rule by decree they would be legislating the Diet out of existence.

Domei insisted, however, in an English-language broadcast heard by the Federal Communications Commission, that passage of the extraordinary war measures bill "is considered in Diet quarters to be fairly certain."

While the Diet, which previously has rubber-stamped anything the government asked for, wrangled, the Cabinet acted to make the eight regional governments of the home islands more independent in

(Continued on page 2, column 5)

the event of an American invasion.

Domei announced that regional administrative councils had been abolished and replaced by a "regional superintendents general system" to permit the administrators to act with full authority should their regions be isolated by invasion.

The Paris radio reported another Domei dispatch yesterday which said: "The Allies have reached their first goal. The greatest Japanese cities have been destroyed. Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe no longer exist.

"The Japanese must prepare themselves for the great battle for the existence of Japan itself. Every one must fortify his home and resist until death."

Domei said the decision to extend the session of the Diet, which originally was called to meet for two days, was taken "to permit the fullest discussion of this emergency legislation."

The Tokyo radio said two members of the lower house, Takataro Sakuda, of Hiroshima, and Tadataka Ikezaki, of Osaka, wanted to know if the emergency bill meant martial law for Japan.

"Martial law," replied General Korechika Anami, Minister of War, "would give all power to the armed forces. However, this measure will enable ministers to be independent. In an urgent case martial law may be declared."

The Tokyo radio said Suzuki entered the debate at one point, when it appeared that members were afraid they were abolishing the Diet. "The Diet members," Suzuki assured them, "will set up a committee to give advice to the government."

An editorial in the Tokyo newspaper "Yomiuri Hochi" said that complete power would be "entrusted" to the government to control and increase munitions and food production and to make defense preparations, and, therefore, it was of vital importance.

"Our land has been converted into a battlefield," the editorial declared. "The Diet must also be converted into a battlefield status."

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BIG 5 COUNT VETO CLINCHED

Committee Considering Issue Will Meet Again Today

Cornell

San Francisco, June 10 (AP)—The Big Five counter their voting control of a world security council clinched today. But first there will be more small-nation oratory in a United Nations conference committee.

The major-power strategy was to let small-nation opponents talk all they please about the Big-Five demand for supreme authority to veto individually peace-enforcement measures in the council of a new United Nations league.

When the speech-making runs out they will call for a decision. United States delegates said they had no doubt about the outcome—so did a Canadian who listened to two rounds of debate ticked off yesterday on an interpretation by Russia, Britain, China, France and the United States of their veto privilege.

Committee To Meet

The committee considering it meets again tomorrow afternoon to hear more discussion.

Last night's three-hour committee session produced no balloting. A delegate said it did turn up what amounted to a "personal feud" between Senator Tom Connally (D., Tex.) and Herbert V. Evatt, Foreign Minister of Australia.

Connally, supported by C. K. Webster, a British adviser, tried to get the committee to accept the Big-Five interpretation immediately.

Evatt objected. He was reported to have called the interpretation "obscure, uncertain and inadequate." There were complaints that the great powers had failed to answer many questions put to them by lesser countries on how the veto would operate.

Egyptian Backs Evatt

Mamdouh Bey Riaz of Egypt was reported to have sided with Evatt.

The picture of the proceedings was drawn in different words by the conference press office. It stated there had been "an eloquent appeal" for acceptance of the interpretation in "the same spirit of unity" which had "animated" the Big Five.

It said it was noted, on the other side, that delegates had a "duty to their people and to the future world organization to examine carefully the proposals laid before the committee and to make clear their exact implications."

Since "this required more time," the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

Once the veto problem is out of the way, the American delegation looks for small nations to shift their attack to methods of reviewing and amending the world organization's charter. Some have started doing that already.

Americans figure that any delegations who haven't put over their pet amendments may gang up behind attempts to make it easy to review the charter in years to come. With the rest of the big powers, they are insisting that the veto will have to apply against future amendments.

Senate Attitude Cited

The United States Senate, the delegation has said, will not ratify the charter on any other basis. It took that position when Mexico proposed that any future conference on charter revision be permitted to adopt its own rules on how amendments would become effective.

Such latitude could affect the use of American armed forces by the Security Council without this country's consent.

The delegation's military advisers estimate a third of America's post-war Navy and a "considerable part" of the regular land force might be available for international peace enforcement. The advisers are Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn and Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick.

The Security Council would be kept fully informed of the number of divisions of troops available, their location and degree of readiness. These divisions, Embick said, would be trained and officered by Americans and would be used as a unit instead of being blended into an international police force.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes dipped into conference affairs at long range. He urged in a telegram that the American delegation change its stand and, in keeping with traditional United States policy, endorse inclusion in the charter of assurances of eventual independence to all colonial peoples.

The committee already has approved a general policy statement proposing the development of "self-government" for colonial nations, and a specific section on trusteeships pledging "progressive development toward self-government or independence" to peoples under international rule.

Britain and France have opposed listing independence as a goal for colonial peoples. The American delegation has supported them.

(Continued on Page Two)

Ickes Favors Independence For Colonials

Bell

Urges U. S. Delegation to Change Stand and Write Pledge Into New Charter

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10 (AP).—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, has urged the American delegation to attempt to write into the United Nations Charter a promise of independence for all colonial peoples.

It was learned today that Mr. Ickes telegraphed a request that the delegation change the stand it previously had taken. He argued that if the Americans failed to win incorporation of the principle of independence for peoples under colonial as well as mandate administration this might be regarded as a reversal of traditional United States policies.

This issue will come before a conference committee this week when Carlos Romulo, Philippine delegate, is scheduled to renew his demand for inclusion of independence in a general policy statement that heads the trustee section of the proposed charter.

As previously approved by the committee, the section pledges member states to promote the economic and social advancement of dependent peoples, to develop "self-government in forms appropriate to the varying circumstances of each territory" and to further international peace and security.

Any change in this adopted language will require a two-thirds committee vote. With the Big Five, including the United States, standing firmly against any alteration, revision of the section is considered unlikely.

While Russia once suggested that independence be made an objective of all colonial administration, Great Britain and France have strenuously opposed any such promise.

These powers have large colonial empires. The question of independence for India has long been agitated, and France faces a similar problem in Indo-China when it is recaptured from Japan.

Despite the traditional American policy of helping colonial peoples attain independence as soon as possible, the United States delegation has felt insistence on such a position over British and French opposition might eliminate a trusteeship section from the charter altogether.

The Americans express the opinion they have gone about as far as they can under the circumstances. They obtained committee approval of another section of the agreement which deals exclusively with the advancement of peoples who subsequently might be placed under league trusteeship. At the present time, it seems sure that none of the major powers' colonies will be nominated for trusteeships.

CANADA VOTE SLATED TODAY

Many Issues In First General Election In 5 Years

Montgomery

Ottawa, June 10 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Government goes to the country on its war record and its plans for a peacetime economy tomorrow in Canada's first general election in five years.

A record 965 candidates, representing a myriad of parties, are bidding for the 245 seats in the House of Commons. The three major parties, King's Liberals, the old-line Progressive Conservatives and the new Socialist CCF, have entered 235, 204 and 205 candidates, respectively.

In general it is a three-way contest, with the CCF (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation) making its first big nation-wide election effort. The party was favored by the soldier vote in last week's Ontario provincial election, but the civilians of that traditionally conservative province gave it only one fourth of their votes and reduced its legislative strength from 34 seats to 7.

Concentrated On Attack

The CCF campaign has not heavily emphasized its Socialist program, but has concentrated on attacking both the old-line parties as reactionary and on presenting its own platform in general terms.

The Progressive Conservatives have directed their main blows against the conscription policy of the King Government, charging that the partial draft adopted for the war against Germany was inadequate, and that its plan for fighting Japan with only volunteer troops is unfair to veterans of the European conflict.

Most nonpartisan observers believe King's Liberals will win the largest number of seats, although perhaps not a majority. In the last Parliament, dissolved in April, they had 158 against 40 for the Conservatives, who were the official opposition, and 10 for the CCF.

Little Campaign Activity

There was little campaign activity in eight of the Dominion's nine provinces today, but in Quebec, where Sunday is traditionally a busy day before an election, there were scores of meetings.

French-speaking Quebec presented voters with the most baffling lists of all. The 294 candidates nominated for 65 seats in that province include 58 Liberals, 35 Bloc Populaire, 29 Progressive Conservative, 28 CCF, 42 Social Credit, 7 Labor-Progressive, and 95 others, including 72 straight independents.

Quebec, traditionally Liberal and anti-conscriptionist, fell away from its previous overwhelming support of the King Government in the conscription crisis last fall. Recently several leaders of the dissenting groups have returned to the fold and a majority of the members elected to Parliament from that province are now expected to be supporters of King.

Argentina Deports Editor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 10 (AP)—Luis Koifmann, editor of the Buenos Aires opposition weekly, The Anti-Nazi, arrived today in Montevideo and said he had been deported by the Argentine Government as an undesirable alien.

Russian-born, Señor Koifmann had lived in Argentina forty years. He became a citizen many years ago.

He said he had been told of the deportation decree yesterday after having been under arrest and in jail thirty-five days. Buenos Aires police, he said, did not tell him what charges had been made against him.

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The battles yet to come . . .

EL SALVADOR REPORTS SMASHING A NEW PLOT

SAN SALVADOR, June 10 (AP)—Anti-Government plotters used an airplane today to bomb and machinegun the National Police barracks, a communiqué said.

The plane was shot down by anti-aircraft batteries and the Government announced the plot had been frustrated.

The official bulletin attributed the outbreak to members of the Army "incited by ambitious persons intending to alter public order."

The bulletin said the plane winged low over San Salvador before dawn today and returned an hour later, bombing and strafing the police barracks. The entire crew was killed when the plane was downed near the Ilopango airdrome.

"The Government of General [Savador] Castaneda [Castró] had foreknowledge of this attempt and dictated convenient measures, thus avoiding disastrous consequences," the bulletin said. The plane crewmen were the only casualties reported.

Complete tranquillity was reported to prevail throughout the country.

PERUVIAN ELECTION IS PEACEFUL AFFAIR

LIMA, Peru, June 10. — (AP) Peruvians stood in long queues today to pick a new president in an election which moved along in an orderly fashion.

All entertainment and drinking spots were closed and the capital was quieter than usual for Sunday.

Opponents for the presidency are Gen. Floy G. Ureta, the candidate of the Conservative National Union Coalition, and Dr. Jose Luis Bustamente Rivero, supported by the National Democratic front, which includes groups ranging from conservatives to extreme leftists.

The new president will succeed Dr. Manuel Prado, who took office Dec. 8, 1939, for a six year term.

Also to be chosen were two vice presidents, 49 senators and 152 deputies. Because of a slow tabulation system, results of the election will not be known until the National Election Board meets several weeks from now.

Traffic in Argentina Shifted to Right Side

BUENOS AIRES, June 10 (AP). Argentine highway traffic shifted to the right side of the road today, leaving Uruguay the only nation in the Western Hemisphere where driving on the left still prevails.

Uniformity in traffic direction was recommended fifteen years ago by the 1930 Pan-American Union Convention because of the prospective increase in international highway travel after completion of the Pan-American Highway.

Editors Test Wartime Press F[illegible]dom

Washington, June 10 (AP)—A committee of American journalists who traveled around the world in the interest of free-flowing news reported today they found little press freedom under wartime conditions.

They said they got many pledges of postwar co-operation from foreign-government leaders but described some of those pledges as "lip service."

"It was evident," the group said, "that many governments were controlling the press politically under the guise of war security."

Sponsored By ASNE

The directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which sponsored the mission, made public the 50,000-word report of Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York *Herald Tribune* and ASNE vice president; Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, and Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia University graduate school of journalism.

The main objective of the committee on its 40,000-mile trip was to have included in forthcoming peace treaties the pledges of governments "not to censor news at the source, not to use the press as an instrument of national policy, and to permit a free flow of news in and out of signatory countries."

Forrest Headed Group

The committee, of which Forrest was chairman, reported it discovered in editors of most countries visited a real desire for more press freedom than they heretofore have enjoyed.

"Perhaps the seeds sown by your committee will grow and flourish," the report concluded.

The ASNE directors, who approved the report today, adopted a resolution supporting a proposal for a world press-freedom conference, to be held in Australia when conditions permit.

A highlight of the newsmen's journey was their visit to Moscow, where they had a frank exchange of views with top Soviet editors and Government press and information officials.

Russian editors contended their Government-directed newspapers, rather than the private publications in this country, are the real free press.

The report described a banquet at the United States Embassy at which the Soviet news chiefs welcomed the visitors and exchanged with the Americans candid views of their respective news and information objectives.

Harriman Attends

Ambassador Averell Harriman, said the report, described the United States emergence from its own "provincial and isolationist newspaper era and urged both nations' editors not to take everything in print too seriously."

Editors P. W. Pospelov of *Pravda*, organ of the Supreme Council of Soviets, and L. F. Ilyichev of *Izvestia*, paper of the Communist party, asserted, "in almost identical speeches their system was most representative of the wishes of the people and was a 'free press' because it represented only the people.

"They insisted that American papers did not always represent the wishes of the people, using the Roosevelt elections and opposition to many Roosevelt policies which had been adopted by the people as examples.

Critical Items Cited

"They also said that many of the critical items about the Soviets in the American press were revealed to be untrue, but the papers which had carried them prominently never took the trouble to admit the untruths when revealed.

"Their own articles, they said, were tested for truth and accuracy and always represented the will of the people."

In discussing the sources of information about the United States available to the Soviets, the report commented:

"Tass brings in about 13,000 words per day from America, but it is screened politically and does not give any real picture of America.

"Distorted Picture" Of U.S.

". . . in fact, one of the chief complaints we found from our diplomats and information officers was that our own news services, such as AP, UP and INS, were doing the same thing, sending out items they thought would be used and displayed, in an effort to build up their services without regard as to whether people of foreign countries were getting a picture of America and its news.

"Too often it is race riots, murders, Hollywood loves, divorces and so on, which contribute to a distorted picture of America."

The report described a dinner at which Ilya Ehrenburg, a Soviet Government essayist, demanded to know why there was not free intermarriage of races in the United States, and "would hear no other argument but that we were 'Fascist' at heart.

Fascist Future Seen

"He also said the Hearst press 'trust' was dripping 'Fascist poison' into the soul of America and that we could not escape a Fascist future.

"To all of this we replied vigorously. We learned later that the Government had reprimanded him for another extreme statement."

Among commitments to the mission's objectives, made in conversation or by letters, the report listed:

Davadas Gandhi, son of the Mahatma, who declared that the cause of press freedom was implicit in India's fight for freedom.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who promised the abolition of censorship in China after her war is won—which he predicted for the end of 1946.

Fifty French editors, led by M. Albert Bayet, hero of the underground press, who gave an "emphatic pledge of accord" for a treaty declaration of free news from all governments, and press freedom.

A "cautious commitment" from Armando Rossini, director of the Italian Government press.

"Unqualified support" from Pope Pius, whose "interest was sincere and natural."

King Farouk of Egypt, who said he believed in a free press and news flow, but whose Cabinet regularly interfered with both.

Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu of Turkey, who said in a "good-natured way" he favored freedom of the press. "We didn't believe him, but we liked him."

the report commented.

The editorial vistors made the globe-circling trip in army transport planes.

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Report on Free Press Tour

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—The text of a summary prepared by the American Society of Newspaper Editors board of directors on the report of its world news freedom committee:

A historic 50,000 words was approved and given to the world today by directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, meeting in the Hotel Statler under President John S. Knight. It is the report of three American newspaper editorial figures who, from January to April, went 40,000 miles around the world to test and discuss freedom of the press and of communications in the post-war world.

The report was filed by Wilbur Forrest, chairman, who is assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune and first vice-president of the society; Ralph McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," and Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University.

This is the first time recorded by history that such a mission was undertaken, its main objective being a pledge in the peace treaties "—of governments not to censor news at the source; not to use the press as an instrument of national policy, and to permit a free flow of news in and out of signatory countries."

Obtained Many Pledges

The three editorial writers say they did not find much press freedom under war-time conditions. They got many pledges from government leaders for post war, some of them described as "lip service," and discovered in editors of most nations a real desire for more freedom of the press than most nations have heretofore enjoyed or permitted.

Also for the first time in history three American journalists invaded Moscow and achieved with top Soviet newspaper editors and government press controllers a full and frank mutual survey of their different problems and conceptions.

This they did at two banquets and visits to the two largest Soviet daily newspaper plants and a call on Soviet communications officials.

The Russians were both extremely curious and challenging of the United States conceptions of free press. At the same time, the American envoys got from the Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs an expression of willingness to seek a common ground in the matter of freer exchange of news and more fair and adequate mutual writing and reporting.

A diplomatic ten-strike by Ambassador W. Averell Harriman is described in the report—a banquet at the United States Embassy in Moscow where, apparently for the first time, the full panoply of Soviet Russian news chiefs appeared to help welcome the visitors and to engage in extremely candid talks about their and the American press and information objectives.

Russian Editors Listed

The Russian editors at the Embassy dinner described in the report were P. W. Pospelov, of "Pravda"; N. C. Talensky, of "Red Star"; B. S. Burkov, of "Komsolnoskaya Pravda"; M. M. Barodin, of "Moscow News"; L. F. Ilyichev, of "Izvestia"; A. Danilov, of "War and the Working Class"; K. K. Olmerchenko, of "Trud"; P. G. Palgunov, of Tass service; K. E. Zinchenko, Foreign Office press chief, and U. S. Okov, of the Soviet Information Bureau. Ambassador Harriman was host.

Ambassador Harriman, said the report, sounded the keynote with a description of the United States' emergence from its own provincial and isolationist newspaper era and urged both nations' editors not to take everything in print too seriously.

"Mr. Lasovsky (L. A. Lazovsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs) replied," the report continued. "He said the chief thing the Soviet peoples and papers couldn't understand was the constant criticism of an ally by some of the American press . . . he toasted . . . the future peace of the world depending on a close alliance between Russia and the United States.

"Chairman Forrest responded first, closing with the Calvin Coolidge story of the Washington Monument at the time of a book criticizing Washington—the story closing, 'The monument is still there.'"

Russian Point of View

. . . "Editors Pospelov, of 'Pravda' (the paper of the Communist party), and Ilyichev, of 'Izvestia' (the paper of the Supreme Council of Soviets), declared in almost identical speeches their system was most representative of the wishes of the people and was a 'free press' because it represented only the people.

"They insisted American papers did not always represent the wishes of the people, using the Roosevelt elections and opposition to many Roosevelt policies which had been adopted by the people as examples.

"They also said that many of the critical items about the Soviets in the American press were revealed to be untrue, but papers which had carried them prominently never took the trouble to admit the untruths when revealed.

"Their own articles, they said, were tested for truth and accuracy and always represented the will of the people. They could not understand why American papers took so many ludicrous positions, for example, the charge that the Russians, w[illegible]g to bring up men ar[illegible]ls for the attack on Bu[illegible]ad quit fighting for pol[illegible] reasons. When the Re[illegible] Army later demonstrated th[illegible]e widely circulated charges to [illegible]e untrue, no paper came out and admitted the error.

". . . The third talk of any length was by General Talensky, of the Red Army. He praised the American Army and said the Red soldier had a great respect for the American soldier. He believed the two nations must be friends and were friends, but, as an old hunter, he knew the worst enemy a hunter had was mosquitoes. He said the Soviets sincerely wanted friendship, but it was difficult to smile and be friendly when there were so many mosquitoes about.

Can't Fathom U. S. System

"It was brought out forcefully that the Soviet newspaper men are without exception the product of the revolution or men who were in exile or under-

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ground in other countries editing clandestine papers. They don't know any other system. They can't understand the American system wherein a reader will continue to buy a paper even though he disagrees with its politics.

. . . "It is not good sense to oversimplify the Soviet with generalities. The Russians said this was the chief fault of the W. L. White book . . . We were asked if we believed it ethical and possible for him to come in classified as a military expert, stay six weeks and then go out and write more than 300 pages on Russia which would tell a true story.

"Some American officials said one of the problems in Russia had been correspondents who came with a chip on their shoulders and went about hunting up items which could be found to justify their dislikes. They dealt in irritations instead of presenting a balanced picture of Russia.

. . . "Harriman was delighted with the meeting . . . It was the first time there had been such a discussion between these editors and those of any other country. They had pledged consultation and co-operation."

Visited "Izvestia" Plant

The United States editors visited the "Izvesta" plant and news room and found it outwardly much like an American newspaper—with newsprint likewise scarce, reporters covering "runs," the papers gloating in print over scoops, each paper paying rent and amortization to the owner government. Advertising is confined to theater and amusement display, the report said.

"We stated," the report said of this visit, "the position of the American papers — that they were newspapers and not organs of a party; that advertisers did not control them and did not want to do so; that if they did they could not get away with it.' We told them the people in American were very inquisitive about their papers, who owned them and what interests there were behind them.

"We said that the test was the man with the three cents or the nickel. If he had no confidence in the paper he did not buy it.

"They had read Sinclair's 'Brass Check,' Seldes's 'Lords of the Press' and one or two other such books. They see very few American newspapers, the New York Herald Tribune and 'Times' and some of the Hearst papers be[illegible]

[illegible] their only contact.

"Tass brings in about 13,000 words a day from America, but it is screened politically and does not give any real picture of America. . . . In fact, one of the chief complaints we found from our diplomats and information officers was that our own news services, such as A. P., U. P. and I. N. S., were doing the same thing, sending out items they thought would be used and displayed in an effort to build up their services without regard to whether people of foreign countries were getting a picture of America and its news. Too often it is race riots, murders, Hollywood loves, divorces and so on which contribute to a distorted picture of America."

Kremlin Opened to Visitors

"The 'Izvestia' editors," the report said, "declared the Russian Army generals would not have United States correspondents with their forces because 'the Americans had too often broken their word about releasing news and information.'"

The Kremlin was opened to the three visitors as a special courtesy. Then they visited "Pravda," with its top circulation of 3,000,000, where the "military editor," General Galaktionov, asked them why Hanson Baldwin, of "The New York Times," had said the Reds did not have good generals and used masses of men to win by sheer weight and why Mark Sullivan, of the New York Herald Tribune, had written last October that for political reasons the Russians were not pushing their offensive in Romania. The report indicated the visitors conceded that subsequent events had proved both wrong, but declared the freedom with which they might express such opinions was fundamental with the American press freedom.

Then the Soviet editors gave the trio a dinner, at which Ilya Ehrenburg, described in the report as "essayist" for the government, demanded why Americans didn't freely marry Negroes and Jews and "would hear no other argument but that we were 'Fascist' at heart. "He also said," the report added, "the Hearst press 'trust' was dripping 'Fascist poison' into the soul of America and that we could not escape a Fascist future.

"To all this we replied vigorously. We learned later that the government had reprimanded him for another extreme statement."

How Editors Are Chosen

The Russian editor is appointed or elected by the Supreme Soviet Council, the Communist party, "labor and so on," adds the report. It quotes Vice-Commissar Lazovsky as asking whether and how all shades of opinion in newspapers could be represented in a single editors' society, how an editors' society could have a policy when "owners made the policy," and whether the society had supported the Yalta Conference. But Lazovsky finally said, "I do not see why we cannot find a common ground."

Among other foreign press and governmental leaders interviewed and heard by the American trio were these, and their commitments in conversation or letter as to free press and communications aims:

President Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia, who said his nation would "stand for and assume" freedom of public opinion, expression and press.

Davadas Gandhi, son of Mohandas K. Gandhi, who addressed a meeting to welcome the visitors to Delhi, declared the cause of press freedom implicit in India's fight for freedom and published in his "Hindustan Times" an editorial warning the United States editors against "mere lip service."

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who promised abolition of China's censorship when her war was won—which he predicted for the end of 1946.

T. V. Soong Interviewed

Premier T. V. Soong, who echoed the same promise of ending censorship.

Prime Minister Nygaardsvold, of Norway, who asserted Norway's press freedom had been constitutional since 1814 and would continue.

Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information of the United Kingdom, who, the report said, thought metropolitan editors of today were "office boys" and asserted his opinion that people were increasingly skeptical of news as printed.

Christopher Chancellor, director of Reuters, who said that service had been completely divorced from all British Foreign Office direction.

Barrington Ward, "London Times" editor, who said the British papers had "voluntarily" withheld the news of King Edward's engagement to Mrs. Wallis Simpson in order to give him opportunity to change his mind.

Colonel J. J. Astor, Viscount Rothermere and Sir Walter Leighton, London publishers, who volunteered full support of A. S. N. E. press-freedom campaign.

General Dwight Eisenhower, who declared, "Every soldier in this war has a right to expect a free press."

General George Patton, who declared, "I've always believed in the value of the fullest sort of publicity about all matters—especially controversial ones."

Fifty French Editors

Andre La Guerre, press-radio director for the French Ministry of Information, who said that "unfortunately" government loans were temporarily needed to keep the new French news service in operation. "No man works for the A. F. P.," notes the report, "until he has been investigated by the French government and has a card from the investigating commission. In this matter they hope to screen out the collaborationists."

Fifty French editors, led by M. Albert Bayet, hero of the underground press, who gave the visitors an emphatic pledge of accord for treaty declaration of free news from all governments and press freedom.

Forty-five Belgian editors, who were said to be pessimistic about the free-press ideal.

Thirty Greek editors, from whom came the first proposal to the travelers for a world-press conference.

Armando Rossini, director of the Italian government press, from whom there was a cautious commitment only.

His Holiness Pope Pius "whose interest was sincere and natural" and "who gave us his unqualified support."

"Idealistic but Impossible"

Archbishop Damaskinos, Premier of Greece, who promised complete support and asked that the American press take more interest in Greece.

King Farouk of Egypt, who said he believed in a free press and news flow, but whose Cabinet regularly interfered with both.

The late and assassinated Dr. Ahmed Mahrer Pasha, Egyptian Premier, who considered the visitors' mission "idealistic but impossible."

Sir Edward Griff, British Minister Resident of Egypt, who admitted the censorship at Cairo has been severe but believed it justified. Egyptian fright of the Russian influence was noted in the report.

Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu of Turkey, who said in a good-natured way he favored freedom of the press ("we didn't believe him, but we liked him," the report added), but whose government had just suspended three Turkish papers for political reasons.

Sir Keith Murdock and seventeen other Australian publishers and editors of newspapers and news services, who have "won, some twelve months ago, a great victory over army censorship which had reached into the political news—a magnificent victory."

The three Americans carried letters of recommendation from the late President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr., Senator Tom Connally and Representative Sol Bloom. They traveled by Army transport planes.

At Chungking Dean Ackerman conferred with the faculty of the Columbia School of Journalism and returned via the Philippines, while Forrest and McGill went by way of Australia.

General findings included these:

"It was evident . . . that many governments were controlling the press politically under the guise of war security.

"These people (in Italy and Germany) emerge today from the ruin of war knowing little or nothing of the world around them" because of the pre-war years of the controlled propagandist Nazi and Fascist press.

"Some editors abroad are under the impression that the American press is dominated by the advertiser, and that much of American thinking is directed towards undemocratic policies by so-called newspaper 'trusts' or chains."

The committee proposed support for a world press-freedom conference in Australia and recommended studying a system of bringing young foreign journalists to American papers to widen their journalistic horizon.

"Perhaps," the report concludes, "the seeds sown by your committee will grow and flourish."

The board of the editors' society adopted a resolution of support for the world press freedom conference, the time to be arranged when conditions permit, which had been proposed to the three editorial visitors by the Australian press leaders.

The board today also adopted a resolution commending Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. for his help on freedom of the press, notably at the United Nations conference in San Francisco.

The board also adopted a resolution looking with apprehension on any merger of transmission facilities which would eliminate competition. Other newspaper organizations had adopted similar sentiments as result of a proposal of two months ago by the Navy Department that all United States-operated international communication facilities be combined or jointly operated after the war.

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BOOKSHOP SHUT AS NAZI AGENCY

Treasury Bares Ownership And Dealing Since 1926

Washington, June 10 (AP)—For 93 years New Yorkers filed past the musty little bookshop of B. Westermann, in midtown Manhattan, stopping perhaps to browse over its sidewalk bookstalls, or to buy a first edition.

Now it is closed, and the Treasury today told why.

For fifteen years—since 1926—it was one of Germany's most valuable sources of United States military information, telling the Germans what kind of guns this country was making, how fast American planes would fly, how big a hole an American bomb could make in the Wilhelmstrasse.

These activities came to light in June, 1941, when the Treasury stopped out-of-the-country mailing of books and other literature. Westermann's asked special permission to continue mailings.

Treasury Investigates

The Treasury did some investigating and this was the story it unraveled:

Ernest Eisele, president of the company, was a native German and a naturalized American citizen as were three of the directors of B. Westermann, Inc. The State Department found that for years, directors and officials of B. Westermann's had been making frequent trips to Germany.

The Treasury found, too, that since 1926 the firm had lost $25,000 annually but that Eisele had received from German stockholders bonuses totaling $30,000. His explanation was that he had obtained less expensive quarters for the bookshop and the stockholders were grateful.

German Ownership Identified

It was in 1926 also, he told the Treasury, that he had joined the firm. He had been approached by a man he did not identify and asked if he would undertake the reorganization of Westermann's, which was being taken over by the Scherl Publishing Company, of Germany. Eisele said he left his job in the foreign book department of another New York store and went to Westermann's.

The Treasury uncovered the fact that the Scherl Company was controlled by Alfred Hugenberg, who had been general manager of the Krupp plants during the first World War and was Hitler's first Minister of Economics and Agriculture. Later Joseph Goebbels's propa-

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ganda agency acquired the S[illegible] interests.

Mechanical, Military Journals

Westermann's task, the Treasury said, was to send such periodicals as the *Aero Digest*, other aviation magazines, the *Coast Artillery Journal*, radio craft magazines and, in general, anything pertaining to mechanics or the military.

The separate investigation showed that between 1934 and 1940 Westermann's remitted $180,000 in cash to Germany and more than $75,000 in books.

Disposition of the Germans involved was not disclosed by the Treasury, which said their cases had been turned over to Federal enforcement authorities for action.

A Department of Justice spokesman said that Ernest Eisele and the company had been indicted in the District of Columbia last January for failure to register as alien agents.

ALLIES SINK 713 U-BOATS

Mines, Other Causes Destroy At Least 100 More

Washington, June 10 (AP)—Germany lost an average of one submarine by sinking every three days between September 3, 1939, and May 8, 1945, official records disclosed today.

A total of 713 U-boats was sunk during the war by United States, British and Allied forces during that period of roughly 68 months.

A joint announcement by the United States Navy and the British Admiralty credited 151 sinkings to United States forces and other Allied forces, except those of the British Empire, under United States control; and 462 to British Empire and other forces, except those of the United States, under British control.

In addition, at least 100 are now known to have been destroyed by mines and other causes.

U.S. Sub Sinks U-Boat

The announcement explained that in the destruction of some of the German U-boats, combined United States, British or Allied forces received joint credit, and shore-based and carrier-borne air forces co-operated, which resulted in fractional designation.

The final tabulation covered all German U-boats sunk in all waters.

The U-505, captured intact by United States forces last year, was not included in the total.

The announcement also identified as the Herring the submarine credited with the only sinking by a United States submarine of an enemy U-boat. British and British-controlled forces sank 25 U-boats in sub versus sub actions.

The Herring, the announcement related, while on patrol in the Bay of Biscay, was challenged by an unseen vessel. Commander John Corbus, Hollywood, Cal., her skipper, immediately ordered all tubes made ready and began a search for the challenger.

Truman's Reorganization Plan Faces Congress Delay

Leaders to Shelve Program Until Fall; Summer Recess Planned.

WASHINGTON, June 10 — (AP) Leaders of Congress have advised President Truman that the members are in no mood to consider his government reorganization plan before next Fall.

The information was relayed to the President, it was learned today, through Budget Director Harold Smith.

The congressmen told Smith that the members of both House and Senate propose now, tentatively, to clean up appropriations, the reciprocal trade program, Bretton Woods and some other details, then adjourn one month from today—July 10—until September.

Only some unforeseen emergency, it was said, will interrupt this program. Opposition, however, may be encountered from Representative Rankin (D-Miss), who has threatened efforts to hold Congress in session until it acts on veterans aid proposals.

Smith was quoted by members of both the House and Senate as agreeing that the reorganization proposal probably will fare better after the legislators have had some rest and their frayed tempers, noticeable in recent weeks, are soothed

As it stands now, the measure which would give the President blanket authority to revamp government agencies, perhaps abolish some, doesn't stand much of a chance.

House reaction against the President's proposal was prompt. Members there immediately suggested exemption for almost a score of government units.

Whether Mr. Truman would accept such a bridle on his idea hasn't been made plain. Some members represented the President as thinking that even a curtailed program of reorganization would be better than none at all, however.

There is some dissent in the Senate about the Summer recess. But Majority Whip Ramspeck (D-Ga) asserted that members of the House are now talking about quitting in July, regardless of what the Senate does. Representative Manasco (D-Ala) said the house can complete by June 25 all the business it has to do now.

The House hasn't been too happy about the Senate anyway, since that body refused to go along with its $2,500 expense allowance legislation.

Veterans around Congress say there is a schism between House and Senate now, wider than at any time in their memory, as a result of the diverse action on the pay boost. The Senators let the House allowance for members of that branch stand, but shied away from voting anything of the sort for themselves.

Treasury Agents Uncover Tax Chiseling in Kansas

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(AP) Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said tonight his agents have uncovered a Kansas night club-illicit liquor-gambling combination apparently garnering "lush profits" while ignoring taxes.

A Federal grand jury, he said, will be given the whole story beginning tomorrow morning at Wichita, Kansas.

The jury, Morgenthau announced in a talk over the Columbia Network, will be convened by Judge Guy T. Helvering. As former United States commissioner of internal revenue, Helvering is familiar with tax investigations.

"Our Treasury agents," Morgenthau said, "have been looking into the operations and tax liabilities of a group of persons who appear to have garnered lush profits in the war-booming state.

"They report hundreds of thousands of dollars poured by free spenders into a night club-illicit liquor-gambling combination, organized by men who appear to be lining their pockets with currency and ignoring their tax obligations.

Black Market Profits

"These reports tell of black market liquor flowing into that legally dry state at prices as high as $14 a quart, of black market meat operations, of fat profits from illegal slot machines."

Morgenthau, participating in the "We, the People" program, told of another case:

"An employe of a Minnesota ordnance company used his influence to throw purchases of certain supplies to a company in which he had 'chiseled' a half interest. He demanded 'kickbacks' amounting to several thousand dollars which he did not report as income. He has made a complete confession."

The Treasury chief said the backlog of tax evasion cases now requiring investigation is nearly 20,000, and that many more investigators are needed.

Morgenthau called upon the public to cooperate in the investigation, asserting that "every one of our 50,000,000 tax payers has a right to expect that the tax cheat shall be brought to justice,

"Each of our 85,000,000 individual bondholders has the right to expect that our system of finance be kept sound."

A large part of the new investigators, Morgenthau said, are expected to come from men who have been discharged from the fighting forces.

Veterans to Aid

Three veterans organizations have pledged support of the Treasury's drive against tax chiselers, it was announced today.

The announcement said that national officers of the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars have agreed to help recruit employes to aid the Internal Revenue bureau in checking activities of tax evaders.

The veterans will work especially, it was said, to attract returning servicemen who can qualify for the 11,000 new positions which have opened as a result of Secretary Morgenthau's antichiseler drive.

Salary scale for the new positions is $2,600 to $3,200, plus overtime, for agents; $2,000, plus overtime, for deupty collectors; $1,440 and $1,620, plus overtime, for clerical workers.

Overtime payments range from $311 to $628 a year at present rates. The announcement said that pending salary legislation could provide substantial increases over these base pay levels.

The veterans organizations will cooperate also in setting up the special training programs to help servicemen—especially those who have been disabled—to qualify for the jobs.

Agent positions require two or three years experience in accounting, auditing or investigative work. Educational credits are allowed in some instances in lieu of experience.

Deputy collector positions require two years of business experience, preferably bookkeeping or accounting, or two years of educational credits in these fields.

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'ABSENTEES' CUT VOTING POWER OF HOUSE DEMOCRATS

WASHINGTON, June 10—(AP) Congressional "absenteeism" is becoming a major headache of the Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives.

And, unless something is done about it, many membrs believe the time soon will arrive when business sessions of the House will have to be limited to three days a week—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Supposed to be enjoying their largest working majority in years, Democrats find themselves with a majority of votes but a minority of voters when the need for them arises.

The seriousness of the absentee problem was emphasized last week when the Democratic leadership unsuccessfully tried to halt a Republican drive to chop the funds of the Office of War Information.

Of the total membership of 433 (there are two vacancies), only 266 members actually voted and the Republicans chalked up a victory largely because almost 100 of the absentees were Democrats.

The 117 Republicans on hand voted solidly for the OWI cut, and were joined by 20 Democrats.

The OWI case was typical of others in recent months.

No Problem to G.O.P.

Because there seldom are any defections from their ranks, Republicans are not bothered seriously by an absentee problem. Normally they can count on almost all of their 189 votes to stand pat on a political issue. And they generally manage to be at or near their peak strength when there's a fight on hand.

With the Democratic membership of 242, it's another story. Invariably a score of more Democrats "bolt," increasing the opposition strength.

What to do about it is a problem that has Democratic leaders worried. There isn't much that can be done, they concede, except to "educate" the members on the necessity of being on hand for important votes. There have been facetious suggestions that the members be put on a "per diem" basis, receiving pay only for actual attendance.

Big Delegations Cited

This educational program, they said, will be directed in the main at the large delegations from New York and Pennsylvania, which have a total of 37 Democrats in the House. Many of them leave Washington on Thursday and don't return until the following Tuesday.

Twelve of the 15 Pennsylvania Democrats didn't vote on the OWI issue, while only seven of the Republicans failed to be recorded. Nineteen of the 22 New York Democrats and 13 of the 22 New York Republicans were listed as "not voting."

"There's the answer in a nutshell," said one Democratic lieutenant. "There were 31 of our voters from those two states absent."

To add to the problem, members from distant states, who can't get home every week-end, are complaining that the absentees are delaying Congressional progress.

A southern member complained: "Those of us who believe in staying on the job until it's done have to stick around here seven months to do four months work because the boys from the nearby states insist on going home and delaying the program."

INCOMES DROP DURING APRIL

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(AP) United States individuals received four per cent less income in April than in March, the sharpest monthly drop in six years, the Commerce department announced today.

Total income payments to individuals—including salaries, wages, dividends, and income from rents and royalties—was $13,180,000,000 for April compared with $13,686,000,000, for March.

The income of this April however was still five per cent above the $12,582,000,000 on April, 1944.

The decrease from March to April was attributed by the department to a sharp drop in income paid out of retail trade establishments and a continued decline in payrolls in manufacturing, especially in durable-goods industries engaged in principally in war production.

The April total of $13,180,000,000, the department said, was equivalent (after seasonal adjustments) to an annual income rate of $162,600,000,000 — more than double the $76,200,000,000 total for 1940 and four per cent above the all-time high of $156,800,000,000 of 1944.

Federal Postwar Cost To Be 3 Times Over

Washington, June 10 (AP)—conclusion the postwar costs the Federal Government will from two and one half to three times the 1940 figure was announced today by the Brookings Institution.

A study conducted for the institution by Lewis H. Kimmel and associates estimated that the overall expenditures for government—Federal, state and local—will be roughly double the prewar total.

Federal cash expenditures in 1949 were estimated at $22,300,000,000, while it was computed that state and local government spending will be roughly one fourth higher than the prewar total of $9,000,000,000.

OPA WILL ISSUE MEAT PRICE LISTS

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(AP) Three million leaflets listing retail price ceilings for meat in some independent stores will be distributed to shoppers throughout the country soon.

Announcing this today, Price Administrator Chester Bowles said the leaflets will provide the public with a "simple and powerful weapon to help us smash the black market in meat."

The booklets will list only the top prices which may be charged by independent stores with annual gross sales of less than $250,000. These are the highest permitted for any store.

The lower ceilings of larger dollar volume stores will not be included, an OPA spokesman explained, because independent merchants have protested they are put at a disadvantage when the two sets of ceilings are compared.

Bowles said, however, the leaflets will give housewives information on the highest prices they should pay in any case.

The leaflets will be distributed through local ration boards, retail stores and consumer organizations.

Bowles said the big majority of retailers who "are living up to their obligations under price control will welcome the appearance of these lists."

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Soldiers' Movie Favorites Are Awarded 'GI Oscars'

Wash[illegible] June 10 (AP)—Critics in khaki awarded "GI Oscars" today to the soldiers' favorite Hollywood stars.

Wounded GI's in wheelchairs on stretchers and on crutches gathered in an open-air amphitheater at Walter Reed Army Hospital to present the awards in the form of silver plaques to five prominent persons of the motion-picture world.

Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, the Army's Surgeon General, explained that the election was through a poll of soldiers in all theaters, and that the wounded at Walter Reed made the actual presentation because they were representatives of their buddies still overseas.

Wounded Read Citations

The citation accompanying each plaque was read by a wounded soldier.

Bing Crosby received his award because he "has demonstrated rare ability in creating the delivering weapons designed to eliminate the mental heaviness attendant upon GI's." His citation was read by Sergt. Lou Norolak, of Newark, N.Y., who after three years of campaigning in Africa and Italy, lost both legs in battle.

The Oscar for Rita Hayworth was awarded because her "sheer loveliness and her willingness to share that loveliness through the medium of the screen with millions of war-sick and lonely GI's has contributed immeasurably to the morale of the fighting men."

The fighting man who read her citation, Private Martin Leeds, of the Bronx, New York city, wounded in Africa, at the conclusion of his speech received a kiss from the red-haired star.

"Distinguished Herself"

Jennifer Jones has the GI Oscar to go with last year's Academy Award. Corporal Arthur Chenowetch, of Jennings, Kan., said that the actress, "by her outstanding performances, distinguished herself in the eyes of this nation and the men who are fighting for it."

Leo McCrary's award was for directing the picture "Going My Way." The citation, read by Pfc. John Goodrich, of Hanover, N.H., said that McCrary has, "through the medium of his picture, maintained in the minds of the American home front the principles for which American soldiers are fighting."

The Oscar for Eddie Bracken was because the comedian provoked "laughter from millions of GI's throughout the world when they were serving under conditions that rendered laughter almost impossible." Bracken, encountering transportation difficulties, arrived too late for the formal ceremonies.

PATTON STEALS MOVIES' SHOW

He And Doolittle Delight Los Angeles Stadium Crowd

Los Angeles, June 10 (AP)—Southern California's welcome for Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle and 47 officers and men of their European commands, marked by a ceremony witnessed by 100,000 persons last night, continued with enthusiasm today.

The feature of the final day of the official reception was an auto tour of surrounding cities and communities, and again the route of the procession was lined with cheering throngs.

Approximately 1,000,000 gave a salute to the party yesterday, and virtually every available seat was occupied in the vast coliseum last night when the city, the military and the motion-picture industry joined forces and presented a patriotic spectacle in honor of the visitors.

Hopes To Have "Monday Off"

General Patton said he "hoped the Army would let him take Monday off" to visit old friends informally here. General Doolittle was slated to proceed to Seattle for an appearance there Tuesday.

The motion-picture industry put on the show for Doolittle and Patton last night—and the generals stole it.

Before the official party arrived, various entertainers—Jimmy Durante, Jack Benny, Ella Logan, Frances Langford and others—performed. Then the searchlights turned on the tunnel entrance, an army command car appeared and the crowd went wild at the sight of Patton and Doolittle.

Pattonesque Phrases

Patton spoke at length. He delighted the crowd with his Pattonesque phrases and sobered it with: "You people must not . . . you will not . . . sell short the Air For[illegible] the ground force, the Army[illegible] Navy. You must produce the sweat and money to destroy those . . . people . . . whom modesty prevents my describing."

"This damn war is only half over," he said. "Now let's get it over by killing Japs."

Previously Mayor Fletcher Bowron had referred to the Japanese as "sons of the Mikado." Patton, seated behind the Mayor, winced and shook his head in disagreement.

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Gen. Spaatz Welcomed At Berks County Home

Air Forces Leader Greets His Mother After Four Years

BOYERTOWN, Pa., June 10 (AP).—General Carl A. Spaatz, commander of United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, came home today—home to "mom," plenty of "good old Berks County sausage" and the town which he knew as a youngster.

He swept his seventy-eight-year-old mother, Mrs. Anna Spaatz, into his arms after rushing up the steps of the little white cottage where she lives. It had been four years since he had seen her.

"You're just my baby boy, you know," she said, striving to hold back tears of joy.

More than 5,000 of the county's citizens forgot about the rain to welcome their "greatest hero." He was given a dinner at the local inn. Then he went to near-by Pottstown to attend a war bond rally, and later to Reading for another homecoming celebration.

New Plane for MacArthur

Douglas Skymaster Serves as His Mobile Headquarters

SANTA MONICA, Calif., June 10 (AP).—A Douglas C-54 transport plane now serves as mobile headquarters for General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines, the Douglas Aircraft Company announced today.

The plane, a four-engined model classified as a Skymaster, was flown out recently by Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Rhoades, personal pilot for MacArthur. It has been named Bataan, and has a cruising speed of 200 miles an hour.

The announcement said the interior had been modified to provide desk space, eating and sleeping accommodation

Patton Gives Thanks At Episcopal Service

SAN GABRIEL, Calif., June 10.—(AP) Gen. George S. Patton took time out from his enthusiastic homecoming reception to attend services this morning at the church where he was baptized as a child.

Accompanied by his wife and sister, Miss Anne Patton, the General sat in the family pew, marked by plaques in memory of his parents, in the small Episcopal church of Our Saviour.

After devotions, the General placed red roses on the graves of his parents and other relatives in a nearby cemetery.

The morning was a fulfillment of General Patton's expressed desire upon arrival last week in Boston to return to the family church and give thanks to God.

Honor Is Scheduled For Frances Perkins

Washington, June 10 (AP)—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, retiring from office after twelve years, will be honored at a dinner here June 27, David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locoomtive Engineers and Firemen, announced today.

Robertson is chairman of the sponsoring committee. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, are vice chairmen, and Representative Norton (D., N.J.), chairman of the House Committee on Labor, is secretary.

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) will be toastmaster, and the principal address will be delivered by Senator Wagner (D., N.Y.).

Hart May Quit Inquiry Post

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—Members of the House un-American Activities Committee won't be surprised if Representative Edward J. Hart, New Jersey Democrat, quits as chairman of the committee ostensibly because of ill health and other work. Representative Hart is understood to be none too enthusiastic about some contemplated committee investigations, but Administration leaders are urging him to retai the post. If he resigns, the reports are that Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, will succeed him in the chairmanship.

Ants Reveal Time In Jungle Service

Washington, June 10 (AP)—An American who fought for three years as a guerrilla in the Philippines told today of the yardstick for measuring how long a compatriot had been in the island bush warfare.

Capt. Truman Hemingway, Jr., of Shelburne, Vt., in an account of his experiences released by the Army, said the measure of an American's stay in the jungle was this:

"The first six months, if ants get in the food the American throws the food away. The second six months he picks out the ants but eats the food. The third six months he eats the food, ants and all. The fourth six months, if any ants try to escape he recaptures them and puts them back in the food where they belong."

PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER REJOINS CHURCH CHOIR

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 10.—(AP) President Truman's daughter, Margaret, slipped quietly into her usual place in the choir of the Trinity Episcopal church this morning in her first public appearance here since her father became Chief Executive.

"No, she didn't sing a solo," the Rev. H. B. Whitehead, pastor of the church said. "We're not making any fuss over her. She's just a regular member of the choir as she's always been, and we weren't surprised to see her turn up in her old place this morning."

The congregation seemed to take her appearance for granted also, as there was no stir of excitement when she appeared. She hurried away as soon as the service ended to keep a dinner engagement.

Mrs. Truman didn't accompany Margaret to church.

Sergt. Mauldin, Noted Cartoonist, Reaches U.S.

New York, June 10 (AP)—S/Sergt. William H. Mauldin, 23, Pulitzer Prizewinning war cartoonist, arrived aboard an Air Transport Command plane at LaGuardia Field today after two years' service overseas.

The cartoonist, who has 131 discharge points, said he looked forward to seeing his 22-months-old son, Bruce, for the first time. Mrs. Mauldin and the baby live in East Los Angeles, Cal.

INFLUENZA ATTACKS NAZI WAR PRISONERS

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., June 10—(AP) The Army disclosed today that a mild epidemic of "upper respiratory disease, suspected of being influenza," afflicted German prisoners of war recently.

Col. Howard S. Patterson, camp commander, said that a few cases developed beginning May 23 and the incidence of the disease increased until a peak of 43 was reached June 3.

Since then, Patterson added, there has been a "marked reduction" in the number of cases, "indicating that the outbreak has subsided."

The spokesman emphasized that there were no cases among American personnel at the post, adding that similar outbreaks have occurred in prisoner of war camps at Buckley Field and Lowery Field, Colo., and at Camp Atterbury, Ind.

NEW SUB LAUNCHED

GROTON, June 10.—(AP) The Submarine "Corporal," the 24th and last to be launched from the Electric Boat company's victory yard, a wartime facility, slid down the ways into the Thames river today. The underseas craft was sponsored by Mrs. Homer C. Wick of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Wick, whose husband, Capt. Wick, U.S.N., is now on duty at the Bureau of Navy Personnel, was accompanied here by their son, Midshipman John C. Wick of the U. S. Naval Academy.

In a ceremony preceding the launching, Rear Admiral Claude S. Gillette, U.S.N., and John J. Hopkins, a vice-president of the Electric Boat company, lauded the firm's employes for "their excellent record in sumbarine production."

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AP11 LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO REPORTED TODAY A DOMEI
[illegible] SAYING:
[illegible] CITIES HAVE REACHED THEIR FIRST GOAL. THE GREATEST JAPANESE
CITIES HAVE BEEN DES[illegible]ROYED. TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, OSAKA AND
KOBE NO LONGER EXIST.
"THE JAPANESE MUST PREPARE THEMSELVES FOR THE GREAT BATTLE FOR
THE EXISTENCE OF JAPAN ITSELF. EVERYONE MUST FORTIFY HIS HOME AND
RESIST UNTIL DEATH."
JS1113AEW

CLEAR1113AEW AP12 NEXT

TO A SOVIET CHARGE THAT 1,[illegible]USSIANS WERE BEING KEPT IN THREE CAMPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE EXISTENCE OF WHICH HAD BEEN KEPT FROM SOVIET AUTHORITIES, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THOSE CAMPS WERE UNDER AMERICAN ARMY CONTROL AND THAT THE AMERICANS HAD TOLD THE SOVIETS ALL ABOUT THEM LAST FALL.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID GOLIKOV'S CLAIM THAT 340 SOVIETS WERE BEING HELD IN ANOTHER CAMP BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES PLAINLY REFERRED "TO A GROUP OF PERSONS WHO CLAIM THEY ARE NOT SOVIET CITIZENS ON GROUNDS WHICH APPEAR TO BRITISH AUTHORITIES TO BE COMPLETELY VALID," NAMELY, THAT THEY ARE EITHER POLES, OR BALTIC NATIONALS.

THE BRITISH ALSO DENIED THAT ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA HAD BEEN PERMITTED IN A CAMP HOUSING RUSSIANS IN EGYPT. AS FOR A SOVIET CHARGE THAT RUSSIAN CITIZENS WERE KEPT UNDER GERMAN GUARDS IN NORWAY AFTER THE NAZI SURRENDER, THE STATEMENT SAID: "IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES THERE WAS REGRETTABLY NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO RETAIN THE EXISTING ORGANIZATION OF THE CAMPS FOR A FEW DAYS IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PRISONERS THEMSELVES."

JS248PEW

FDDLDN (Doone) xxx this purpose

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WITH LONDON (270)

VALLEY, WALES, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE 1,000TH BOMBER OF THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE TO LEAVE THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE UNITED STATES SPED WESTWARD TONIGHT, PILOTED BY CAPT.LEWIS C.RICE, OF ASHEVILLE,N.C.

BRIG.GEN.EARL S.HOAG, AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND EUROPEAN DIVISION COMMANDER, ANNOUNCED THAT WITH THE 1,000 PLANES WENT 17,490 AIRMEN. THE REDEPLOYMENT BEGAN MAY 20.

PLANES TAKE OFF FROM AN AIRPORT HERE NICK-NAMED "HAPPY VALLEY" BY THE AIRMEN. THE ATC UNIT HERE IS COMMANDED BY COL.JAMES COCHRAN, 3709 BEACHWOOD PLACE, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

DEPARTING PLANES USUALLY CARRY TEN CREWMEN AND TEN SOLDIER PASSENGERS.

INCOMING CREWS ARE WELCOMED AND BILLETED BY WAC.PVTS.ESTHER STEERS, OF GREENWOOD,R.I., AND IRENE CONOVER, 3064 K STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

LT.E.A.O'BRIEN,JR., AERIAL EMBARKATION OFFICER, SAID THE ONLY PROBLEM IS TO BE SURE THAT DEPARTEES TAKE ALONG ALL PERSONAL BELONGING

TAKE-OFF BRIEFINGS ARE CONDUCTED BY LTS.HARRY G.LADANYE, 823 TRAVER ST., ELIZABETH,N.J., AND R.W.BAGNARD, 507 MICHIGAN AVE., PASADENA, CALIF

SOME PASSENGERS ARE HEADED FOR CIVILIAN LIFE, WITH DEMOBILIZATION SCORES OF 85 OR MORE.

BUT ONE OF THE LAST MEN THEY SEE ON THE FLIGHT LINE IS T/SGT.GUY PERCIBALL, OF QUINCY,MASS., WHO HAS 206 (CORRECT) POINTS--BUT DOESN'T KNOW WHEN HE'LL BE DISCHARGED.

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"I'M A RADIO OPERATOR," PERCIBALL EXPLAINED, "AND IT LOOKS LIKE I WILL BE CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL. I DON'T CARE THOUGH. I MIGHT AS WELL TRY THE SUPER-HEAVIES, AS I'VE HAD 63 MISSIONS IN B-26'S AND 35 IN FORTRESSES."

PERCIBALL, WHO WAS SHOT DOWN IN FRANCE, WEARS THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, THE PURPLE HEART, AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH 17 CLUSTERS.

ROS 11PEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

PARIS, JUNE 10 --(AP)-- THE MYTHICAL VALUE OF TWO CENTS PLACED ON THE FRENCH FRANC WITH WHICH U.S. SOLDIERS HERE ARE BEING PAID WAS ATTACKED TODAY FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE DAY BY THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES WHICH DECLARED EDITORIALLY "THE ARBITRARY RATE OF EXCHANGE HAS NO REALITY OUTSIDE THE ARMY."

THE FRANC "WILL NOT BUY A SOLDIER IN FRANCE AS MUCH IN TERMS

30.24-27459

OF GOODS AND SERVICES (EXCEPT AT ARMY POST EXCHANGES) AS TWO CENTS WOULD BUY," THE EDITORIAL SAID.

THE TWO-CENT VALUE HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE FRANC SINCE AMERICAN FORCES HAVE BEEN STATIONED HERE HAS LONG BEEN A TOPIC OF DISCUSSION AMONG S WHO CAN TRADE BONA FIDE DOLLARS FOR TWO AND THREE TIMES THAT MUCH IF THEY KNOW "THE RIGHT PEOPLE."

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"BEFORE THE CURRENCY CHANGEOVER X X X AN AMERICAN DOLLAR WAS WORTH 150 FRANCS TO THE RIGHT PEOPLE," THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED. "THE RIGHT PEOPLE WERE SPECULATORS AND HOLDERS OF BOGUS FRANC NOTES AND BIG TIME BLACK MARKET OPERATORS WHO COULDN'T CHANGE THEIR OLD FRANCS WITHOUT EXPLAINING WHERE THEY GOT SO MANY OF THEM.

"SOME OF THE BROKERS ADMITTED THEY WERE NOT UNLOADING FOR THEMSELVES BUT PLANNED TO RESELL TO CLIENTS FOR AS HIGH AS 200 FRANCS ON THE DOLLAR."

ALTHOUGH SEVERAL LETTERS HAVE BEEN PRINTED ON THE MATTER AND EVERY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE HAS RECEIVED COMPLAINTS, THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THE SOLDIERS HAVE TOSSED THE FACTS ONTO THE TABLE.

RECORDS DISCLOSE THAT 83 PER CENT OF THE MONEY EARNED BY OFFICERS AND MEN IN THIS THEATER IS BEING SENT HOME FOR ALLOTMENT SAVINGS ACCOUNTS,

WAR BONDS AND INSURANCE, LEAVING 17 PER CENT FOR PERSONAL RECREATION. THIS ISN'T MUCH WHEN COGNAC SELLS FOR $1.25 A DRINK AND BLACK MARKET RESTAURANT MEALS COST FROM $10 UP.

APR-EUNSONS1910 THRU THIRD-2H-443PEW

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PARIS, JUNE 10. --(AP) -- PETER BACH, A FORMER NAZI PARTY RURAL LEADER, WAS CHARGED TODAY AT RHEINBACH, SOUTH GERMANY, WITH KILLING AN AMERICAN AVIATOR WHO PARACHUTED FROM A DISABLED PLANE NEAR PRIEST LAST AUGUST 15.

BACH WILL BE THE MAIN FOURTH MAN TO GO ON TRIAL IN THE FIRST WAR CRIMES' CASE INVOLVING GERMAN CIVILIANS. WHEN THREE OTHERS WERE TRIED 10 DAYS AGO, BACH HAD NOT BEEN CAUGHT.

THE THREE OTHERS ARE AWAITING AN ANNOUNCEME[illegible] [illegible]AIRFATE

BY LT. GEN. LEONARD T. GEROW, U.S. 15TH ARMY COMMANDER, THE FINAL REVIEWING AUTHORITY. THE VERDICT AND SENTENCE OF AN EIGHT-OFFICER COMMISSIONS WILL REMAIN SECRET UNTIL PUBLISHED BY GEROW.

LONGS 02200 APL DR 511PEW

A16 (700)

BY EDDY GILMORE

BERLIN, JUNE 10-(AP)-JUST NOW BERLIN'S 3,000,000 ARE WELL FED, BUT THE RUSSIANS ARE WARNING THEM THAT THERE IS A HARD WINTER AHEAD, WHEN FOOD WILL BE LOW AND THE PEOPLE MAY BE COLD.

COL.GEN.NIKOLAI E.

N, COMMANDANT FOR THE CITY, WAS KILLING GERMANS MAY 2 AND FEEDING THEM MAY 3. WHEN THE RUSSIANS TOOK OVER HERE THEY FOUND A DESPERATE PEOPPWE--EATING HORSES, DOGS AND CATS, TRYING TO MAKE DRINKS OUT OF GRASS.

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NOW, BEZARIN SAYS, THE POPULATION APPEARS TO BE SATISFIED WITH THE FOOD SITUATION. BUT HE IS WARNING THEM TO HELP THEMSELVES TO AVERT SUFFERING NEXT WINTER.

FOOD PRICES ARE LOW, FIXED BY THE RUSSIANS. RATIONS HAVE BEEN DIVIDED INTO FOUR CATEGORIES FOR ADULTS, VARYING WITH THE TYPE OF WORK PERFORMED, AND ONE FOR CHILDREN.

IN ORDER TO BUY THEIR FOOD BERLINERS MUST WORK AS THEY HAVE NEVER WORKED BEFORE, SAYS RUSSIAN-APPOINTED ARTHUR WERNER, A GERMAN EDUCATOR. HE ASSERTS THE AVERAGE BERLIN WORKER IS RECEIVING ABOUT 150 MARKS ($15 AT THE U.S. MILITARY EXCHANGE RATE) EVERY FOUR WEEKS, AND IF HE IS CAREFUL HE CAN PURCHASE HIS RATIONED FOOD FOR ABOUT FIVE MARKS (50 CENTS) WEEKLY.

THE BREAD RATION VARIES. IT IS 600 GRAMS (ABOUT 21 OUNCES) FOR THOSE DOING HEAVY WORK AND IN TOP FLIGHT WHITE COLLAR JOBS, AND HALF THAT AMOUNT FOR HOUSEWIVES. MEAT VARIES FROM 100 GRAMS (ABOUT 3.5 OUNCES) FOR HEAVY WORKERS TO 20 GRAMS (ABOUT SEVEN-TENTHS OF AN OUNCE) FOR HOUSEWIVES.

OTHER ITEMS ON THE DAILY RATION LIST INCLUDE POTATOES, BARLEY, FATS, AND SUGAR. ON THE MONTHLY LIST ARE ERSATZ COFFEE, REAL COFFEE, TEA AND SALT. THE LARGEST RATION OF REAL COFFEE IS 100 GRAMS AND THE SMALLEST 35 GRAMS.

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS SUPPLEMENT THE RATIONS FOR CHILDREN.

IN ADDITION, GERMAN PEASANTS ARE PERMITTED TO BRING SURPLUS FOOD INTO BERLIN AND SELL IT AT A HIGHER RATE THAN THE FIXED PRICES. RIGHT NOW THERE SEEMS TO BE A LARGE SUPPLY OF RHUBARB, AND PEOPLE ARE TRANSPORTING IT IN BIG BASKETS, BABY CARRIAGES AND LITTLE WAGONS.

SOME RESTAURANTS ARE OPEN, AND OTHERS PLAN TO RESUME BUSINESS SHORTLY. NO ALCOHOLIC DRINKS ARE BEING SOLD IN QUANTITY, BUT BEER IS EXPECTED IN A FAIR SIZED VOLUME SOON.

I HAVE TALKED TO DOZENS OF BERLINERS WITH NO RUSSIANS WITHIN SIGHT. THEY SAY THEY WOULD LIKE MORE FATS AND MORE MEATS, OF COURSE, BUT ADD THAT THEY ARE GETTING ALONG.

"STARVATION WAS PREVENTED BY OUR IMMEDIATELY HURRYING IN FOODS FROM OUTLYING DISTRICTS, FROM ACROSS GERMANY'S BORDERS AND EVEN FROM THE SOVIET UNION ITSELF," THE COMMANDANT SAID.

WERNER OBSERVED:

"WHEN BERLIN CAPITULATED THE RUSSIANS BROUGHT IN BREAD, MEAT AND FLOUR, FOR THE NAZIS TOOK ALMOST EVERYTHING--TOOK IT OR DESTROYED IT. THEY SAID TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE 'YOU HAD FOOD WHEN WE WERE HERE. YOU WILL STARVE WHEN WE'RE GONE.'

"I BELIEVE I EXPRESS THE FEELING OF MOST ALL THE PEOPLE WHEN I SAY THEY ARE NOW AS CONTENT AS A DEFEATED PEOPLE CAN BE. AT LEAST THEY KNOW THEY ARE NOT GOING TO STARVE."

THE RUSSIANS ARE EMPLOYING IN THE FOOD RATION PROGRAM MINOR FUNCTIONARIES WHO WORKED FOR THE NAZIS, "BUT WE ARE KEEPING A CLOSE EYE ON THEM," BEZARIN SAID.

OF THE GERMANS IN GENERAL BEZARIN ADDED:

"EVERY GERMAN AT HEART REMAINS A GERMAN, AND MANY OF THEM ARE CLOSE TO HITLER. HIS COHORTS ARE NOT DECEIVING US WITH THEIR PROTESTATIONS OF COLLABORATION. THE SINCERITY OF THE NAZIS IS NOT WORTH A BROKEN COIN."

IN OTHER BRANCHES OF PUBLIC LIFE THE RED ARMY IS DOING A HERCULEAN JOB IN DIRECTING THE REPAIR OF BERLIN. APPROXIMATELY 27,000 BUILDINGS AND HOUSES ARE NOW RECEIVING ELECTRICITY AND BY JUNE 20 MOST OF THE CITY WILL HAVE WATER, BEZARIN PREDICTS.

TWO NEWSPAPERS ARE FUNCTIONING--ONE PUBLISHED BY THE RED ARMY IN GERMANY AND THE OTHER BY THE GERMANS UNDER RED ARMY SUPERVISION.

AT PRESENT 200 MOVIE HOUSES ARE BEING OPERATED AND THE BERLIN THEATER OF OPERA AND BALLET IS PLANNING TO OPEN SOON, NEAR ITS OLD SITE. THE OPERA ORCHESTRA HAS ALREADY GIVEN SIX RADIO CONCERTS. CABARETS ARE SPRINGING UP EVERYWHERE.

WERNER SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE ENCOURAGING THE OPENING OF CHURCHES.

REOPENING OF SCHOOLS PRESENTS A DIFFICULT PROBLEM BECAUSE ALL THE TEXT BOOKS ARE BASED ON NAZI PROPAGANDA AND MUST BE SUPPLANTED BY NEW ONES. DESPITE THIS, THE GERMANS ARE HOPEFUL OF GETTING SCHOOLS TO FUNCTION IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

EJ&JS147PEW

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NR CX (240)

(Tucker)

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN--4TH ADD EISENHOWER (TOP AYE) XXX AIR POWER.

S/SGT.JOHN SCHWARZ, 3741 81ST ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY, SERVED ZHUKOV AT THE LUNCHEON AND SAID THE MARSHAL HAD A FIGHTING MAN'S APPETITE.

"HE CLEANED HIS PLATE," SCHWARZ SAID. "HE SEEMED TO GO FOR THOSE FISH."

PFC.JACK RICHARD, 141 EAST 45TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, SERVED THE WINE,

WHICH INCLUDED MOSELLE AND BORDEAUX AND A 1937 VINTAGE OF CHAMPAGNE. THERE WASN'T A DROP OF VODKA IN THE HOUSE.

FRANKFURT WAS BEDECKED WITH NEW RUSSIAN FLAGS, MANUFACTURED HURRIEDLY YESTERDAY BY A LOCAL SAUSAGE FACTORY.

THE ONLY CORRESPONDENT WHO WITNESSED THE PRIVATE CEREMONY IN GEN. EISENHOWER'S OFFICE WAS SGT. CHARLES N. KILEY, 195 LEXINGTON, JERSEY CITY, N.J., A STARS AND STRIPES REPORTER

A U.S. ARMY MILITARY BAND WAS FLOWN FROM MARSEILLE FOR THE OCCASION.

"GIVE THE BOYS (THE BANDSMEN) A BREAK, WILL YOU?" EISENHOWER ASKED REPORTERS. "THEY'VE COME ALL THE WAY FROM MARSEILLE FOR THIS."

THREE MEMBERS OF A NEGRO USO SINGING UNIT FROM CHICAGO WERE APPLAUDED ENTHUSIASTICALLY BY EISENHOWER, ZHUKOV AND MONTGOMERY DURING THE LUNCHEON.

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THEY WERE OLLIE CRAWFORD, 3803 PARKWAY, LEONARD CARTON, 4008 SOUTH STATE ST., AND ALFRED ELKINS, 3234 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

MONTGOMERY LEANED ACROSS THE TABLE APPARENTLY FASCINATED AS THE HOTSHOT TRIO SANG SMOKEY SONGS OF THE RIVER TOWNS.

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS HONORED BY ZHUKOV INCLUDED MAJ.GEN. RAY W. BARKER, BRIGADIERS STANLEY R. MICKELSON, A.S. NEVINS, T.J. BETTS, COL. F.A. OMANSKI, LT. COLS. E.R. LEE, L.W. CRAMER AND E.A. NORDSTRON, MAJ. LEWIS M. FOX, AND LT. D.F. WATSON (EDS: ADDRESSES UNAVAILABLE.)

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30.24-27461

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE TEXT OF REMARKS MADE TODAY BY GEN. EISENHOWER IN A TOAST TO MARSHAL ZHUKOV (550)

"I ROSE PRIMARILY TO READ A WORD OF ADMIRATION ON BEHALF OF THE ALLIED FORCES FOR MARSHAL ZHUKOV, BUT I AM GOING TO WANDER A BIT AFIELD BEFORE I ARRIVE AT MY FINAL TOAST.

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"MARSHAL ZHUKOV HAS PRAISED ME IN EXTRAVAGANT TERMS, MY JOB AND MY PERFORMANCE OF MY JOB IN THE WAR. IT SEEMS A FITTING OCCASION TO ME TO POINT OUT THAT I HAVE HAD THE ADVICE OF THE MOST SKILLFUL SOLDIERS AND DIPLOMATS THAT TWO GREAT COUNTRIES COULD PRODUCE, SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIRMEN AND DIPLOMATS.

"REALIZING THAT ONLY IN UNITY IS THERE STRENGTH, THEY HAVE SUBORDINATED THEMSELVES TO MY COMMANDS WITH PERFECT LOYALTY REGARDLESS OF THE CLAIMS ON THEM FROM WITHIN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES.

"TO THESE MEN I OWE A MEASURABLE DEBT OF GRATITUDE. THOSE PEOPLE HAVE WORKED AT MY SIDE IN ADVERSITY AND IN PROSPERITY AND HAVE NEVER ONCE DEVIATED ONE INCH FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS LAID DOWN.

"I CAN NOT NAME THEM TODAY FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THERE HAVE BEEN SO MANY THAT HAVE PERFORMED SO LOYALLY THAT IT WOULD BE AN INJUSTICE IF I NAME A SINGLE SOLDIER. BUT I KNOW THOSE MEN INTIMATELY AND I KNOW WHAT THEY WANT.

"THEY WANT PEACE.

"THEY WANT AN OPPORTUNITY FOR OUR FARMERS TO RAISE A LITTLE MORE CORN NEXT YEAR. THEY WANT AN OPPORTUNITY FOR OUR MINERS TO LIVE A LITTLE BETTER NEXT YEAR.

"ALL OF US WHO ARE RIGHT THINKING WANT THE COMMON MAN OF ALL

NATIONS TO HAVE OPPORTUNITIES THAT WE FOUGHT TO PRESERVE FOR THEM.

"THEY WANT THE OPPORTUNITIES THAT WILL LET ALL NATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN THIS WAR GO FORWARD TOGETHER TO GREATER PROSPERITY--NOT FOR US SITTING AROUND THIS TABLE--BUT FOR THE MASSES THAT WE REPRESENT.

"THAT MEANS PEACE.

"SPEAKING FOR THE ALLIED FORCES, I SAY, WE ARE GOING TO HAVE PEACE EVEN IF WE HAVE TO FIGHT FOR IT.

"ON TWO OCCASIONS NOW I HAVE HAD THE GREAT HONOR OF MEETING HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT. IT IS MY FEELING THAT IN THE BASIC DESIRES OF ALL OF US THEY ARE ONE WITH US.

"REGARDING THE METHODS BY WHICH WE ARRIVE AT THAT GOAL, THAT IS WHAT WE ARE STRUGGLING FOR.

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B36

"I CANNOT SPEAK FOR ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL, IN FACT, WHILE I AM EXPRESSING WHAT IS IN MY HEART AND MIND, I AM SPEAKING FOR NO ONE EXCEPT IKE EISENHOWER.

"BUT I BELIEVE THAT THERE IS NOT ANY SINGLE MAN AROUND THIS TABLE THAT WOULD NOT GIVE BACK ALL THE HONORS, ALL THE PUBLICITY, EVERYTHING ELSE THIS WAR HAS BROUGHT TO HIM, IF HE COULD HAVE AVOIDED THE MISERY, THE SUFFERING AND THE DEBT THAT HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE POPULATIONS BY REASON OF THIS WAR.

"YET THIS WAS A HOLY WAR. MORE THAN ANY OTHER WAR IN HISTORY THIS WAR HAS BEEN AN ARRAY OF THE FORCES OF EVIL AGAINST THOSE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS. IT HAD TO HAVE ITS LEADERS AND IT HAD TO BE WON--BUT NO MATTER WHAT THE SACRIFICE, NO MATTER WHAT THE SUFFERING OF POPULATIONS XXX NO MATTER WHAT THE COST, THE WAR HAD TO BE WON.

"TO NO ONE MAN DO THE UNITED NATIONS OWE A GREATER DEBT THAN TO MARSHAL ZHUKOV. AS OUR HONORED GUEST TODAY HE HAS COME DOWN AND VERY COURTEOUSLY CONFERRED CERTAIN HONORS OF THE SOVIET UNION UPON MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

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"BUT MARSHAL ZHUKOV, BEING A MODEST MAN, PROBABLY UNDERRATES THE STANDING THAT HE HOLDS IN OUR HEARTS AND MINDS.

"ONE DAY, WHEN ALL OF US HERE AT THIS BOARD ARE GATHERED TO OUR FATHERS, THERE IS CERTAIN TO BE ANOTHER ORDER OF THE SOVIET UNION.

"IT WILL BE THE ORDER OF ZHUKOV AND THAT ORDER WILL BE PRIZED BY EVERY MAN WHO ADMIRES COURAGE, VISION, FORESIGHT AND DETERMINATION IN A SOLDIER.

"GENTLEMEN, I DEEM IT A VERY GREAT HONOR TO ASK YOU TO RISE AND DRINK TO MARSHAL ZHUKOV."

ADD Berlin (Gilmore) Zhukov & Germany

"WE WANT TO MAKE SURE GERMANY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RISE AGAIN AS A MILITARY POWER."

ZHUKOV WAS ASKED IF HE FELT "IT USEFUL TO HAVE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN."

"OF COURSE IT WILL BE USEFUL TO HAVE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN--USEFUL IN OUR COMMON WORK," THE MARSHAL REPLIED. "BUT WE HAVE ONLY JUST SIGNED A DECLARATION FOR THE SUPREME CONTROL COUNCIL AND HAVE NOT YET HAD TIME TO TAKE UP THE QUESTION OF CORRESPONDENTS."

ZHUKOV'S STATEMENTS WERE MADE IN ANSWER TO A NUMBER OF DIRECT QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM IN WRITING. OTHER QUESTIONS AND THE MARSHAL'S ANSWERS FOLLOW:

Q: HOW DO YOU VIEW JOINT CONTROL OF BERLIN?

A: "WE ARE PLANNING TO ORGANIZE AN INTER-ALLIED COMMAND FOR GOVERNING GREATER BERLIN."

Q: WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION AND HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE FOUR POWERS TOWARD GERMANY?

A: "THE TASK IS QUITE CLEAR. THE FACTS HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED AND I HAVE NO SPECIAL VIEWS."

Q: TELL US ABOUT THE ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

A: "THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE EXPRESSED THIS DECISION. I AM IN FULL AGREEMENT WITH IT. WE WANT TO MAKE SURE GERMANY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RISE AGAIN AS A MILITARY POWER."

Q: DO YOU EXPECT TO EMPLOY THE USE OF THE FREE GERMANY COMMITTEE?

A: "I DO NOT CONSIDER THIS QUESTION TIMELY."

30.24-27463

Q: WILL TRIALS OF WAR CRIMINALS BE OPEN TO THE PRESS?
A: "IT IS HARD TO SAY AT PRESENT. I AM IN FAVOR OF OPEN TRIALS BY THE ALLIES AND RUSSIANS."
OK753AEW NM

ADD Amsterdam (Hon.) xxx Foreign Minister

UNTIL A NEW CABINET IS FORMED, THE POWER OF MAKING CURRENT DECISIONS IS RETAINED BY THE GERBRANDY GROUP WHICH RESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN AGREEMENT REACHED LATE IN 1944 THAT IT WOULD DO SO IMMEDIATELY THE ENTIRE COUNTRY WAS FREE, IN ORDER TO BE SUPPLANTED BY A NEW CABINET INCLUDING MEMBERS WHO HAD BEEN IN HOLLAND DURING THE ENTIRE OCCUPATION.
RW1102PEW

BY GEORGE BRIA

JUN 11 1945

ROME, JUNE 10-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER ALCIDE DE GASPERI

IN A STATEMENT TO THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, ANSA, TODAY INDICATED A BELIEF

THAT RUSSIA INFLUENCED BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TO COMPROMISE WITH

YUGOSLAVIA ON THE VENEZIA GIULIA QUESTION AND DECLARED THE NEWLY SIGNED

AGREEMENT "INSPIRES IN US SOME APPREHENSIONS."

"WE HAVE NO DIRECT INFORMATION ON THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY (IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE) BUT IT IS TO BE ASSUMED THAT IT ACTED IN A CONCILIATORY SENSE IN THE PRESENT AGREEMENT," DE GASPERI SAID IN A STATEMENT TO THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA.

THE ALLIED-YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY WITHOUT DETAILS BUT EDITORIALS IN TWO ROME NEWSPAPERS WHICH EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION WITH IT INDICATED YUGOSLAVIA WOULD BE PERMITTED TO ESTABLISH A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN VENEZIA GIULIA, AN ITALIAN DISTRICT ADJOINING YUGOSLAVIA AND CONTAINING THE CITIES OF TRIESTE AND FIUME.

ASSERTING THAT "OCCUPATION BY FORCE CANNOT SOLVE A CONTROVERSY AND CREATE A SECURE FOUNDATION FOR PEACE AMONG PEOPLES," THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID IT WAS FOR THAT REASON THAT ITALY "HAD INSISTED THAT ALL VENEZIA

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THE VENEZIA GIULIA AREA, INCLUDING TRIESTE AND FIUME, WENT TO ITALY AFTER THE LAST WAR AND IS NOW CLAIMED BY MARSHAL TITO

UNDER THE AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON, TITO MUST WITHDRAW HIS TROOPS BY TUESDAY MORNING AT THE LATEST BEYOND A LINE EAST OF TRIESTE, LEAVING ONLY A TOKEN FORCE OF 2,000. FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, WILL CONTROL THE SECTION WEST OF THE LINE OF DEMARKATION.

"OCCUPATION BY FORCE CANNOT SOLVE A CONTROVERSY AND CREATE A SECURE FOUNDATION FOR PEACE AMONG PEOPLES," DE GASPERI SAID, AND IT WAS FOR THIS REASON THAT ITALY HAD "INSISTED THAT ALL VENEZIA

IULIA BE OCCUPIED PROVISIONALLY BY ALLIED FORCES NOT INVOLVED IN THE DISPUTE- WHICH AROSE WHEN YUGOSLAVIA CLAIMED THE DISTRICT.

"BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAD, FROM THE BEGINNING, ACCEPTED THIS POINT OF VIEW AND MADE IT THEIR OWN," HE DECLARED, ADDING THAT "THE AGREEMENT WHICH IS NOW ANNOUNCED IS NOT AN APPLICATION OF THAT PRINCIPLE IN ENTIRETY AND THEREFORE INSPIRES IN US SOME APPREHENSIONS."

"IT IS A DE FACTO COMPROMISE, THE FRUIT OF LENGTHY NEGOTIATIONS AND TENACIOUS EFFORT BY ~~KOMMUNX~~ THE LONDON AND WASHINGTON GOVERNMENTS WHICH JUSTLY SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AND WHOSE VALUE IS FULLY UNDERSTOOD IN ITALY," HE SAID.

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THE AGREEMENT BROUGHT EDITORIAL COMMENT FROM ONLY TWO OF ROME'S NEWSPAPERS, BOTH EXPRESSING DISSATISFACTION.

THE INDEPENDENT "IL TEMPO" SAID "TRIESTE AND VENEZIA GIULIA A ITALIAN AND THE ACCORD WAS CONCLUDED IN BELGRADE IN THE ABSENCE OF AMONG THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. HOWE IS WELL IT WENT THIS WAY--THAT WHICH IS DONE IN OUR ABSENCE DOES N BIND US."

THEN "IL POPOLO," THE ORGAN OF FOREIGN MINISTER DE GASPERI'S CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTY, SAID "IT IS WITH A SENSE OF PROFOUND SADNESS THAT WE THINK OF THOSE ITALIANS OF VENEZIA GUILIA, WH DESPITE THE ARMISTICE SIGNED BY ITALY WITH THE ALLIES, END UP UNDER THE DOMINATION OF AUTHORITIES WHO PROVIDE NO GUARANTEE WHATSOEVER OF NOT INFLUENCING WITH VIOLENCE THE POPULATIONS OF THESE TERRITORIES, THREATENING TO COMPROMISE THE PEACE CONFERENCE."

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APR BRIAS 1230 THRU BEK 2ND SAM 1102AES

DAMASCUS, JUNE 10, (AP)- PRESIDENT SHUKRI QUWATLY OF SYRIA GRAN RECEIVED THE BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER TO THE MIDDLE EAST, SIR EDWARD GRI EN. SIR BERNARD PAGET, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, THE RITISH MINISTER TO SYRIA, TERRANCE SHONE AND BRIGADIER ELIOT WITH WHO HE HAD A SHORT LENGTHY CONFERENCE.

SIR EDWARD GRIGG AND HIS PARTY TOURED AND INSPECTED THE TOWN AND AREAS THAT HAD BEEN DAMAGED OR DESTROYED DURING THE RECENT SIGHTING BETWEE THE FRENCH AND THE SYRIANS.

APR ASSOCIATED'S 01839 TPK 1840

30.24-27465

A147FX (110)
HONOLULU, JUNE 10-(AP)-STAGE STAR GERTRUDE LAWRENCE CUT SHORT HER PACIFIC TOUR TO PERMIT NANCY BARNES, A MEMBER OF THE TROUPE, TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES TO GREET HER HUSBAND, LT.KINSELL BARNES OF THE AIR CORPS, WHO HAS BEEN RELEASED AFTER TWO AND A HALF YEARS IN A GERMAN PRISON CAMP.
SHE LEFT SATURDAY TO MEET HER HUSBAND IN MINNEAPOLIS.
PLANS OF MISS LAWRENCE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TROUPE ARE UNCERTAIN.
MISS LAWRENCE, AFTER PLAYING TO 200,000 MEN IN THE MARSHALLS, GILBERTS AND PALAUS, SAID SHE FOUND A MARKED DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MEN IN THE ESTABLISHED PACIFIC BASES AND THOSE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.
THE PACIFIC BASES, SHE SAID "LACKED THE EXCITEMENT OF BATTLE THAT I FOUND IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER."
QD745PPW

GUAM, MONDAY, JUNE 11-(AP)-RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW THAT 820 BOMBS BURST ON THE HITACHI ENGINEERING WORKS AND ADJACENT RAIL MARSHALING YARDS AT SUKAGAWA, ONE OF FIVE TARGETS IN YESTERDAY'S PRECISION, HIGH EXPLOSIVE RAIDS BY 250 TO 300 (CORRECT) SUPERFORTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPORTS WERE NOT AVAILABLE ON THE FOUR OTHER TARGETS BUT BOMBING RESULTS WERE BELIEVED BY PILOTS TO HAVE BEEN GOOD.
JAPANESE AIR INTERCEPTION WAS WEAK.
SUPERFORT ELEMENTS HITTING THREE OF THE FIVE TARGETS WERE ESCORTED BY IWO-ISLAND BASED MUSTANGS WHICH SHOT DOWN 26 AND PROBABLY DESTROYED 10 MORE JAPANESE FIGHTERS.
ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MEAGER TO MODERATE.
QD1041PPW

JUN 11 1945

A106KX
(WEST OUT 380 WDS)
BY JAMES LINDSLEY
WITH HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET, WESTERN PACIFIC, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)--(AP)-DASHING IN FROM THE PACIFIC YESTERDAY A VERY LARGE FORCE OF PLANES FROM THE U.S. THIRD FLEET'S FAST CARRIER STRIKING FORCE BOMBED AND STRAFED AIRFIELDS IN THE KANOYA REGION OF KYUSHU, ONE OF THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS, STARTING FIRES AND DESTROYING 28 ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND AND TWO IN THE AIR.
IT WAS A MAJOR STRIKE FROM WHICH ALL AMERICAN PILOTS RETURNED SAFELY, VICE ADM. JOHN S. MCCAIN'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED, BUT FOUR PLANES WERE LOST. ONE SPLASHED WITHIN VIEW OF THIS SHIP AS IT WAS ABOUT TO LAND ON A CARRIER, BUT THE PILOT EXTRICATED HIMSELF AND WAS PICKED UP A FEW MINUTES LATER BY A VIGILANT DESTROYER
TWO TARGETS WERE KANOYA AIRFIELD ON KAGOSHIMA BAY ON THE EXTREME SOUTHERN TIP OF KYUSHU AND ANOTHER AIRSTRIP JUST EAST OF IT. THE PLANES DIVE-BOMBED THE FIELDS AND THEN RETURNED TO GIVE THEM A THOROUGH STRAFING WITH MACHINE GUNS AND ROCKETS.
DESPITE REPORTS OF SOME YANK FLIERS THAT MORE COMPETENT JAPANESE PILOTS WERE RESISTING AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES WITH IMPROVED PLANES, THERE WAS LITTLE INTERCEPTION DURING THIS STRIKE. ONLY 12 AIRBORNE ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE SEEN, AND OF THESE TWO WERE SHOT DOWN AND A THIRD DAMAGED.
THE ATTACKS WERE CONCENTRATED ON DISPERSAL AREAS, ACK-ACK DEFENSES AND OTHER MILITARY INSTALLATIONS. ADMIRAL MCCAIN'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THE TARGETS WERE "SATURATED" AND THE OPERATION WAS CONSIDERED "HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL". EXCELLENT BOMBING WEATHER PREVAILED.

LIEUT. (JG) HENRY K. CHAMPION, OF CLEVELAND, MISS., PHOTOGRAPHIC PILOT, SAID "KANOYA LOOKED FAIRLY WELL BEATEN UP TO ME. I SAW AT LEAST 14 FIRES WHILE I WAS HOOTING MY PICTURES AND SOME OF THE GOOD ONES WERE SENDING UP DENSE CLOUDS OF BLACK SMOKE."
CHAMPION AND LIEUT. (JG) WILLIAM F.BREWER, OF WOBURN, MASS., BOTH FIGHTER PILOTS, WERE ASSIGNED TO PHOTOGRAPH KANOYA AFTER THE ATTACK.
THE TWO HAD TAKEN THEIR PICTURES OF KANOYA AND WERE PHOTOGRAPHI NEARBY SHIBUSHI TOWN WHEN SIX NIPPONESE FIGHTERS ATTACKE THEM.
"THEY DIVED ON US," SAID CHAMPION. "WE HAD BEEN SEPARATED FROM THE OTHER TWO PLANES IN OUR DIVISION SO THAT THE JAPANESE OUT NUMBERED US THREE TO ONE AND ALSO HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF ALTITUDE. BREWER GOT ONE AND SO DID I. WE HAD PLENTY OF LUCK AS NEITHER OF OURPLANES EVEN GOT A BULLET HOLE."
IT WAS THE FIFTH "KILL" FOR CHAMPION AND THE THIRD FOR BREWER. CHAMPION REPORTED THE JAPANESE ATTACKERS WERE ALL ZEKES AND THE ENEMY PILOTS ABOUT AVERAGE, "CERTAINLY NOT HOTSHOTS."
RA711PCW

JUN 11 1945

A109KX
(WEST OUT) (210)
BY VE
N HAUGHLAND
WITH THE U.S. FIRST MARINE DIVISION ON OKINAWA, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE 7TH REGIMENT OF AMERICAN MARINES DROVE A WEDGE COMPLETELY THROUGH THE JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF SOUTHERN OKINAWA TODAY AND A BOLD LITTLE BAND OF CARGO-CARRYING TRACTORS COMING IN FROM THE SEA MET THEM ON THE COAST.
PROTECTED BY A FLEET OF ARMORED TRACTORS EQUIPPED WITH 75 MM TANK HOWITZERS, THE AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS BROUGHT IN THE FIRST FOOD, WATER, CLOTHING AND AMMUNITION TO REACH THE SOUTHERNMOST MARINE UNIT IN NINE DAYS.
MEANWHILE, ALTHOUGH MUDDY FIELDS ARE RAPIDLY DRYING OUT, THERE ARE FEW GOOD ROADS IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA AND NUMEROUS PARACHUTE DROPS OF SUPPLIES FROM MARINE PLANES ARE CONTINUING.
FIRST LIEUT. WILLIAM B. (STRETCH) THOMPSON, OF GAINESVILLE,FLA., DIVISION AIR LIAISON OFFICER AND FORMER FLORIDA UNIVERSITY STAR ATHLETE, SAID MORE THAN 50,000 POUNDS OF SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN DROPPED TO THE DIVISION SINCE IT BEGAN ITS SOUTHERN OKINAWA PUSH.
"THIS IS THE FIRST TIME I KNOW OF WHERE AN ENTIRE MARINE DIVISION HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY AIR," THOMPSON DECLARED. "WE DROPPED AMMUNITION, FOOD, WATER, EQUIPMENT, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, BLOOD PLASMA AND EVEN RADIOS AND BATTERIES."
BRIG.GEN.LOUIS R.JONES, OF INDIAN HEAD, MD., ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER, SAID USE OF AIRPLANES WHEN THE ROADS GAVE OUT WAS ALMOST ENTIRELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTINUED STEADY ADVANCE IN THE OKINAWAN CAMPAIGN.
RA716PCW

LIEUT.COL.HARVEY C.TSCHIRGI, OF GRUNDY CENTER, IA., FIRST DIVISION COORDINATOR OF SUPPLIES, AND HIS ASSISTANT, LIEUT.COL. CHARLES N.HULVEY, OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., WORKED OUT TODAY'S PLAN WITH LIEUT.COL.MAYNARD NOHRDEN, OF CHARLESTON, S.C., COMMANDER OF THE FIRST AMPHIBIOUS TRACTOR BATTALION, FOR THE SEA MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES TO THE 2D BATTALION OF THE 7TH MARINES. THE LATTER ARE UNDER LIEUT.COL.SPENCER BERGER, OF FLINT, MICH., BALTIMORE, MD., AND NEW YORK CITY.

THE BATTALION, SPEARHEADING THE REGIMENTAL DRIVE OF COL.EDWARD W.SNEDEKER, OF BENKELMAN, NEB., REACHED A POINT OVERLOOKING THE SOUTH COAST JUST NORTH OF ITOMAN YESTERDAY. THE THIRD BATTALION UNDER LIEUT.COL.EDWARD HUNTER HURST, OF (903 NORTH BARCELONA AVE.), PENSACOLA, FLA., ALSO NEARED THE COAST.

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UNDER COMMAND OF MAJ. VICTOR HARWICK, OF (130 SOUTH BROADWAY), BUFFALO, N.Y., SIX LVTS (CARGO CARRYING AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS) STARTED OUT FROM THE NAHA AREA UNCERTAIN AS TO WHAT LANDING BEACH SOUTHWARD WAS NOT HELD BY THE JAPANESE.

"WE WERE PREPARED TO RECEIVE FIRE BOTH FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH," SAID HARWICK. "WE WENT IN THREE COLUMNS WITH PLATOON ARMORED TANKS ON EACH FLANK TO REPLY TO ANY SHORE FIRE.

"THERE WASN'T ANY FIRING, THANK GOD. WE FOUND THE REEF SMOOTH, LUCKILY, AND WENT IN IN RESPONSE TO SIGNALS FROM SHORE. BERGER'S MEN MET US AT A SEAWALL AND SEEMED VERY GLAD TO GET THEIR FIRST SUPPLIES IN NINE DAYS EXCEPT WHAT THEY CARRIED IN ON THEIR BACKS.

"THE ARMORED TRACTORS SPREAD OUT ALONG THE SEAWALL FOR FLANK PROTECTION WHILE WE UNLOADED, WHICH TOOK ONLY A FEW MINUTES.

"THE MARINES HAD SEVERAL STRETCHER CASES AND WALKING WOUNDED WHICH WE LOADED INTO TWO LVTS AND SENT OUT TO A CRUISER WHICH HAD BEEN GIVING SUPPORTING FIRE.

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"WE ALSO BROUGHT BACK WITH US ONE HEALTHY-LOOKING, ENGLISH-SPEAKING JAPANESE PRISONER."

FIRST LIEUT.BYRON A. SWEDBERG, OF ROCK ISLAND, ILL., HAD CHARGE OF THE CARGO TRACTORS AND CAPT. WILFRED LE FRANCOIS COMMANDED THE ARMORED TANKS WITH THE AID OF FIRST LIEUTS. ERNEST M. HALE AND ROYAL H. WELLER (ADDRESSES UNAVAILABLE).

(670) BY VERN HAUGLAND

WITH TENTH ARMY MARINES, OKINAWA, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE SEVENTH MARINE REGIMENT REPULSED A JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ITOMAN TOWN LAST NIGHT AFTER NIPPONESE GUNFIRE HAD PINNED DOWN ONE MARINE UNIT FOR SEVERAL HOURS AND CHECKED ANOTHER UNIT'S ATTEMPT TO TAKE A STRONGLY DEFENDED HILL.

SOME JAPANESE AIR-DROPPED DEMOLITION SUPPLIES, INTENDED FOR THE LAST-STAND DEFENDERS OF OKINAWA'S SOUTHERN TIP, FELL BEHIND THE LINES OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION.

THE CRATED PARACHUTE LOADS OF EXPLOSIVES, CAPS AND FUSES WERE WELCOMED BY MAJ.LOUIS G.DITTA, (CORRECT) OF MONESSEN, PA., SECOND BATTALION EXECUTIVE OFFICER, "BECAUSE WE WERE SHORT OF DEMOLITION MATERIAL OURSELVES."

SECOND BATTALION LEATHERNECKS, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.SPENCER

30.24-27467

BERGER, OF BALTIMORE, MD., OCCUPIED AN ELABORATE SEVEN-LEVEL UNDERGROUND JAPANESE POSITION, WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN STRONGLY DEFENDED BUT FELL EASILY.

THE FIRST BATTALION, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.JOHN J.GORMLEY, OF ELKTON PARK, MD., AND WASHINGTON, D.C., ADVANCING SOUTHWARD ON THE SECOND'S LEFT FLANK, WAS CHECKED TEMPORARILY IN THE FIGHT FOR HILL 59, JUST NORTH OF TERA VILLAGE. COMPANY B, UNDER CAPT. LEONARD R.HELLER (NO ADDRESS GIVEN) WAS HELD UP BY HEAVY FIRE WHILE TRYING TO FORD A STREAM AT THE BASE OF THE HILL.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MARINES IN THE NORTHERN SUBURBS OF ITOMAN WERE RESUPPLIED WITH FOOD AND AMMUNITION BY THE SECOND AMPHIBIOUS CONVOY OF AMPHTRACS AND "DUCK" TRUCKS UNDER MAJ.VICTOR HARWICK OF BUFFALO, N.Y.

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THE SUPPLY SITUATION WAS FURTHER EASED WHEN MARINE ENGINEERS PUSHED THROUGH A ROUGH ROAD FROM THE NORTH.

THE JAPANESE FIRED SEVERAL ROUNDS OF ARTILLERY AT THE BEACH NORTH OF ITOMAN AS THE SUPPLY CONVOY REACHED THE SEAWALL. EVERYONE JUMPED INTO THE TIDEFLAT MUD FOR SAFETY. THE FIRING CEASED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AND UNLOADING OF SUPPLIES PROCEEDED SWIFTLY.

SOME OF THE AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT TOOK WOUNDED MARINES TO A CRUISER HALF A MILE OFF SHORE.

SEVERAL HUNDRED OKINAWANS, HERDED DOWN FROM THE HILLS, WERE LOADED INTO OTHER OF THE CRAFT FOR TRANSPORTATION TO REFUGEE CENTERS NORTH OF NAHA.

LT.CMDR.ROBERT F.LYNCH, OF UTICA, N.Y., AND PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF., SENIOR MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER WITH THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION, SAID: "THIS DIVISION HASN'T RUN INTO MANY NATIVES UNTIL RECENTLY. THE LAST FEW DAYS WE CAUGHT UP WITH THEM AND NOW WE'RE GETTING SO MANY IT IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM. THEY COOPERATE BUT THEY ARE TOO WEAK TO WALK TO THE REFUGEE CENTERS." JUN 11 1945

HARWICK WAS ACCOMPANIED ON THIS CONVOY BY MAJ.HORACE KNAPP, OF ROCKY FORD, COLO., AND LT.GEORGE RALEIGH, OF LAKEWOOD, OHIO, AND (1747 FIFTH AVE.), SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

HIS THREE RADIO OPERATORS WERE CPL.BOB STEELMAN, OF PINE BLUFF, ARK.; PFC ARNOLD C.GIBSON, OF ADRIAN, MICH., AND PFC ROBERT H. GARMS, OF MONONA, IOWA.

SGT.R.E.STRANGE, OF (322 WOODWARD AVE.), DETROIT, MICH., REPRESENTED THE FIRST DIVISION QUARTERMASTER ON THE EXPEDITION.

THE FOLLOWING ACCOMPANIED HARWICK AND LT.BYRON SWEDBERG, OF ROCK ISLAND, ILL., ON YESTERDAY'S INITIAL SUPPLY RUNNING CONVOY TO THE ITOMAN AREA:

PFC WILLIAM WILLIAMS, SOUTH WILLINGTON, CONN.; PFC LINDELL GRUBB, HUNTSVILLE, KY.; CPL.BELLINGTON B.WILL, (COPY) RICHMOND, VA.; PFC BRANSLEY HOUGTON, ST.LOUIS, MO.; PFC LLOYD ROSKIN, DETROIT, MICH.; PFC JOSEPH GOROFTO, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.; PFC HARMON ZIMMERMAN, BELVIDERE, TENN.; PFC ROBERT E.HUGHES, HAMMOND, LA.; PFC FRANK MARTINEZ, GARY, IND.; CPL.THEODORE C. DAEDE, JAMESTOWN, N.D.; PVT.ORAL RANDALL, ST.JOSEPH, MICH.; PVT.MILO PETERSON, ORLEANS, MICH.; PVT.JOHN M.BERCH, MACKS-

BURG, IOWA; PVT.ROBERT FRAUENPRISE, PITTSBURGH, PA.; PVT. RICHARD M.DILLON, BURLINGTON, IOWA.

ON THE FIGHTING LINES, PFC VINCENT FRAGOLA, OF (49 WARREN ST.), NEW HAVEN, CONN., TOLD OF EIGHT MEN FROM TWO COMPANIES BEING PINNED DOWN SEVERAL HOURS BY JAPANESE FIRE YESTERDAY. HE SAID: "WE WERE BEHIND A WALL ON A HILL OBSERVING ITOMAN. 'THE JAPS KEPT CRAWLING UP AND EVERY TIME WE ROSE TO GET A LOOK THEY'D FIRE. A MACHINE-GUN WOULD OPEN UP FROM ONE SIDE AND A SNIPER FROM THE OTHER. THEY HIT ONE OF OUR MEN IN THE SHOULDER. WE WERE UNABLE TO GET HELP TO HIM AND HE BLED TO DEATH."

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FRAGOLA SAID HE AND OTHERS OF HIS GROUP FINALLY CRAWLED PAST THE MACHINEGUN TO GET AWAY. WITH HIM WERE PFC LEONARD A.YOEST, ALLISON PARK, PA., AND PVTS.LAWRENCE LAFFIN, WESTBROOK, ME., AND ALBERT WRIGHT, (MELROSE AVE.), SYRACUSE, N.Y.

BY RICHARD O'MALLEY

U.S.SUBMARINE REST CAMP, GUAM, SUNDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)- JAPANESE SHIPPING HAS BEEN BATTERED SO BADLY THAT "THE ENEMY HAS PRACTICALLY NOTHING LEFT TO SEND TO SEA," ADM.CHARLES A.LOCKWOOD, LAMAR, MO., COMMANDER OF SUBMARINES IN THE PACIFIC, ASSERTED TODAY.

THEREFORE, "PATROLS AS HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE AS THOSE PERFORMED BY THESE SHIPS ARE NOW, UNFORTUNATELY, PSSING INTO HISTORY," LOCKWOOD SAID AS HE PRESENTED CITATIONS TO A GROUP OF SUBMARINE OFFICERS AND MEN.

ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH U.S.PACIFIC FLEET, WHO RECENTLY ESTABLISHED TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS AT GUAM TO PLAN EW OPERATIONS, CONGRATULATED THE SUBMARINERS FOR THEIR BATTLES AND MISSIONS.

"WHEN WE TELL ADMIRAL LOCKWOOD WE WANT SOMETHING DONE, NO MATTER HOW HARD IT IS WE GETIT DONE," SPRUANCE SAID.

CITATIONS WERE PRESENTED TO THE PERSONNEL OF THREE SUBMARINES FOR BATTLES AND SPECIAL MISSIONS LEADING TO DESTRUCTION OF GREAT TONNAGE OF ENEMY SHIPPING.

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BRONZE STARS WERE AWARDED TO;

LT. (JG) BAYARD W.LYON (9800 VANDERPOEL) CHICAGO, ILL.

LT. (JG) JOHN B.RANDOLPH, ALTUS, ARK.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDALS TO;

CPHM ROBERT I.GRAY (2626 FIFTH ST.) TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION, WITH RIBBON, TO;

LT.THOMAS C.JONES, (197 HANOVER ST.) ASHVILLE, N.C.

LT.CHARLES PODEREAN, (ROUTE ONE) GRANVILLE, OHIO.

CEM JAMES M.JENKINS, (BOX 95) GATUN, C.Z.

CQM JOHN SMITH, (15 E. 41ST ST.) BAYONNE, N.J.

CEM CLARENCE WEBB, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

MOMM1/C WESLEY STRAYVES, (110 E.LOCKHART ST.) SAYRE, PA.

MOMM1/C JOHN A.RUDIN, (2116 MARSHALL ST.) ANITOWAC, WIS.

SC 1/C GEORGE J.SASCO, (BOX 61) CUSHMAN, MASS.

F 1/C HOWARD B.DISHONG, WESTON, OHIO.

3 0.24-27469

(360) BY ROBBIN COONS

GUAM, MONDAY, JUNE 11-(AP)-WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE AMERICAN PLANE OR MAN, TWO GROUPS OF ARMY FIGHTERS SLASHED INTO JAPAN'S HOMELAND SKIES AND SHOT DOWN 43 JAPANESE PLANES.

ESCORTING 150-200 SUPERFORTRESSES ON SUNDAY'S TOKYO MISSION, IWO-JIMA BASED MUSTANGS (P-51) ACCOUNTED FOR 26 ENEMY PLANES WITH SEVEN ADDITIONAL PROBABLES AND NINE DAMAGED.

THE SKY BATTLE WAS FEATURED BY A FIGHT IN WHICH 20 JAPANESE FIGHTERS WERE BESTED BY FOUR MUSTANGS, THE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS AT IWO JIMA ANNOUNCED.

OVER KYUSHU, THUNDERBOLTS (P-47S) OF THE 318TH FIGHTER GROUP ON OKINAWA TOOK ON NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR JAPANESE DEFENDERS AND SHOT DOWN 17.

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THESE OKINAWA-BASED THUNDERBOLTS ARE OF AN IMPROVED TYPE WITH PLENTY OF SPEED AND LONG RANGE.

THE NEW OKINAWA FIGHTER GROUP WHICH WENT INTO FULL-SCALE ACTION MAY 24 SHOT DOWN 56 ENEMY PLANES IN ITS FIRST WEEK'S ACTION WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE PLANE TO ENEMY ACTION.

TWICE, A GROUP PILOT HAS KNOCKED DOWN FIVE JAPANESE PLANES ON A SINGLE MISSION.

THE FIRST MISSION OF BOMBING, STRAFING AND ROCKETING OF KYUSHU AIRFIELDS, FLUSHED ONLY ONE JAPANESE PLANE. THE NEXT DAY THE THUNDERBOLTS HEADED FOR KYUSHU AGAIN AND WERE TURNED BACK BY WEATHER BUT THEY RAN AGAINST A GROUP OF 30 JAPANESE FIGHTERS APPARENTLY OKINAWA-BOUND. THE YANKS POUNCED ON THE SURPRISED JAPANESE AND DESTROYED 22.

LT.RICHARD H.ANDERSON OF (195 BATTLE AVE.), WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., DROPPED FIVE ENEMY PLANES WITHIN A FEW MINUTES AND WAS AFTER THE SIXTH WHEN HE FOUND ONLY ONE BULLET WAS LEFT IN HIS GUNS.

THE SAME DAY PATROLLING THUNDERBOLTS IN THE VICINITY OF OKINAWA FINISHED 12 ADDITIONAL JAPANESE PLANES--MAKING THE DAY'S SCORE 34 WITHIN FOUR HOURS.

LT.HENRY M.FLETCHER JR. OF (8 LADSON ST.), CHARLESTON, S.C., PERHAPS SAVED THE LIFE AND PLANE OF 2ND LT.F.C.ALBRECHT OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., BY USING HIS OWN WINGTIP TO KNOCK LOOSE A JAMMED WINGTANK.

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B86KX

LT.JULE C.MITCHELL JR. OF EUFAULA, ALA., WAS CREDITED WITH ONE KILL.

MAJ.TRUMAN F.ANDERSON OF (616 EAST KNOX ST.), GALESBURG, ILL., GOT ONE. MAJ.ROBERT W.MOORE OF ANCHORAGE AND ST.MATTHEWS, KY., IWO JIMA'S LEADING ACE, DESTROYED ONE TO BRING HIS TOTAL BAG TO 11.

LT.VAUGHAN E.SOWERS OF (2206 GRAND WOOD DR), TOLEDO, OHIO, GOT ONE.

LT.FRED D.A.BAUMAN OF (23 EVERGREEN ST.), ROCHESTER, N.Y., MADE HIS FIRST JAPANESE KILL ON THE MISSION--HIS BIRTHDAY.

CAPT.PETER NOWICK OF KINGS PARK, N.Y., GOT TWO, AND LT. WARREN REED JR. OF SHREVEPORT, LA., GOT ONE.

LT.STANLEY J.LUSTIN OF ELBERT, W.VA., BECAME AN ACE BY MAKING SIX KILLS ON TWO MISSIONS.

ON ONE HILL, JUTTING OUT LIKE A NOSE ON THE THREE SQUARE MILE ESCARPMENT, DOUGHBOYS OF A COMPANY LED BY FIRST LT. WILLIAM E.BROWN, OF WESTBORO, MASS., TOLD HOW THE EARTH TREMBLED BELOW THEM THROUGH THE NIGHT AS THE JAPANESE MANIPULATED 75MM ARTILLERY FIRE FROM A CAVE DIRECTLY BENEATH THEM ONTO OTHER AMERICAN TROOPS BELOW.

THE JAPANESE TOOK ONE BATTALION VANTAGE POINT UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE. THEY LANDED THREE MORTAR SHELLS SQUARELY IN THE MIDDLE OF THE POSITION.

AMERICAN MEN ON THE FRONT LINES REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE WITHDRAW INTO CAVES DURING ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUN BARRAGES AND, WHEN THE FIRE LETS UP, EMERGE TO MAN THEIR GUNS BEFORE GROUND ASSAULTS CAN BE THROWN AGAINST THEIR POSITIONS.

THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE TIME FOR DOUGHBOY OR MARINE TO NAP ON THIS DEADLY FRONT BECAUSE INFILTRATION ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN INCREASING NIGHTLY. THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN SENDING IN SNEAK RAIDING PARTIES BUT THEY HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO BREAK THROUGH THE YANK LINES.

QD310PPW NM

OKINAWA, JUNE 10-(AP)-TWO EXTREMES IN TANK FIGHTING, ONE INVOLVING ROCK THROWING AND THE OTHER A LONG-DISTANCE BULLS EYE, WERE REPORTED BY MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT PFC SCOTT MYERS-SUMMERS OF RALEIGH, N.C.

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PFC NORANCE A.REYERSON, OF NORWOOD, IOWA, THREW THE ROCKS FROM A DITCH BESIDE HIS DISABLED TANK AND, HE DECLARED: "I'LL BE COOKED IF THOSE JAPS DIDN'T TURN AND RUN."

CPL.HORACE E.McGARR, OF MAGNOLIA, ARK., SCORED THE BULLSEYE ON A JAPANESE 150 MM GUN AT 2,200 YARDS. THE USUAL MARINE TANK FIRING RANGE IS FROM 500 TO 600 YARDS, MYERS-SUMMERS REPORTED.

VX1047PCW

B83KX

(670) BY VERN HAUGLAND

ITOMAN BEACH, OKINAWA, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A RACE BY THE U.S. FIRST MARINE DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TO CATCH UP WITH THE SWIFT-MOVING INFANTRY ON OKINAWA WAS WON TODAY.

FIRST LT.WALTER KUHN JR., OF (2407 NORTH FIFTH ST.), HARRISBURG, PA., BLAZED THE FIRST MOTOR TRAIL THROUGH THE CRATERED AND MINED JAPANESE ROADS TO THE SOUTHWESTERN COAST JUST NORTH OF ITOMAN.

A FEW HOURS LATER, LOADED TRUCKS WERE ROLLING DOWN THE SAME ROUTE.

I RODE BACK WITH KUHN TODAY--THROUGH AN UNNAMED NORTHEASTERN SUBURB OF ITOMAN, WHERE THE MARINES WERE GAILY TAKING SHOWERS IN AN OUTDOOR BATH; THROUGH ZAWA, WHERE SEVERAL DEAD JAPANESE LAY BESIDE THE ROAD; THROUGH IWA, A CENTRAL TOWN ONCE TOUTED BUT NEVER REALIZED AS AN ENEMY ANCHOR POINT, AND ON NORTH TO NAHA, THE CAPITAL.

THE ROAD WAS PITTED WHERE MINE DISPOSAL TROOPS UNDER CAPT.JOHN ALDSWORTH, OF LONG ISLAND, N.Y., ENGINEERING COMPANY COMMANDER, REMOVED SCORES OF MINES TODAY.

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D HE AND FIRST LT.WILLIAM HARP, OF ARLINGTON, VA., ING ROUTES TO THE SOUTHWEST COAST SEVERAL DAYS AGO ITH AN AMPHIBIOUS TRACTOR ALONG TO PROVIDE GUN SUPPORT, HELP LEVEL ROAD BLOCKS AND GET ACROSS WASHOUTS.

WITH THEM WERE STAFF SGT.FRANCIS J.CORNWELL, OF (106 WASHINGTON AVE.), BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND CPL.ROBERT MORTAON, OF ELKHART, IND.

IN THE AMPHIBIOUS TRACTOR WERE CPLS.ALFRED C.DOWSE, OF SCRANTON, PA. AND LAWRENCE E.CURTIS, OF WEST LYNN, MASS., AND PFC.NOEL FERRARI, OF (91 ROMEYN ST.), ROCHESTER, N.Y.

"ON ONE CAUSEWAY THE JAPS HAD A 20 MILLIMETER SIGHTED ON US," KUHN SAID. "THEY ALSO HAD SOME SPIGOT MORTAR AND QUITE A BIT OF MACHINE-GUN CROSS FIRE BUT WE DIDN'T GET HURT.

"WE TRIED ONE ROAD AFTER ANOTHER AND EITHER FOUND THEM IMPASSABLE OR RUNNING INTO ENEMY TERRITORY. FINALLY I REACHED ZAWA YESTERDAY. THIS MORNING I GOT THE FIRST VEHICLE THROUGH TO ITOMAN BEACH."

30.24-27471

BY HAMILTON W.FARON

GUAM, SUNDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-LT.ROBERT W.BREEN, CLEVELAND, OHIO, MUSTANG FIGHTER PILOT, EXPLODED A JAPANESE BETTY (TWIN-ENGINE BOMBER) AND STRAFED GROUND INSTLLATIONS ON THE IWO ISLAND-BASED MUSTANGS' RAID OF KAGAMIGAHARA AIRFIELD, NEAR NAGOYA, YESTERDAY.

"I SHOT AT SOME BARRACKS ON THE WAY DOWN, THEN TURNED A LITTLE TO THE RIGHT AND TOOK A SHORT BURST AT A BETTY SITTING THERE," BREEN RELATED TODAY. "IT EXPLODED, FIRE SHOOTING ALL AROUND IT. I FIRED AT TWO FIGHTERS ON THE WAY OUT AND THINK I GOT HITS ON THEM."

THE MUSTANGS ROCKETED AND STRAFED AIRFIELD INSTALLATIONS AND AN ARMY PILOT TRAINING CENTER.

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GUN POSITIONS ON THE AIRFIELD ALSO WERE HIT, REPORTED LT. WILLIAM LICHTER, (310 YOUNGS AVE.) JOLIET, ILL.

CREDIT FOR BLASTING TWO TWIN-ENGINE BOMBERS ON THE GROUND WENT TO MAJ.HARRY C.CRIM, JR, (36 N.E. 52ND TERRACE) MIAMI, FLA.

CAPT.FRANCIS L.LEE, ROANOKE, VA., AND HIS WINGMAN, LT.HARLEY MEYER, WATERLOO, IOWA, REPORTED "THERE WAS PRACTICALLY A CARPET OF FLAK IN THE SKY."

GUAM--4TH ADD B29s (Faron xxx (400,000 plus)

DESCRIBING YESTERDAY'S MISSION, BOMBARDIER LT.ROBERT F. GERTENBACH, (333 MOSHULU PARKWAY) NEW YORK, SAID HIS ATTENTION WAS DIVERTED ON ITS BOMBS RUN BY A JAPANESE FIGHTER SWOOPING IN CLOSE.

"HE WAS SO CLOSE I COULD SEE THE GUY'S BUCK TEETH," GERTENBACH SAID.

LT.IRVIN BRINGMAN, (504 WZYNE ST.) JOHNSTOWN, PA., SAID THAT GERTENBACH NEVERTHELESS HIT THE TARGET SOLIDLY.

LT.IRVIN BRINGMAN, (504 WAYNE ST.) JOHNSTOWN, PA., SAID THAT GERTENBACH NEVERTHELESS HIT THE TARGET SOLIDLY.

LT.LOUIS GANDEKE, JR., (2748 HIGHLAWN AVE) HUNTINGTON, W.VA., SAID "IT WAS A GOOD SHOW. FLAK AND FIGHTERS WEREN'T TOO TOUGH. WE DID A GOOD JOB WITHOUT TOO MUCH TROUBLE."

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ALL PLANES RETURNED FROM YESTERDAY'S STRIKES.

ADD Gyxw Erickson) xxx of 65,000

THE "HEAVY" WARSHIP, ARTILLERY AND PLANE BOMBARDMENTS ON THE JAPANESE YAEJU-DAKE ESCARPMENT POSITION CONTINUED WITHOUT LETUP ALL DAY SATURDAY, NIMITZ ANNOUNCED. THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT COVER ACTION BEYOND THAT TIME. TENOR OF FRONT DISPATCHES INDICATED THE FORCE OF THE AMERICAN BLOWS COULD BE EXPECTED TO INCREASE.

TO FORESTALL ANY POSSIBLE JAPANESE ASSISTANCE REACHING OKINAWA ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET SATURDAY BOMBARDED ENEMY ISLAND DEFENSES OF OKINO DAITO, 300 MILES SOUTHEAST OF OKINAWA, AND THE OFT-RAIDED SAKISHIMA ISLANDS TO THE SOUTH-WEST.

ALTHOUGH BUT 325 MILES FROM THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, JAPAN'S WAR LORDS FOUND IT INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO ASSIST THEIR BATTERED OKINAWA GARRISON. THE BEST THEIR AIR FORCE COULD DO WAS TO SEND DRIBLETS OF FOUR TO SIX PLANES AT A TIME FRIDAY. NO DAMAGE WAS DONE AND 12 OF APPROXIMATELY 70 PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

RADIO TOKYO HAS WRITTEN OFF THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN AND, ANTICIPATING AN INVASION OF NIPPON-PROPER'S, EMPHASIZING THE TURNING OF EVERY HOME INTO A FORTRESS AND EXHORTING EVERY WOMAN TO FIGHT TO THE END.

OKINAWA'S TOUGHEST BATTLE SATURDAY OCCURRED IN THE OROKU PENINSULA REA WHERE POCKETED JAPANESE USED CRUDE ROCKET LAUNCHERS FROM SLANTING LES DUG INTO HILLSIDES.

ALONG THE YAEJU-DAKE ESCARPMENT, OTHER JAPANESE WERE SCOURGED URDAY WITH BOMBS, ROCKETS, BULLETS AND SHELLS DELIVERED BY THE ET, AIR FORCE AND ARTILLERY.

WW11APW NM

ADD OKinawa (Dopking) & Geiger) Gain mobility

STILWELL WAS RELUCTANT TO REPLY TO A QUESTION ABOUT HOW MANY TROOPS MIGHT BE NEEDED TO STORM THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

"HOW MANY DO YOU THINK IT WILL TAE?" THE GENERAL ASKED CORRESPONDENTS.

"POSSIBLY A HALF-MILLION, BUT I'M NOT A GENERAL," ONE REPORTER ANSWERED.

"WE'D BE FOOLISH TO TRY TO DO IT WITH LESS, DON'T YOU THINK?" STILWELL REJOINED WITH A SMILE.

"I'D WANT A FULL LOAD," SAID THE CORRESPONDENT.

"YES, I SURELY WOULD WANT A FULL LOAD," CONCLUDED THE GENERAL.

DB843PPW NM

EDITORS:
GUAM--JAPAN RAID ROUNDUP, INSERT AFTER SIXTH GRAF BEGINNING "THUNDERBOLTS" AND ENDING "X X X JAPANESE AIRCRAFT."
ALTHOUGH HUNDREDS OF PLANES PARTICIPATED IN THE RAIDS, OFFICIAL U.S. ANNOUNCEMENTS LISTED ONLY 10 AMERICAN AIRCRAFT LOST. THSE WERE TWO B-29S THURSDAY AND ONE SUNDAY, FOUR CARRIER PLANES AND THREE MUSTANGS. NO SUPERFORTS WERE LOST SATURDAY, NOR WERE THERE ANY THUNDERBOLT LOSSES. ALL FOUR CARRIERS PILOTS WERE RESCUED; SO WERE PILOTS OF TWO OF THE THREE MUSTANGS.
THE MARIANAS-BASED ETC., SEVENTH GRAF.
QD1043PPW NM

FIRST LEAD JAPCASTS (150)
SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE DIRECTOR OF THE JAPANESE WAR MINISTRY'S RECRUITMENT BUREAU PROPOSED TODAY THAT THE RECENTLY ORGANIZED PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEER CORPS, RECRUITED FOR "MORALE AND PEACEFUL PRODUCTION" PURPOSES, BE CONVERTED INTO ARMED COMBAT UNITS IF JAPAN IS INVADED.
MAJ. GEN. YOSHIO NASU MADE THE PROPOSAL TO A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE JAPANESE DIET WHILE TOKYO RADIO WAS ASSERTING THAT AMERICA HAD MASSED 700 TO 800 SUPERFORTRESSES IN THE MARIANAS AND HAD SENT B-24 LIBERATORS TO OKINAWA FOR INTENSIFIED RAIDS AGAINST JAPAN.
DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, IN A BROADCAST IN ENGLISH RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID NASU RECOMMENDED THAT THE AGE LIMIT FOR MEN BE REDUCED FROM 65 TO 60 YEARS AND FOR WOMEN FROM 45 TO 40 BECAUSE OF THE "GREATER ENDURANCE AND STRENGTH" COMBAT

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OULD
REQUIRE.
IF THE BATTLE SITUATION IN CERTAIN AREAS BECOMES CRITICAL, NASU SAID "CONVERTING EVEN WORKER UNITS INTO COMBAT CORPS X X WILL BE UNDERTAKEN."

AMERICAN AIR SPOKESMEN HAVE PROMISED NIPPON THAT AS THE PITCH OF THE AIR WAR RISES, 1,000-PLANE RAIDS BY SUPERFORTRESSES WILL HIT THE HOME ISLANDS.
THE JAPANESE AGENCY, DOMEI, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DECLARED THAT THE AMERICANS HAD PUT 10 AIR FIELDS INTO OPERATION ON OKINAWA, 325 MILES SOUTH OF JAPAN, AND ON OKINAWA'S NEIGHBORING ISLAND OF IE.
ALREADY FROM THESE BASES, THE BROADCAST CONTINUED, LIBERATORS, TWO-ENGINED MITCHELL BOMBERS AND B-26 MARAUDERS HAD STRUCK JAPAN.
"THE ENEMY," DOMEI ADDED, "BY REPEATEDLY BOMBING OUR CITIES AND SPREADING PROPAGANDA BY AIR IS ATTEMPTING TO DISRUPTE THE LIVES OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE."
IN ACKNOWLEDGING WIDESPREAD RAIDS BY SUPERFORTRESSES YESTERDAY ON TARGETS AROUND TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA, DOMEI PUT THE NUMBER OF RAIDERS AT 250 BUT SAID "DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE ENEMY IS BELIEVED TO BE SLIGHT."
A TOKYO DOMESTIC BROADCAST RAISED THE FIGURE TO "ABOUT 300" AND SAID 70 MUSTANGS FLEW AS ESCORT.
THE TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED SOURCES THAT 80 ALLIED FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS HAD RAIDED THE RICH OIL CENTER OF BALIKPAPAN IN SOUTHEAST BORNEO FOR "ABOUT AN HOUR" AND REPORTED FOUR OF THE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.
A DOMESTIC BROADCAST SAID "SIX ENEMY FLYING BOATS" ATTACKED SOUTHERN KOREA THIS MORNING.
THE JAPANESE PEOPLE WERE TOLD BY DOMEI THAT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE DIET, ASSEMBLED TO GRANT THE POWERS OF A DICTATOR OR PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI, WAS BEING HELD OVER AN ADDITIONAL DAY TO GIVE MORE TIME FOR DEBATE.
THE BROADCASTS ADDED THAT PASSAGE OF THE MEASURE EMPOWERING SUZUKI TO RULE BY DECREE WITHOUT CONSENT OF THE DIET WOULD NOT MEAN MARTIAL LAW AND WOULD BE ADOPTED "TO BE USED ONLY IN AN EMERGENCY."
WHILE THE DIET DEBATED, THE CABINET ANNOUNCED THE REORGANIZATION OF THE EIGHT REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS COVERING THE FOUR HOME ISLANDS, GIVING THE REGIONAL SUPERINTENDENTS FULL AUTHORITY TO ACT IN THE EVENT THEY ARE ISOLATED BY INVASION.
QD250PPW

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE MELBOURNE RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN NORTHERN BOUGAINVILLE HAD LANDED ON THE WEST COAST OF MACHIN BAY, POSING A THREAT TO SIZEABLE JAPANESE TROOP CONCENTRATIONS ON THE BONIS PENINSULA.
THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID THE AUSSIES ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD AND THEN PUSHED INLAND AGAINST JAPANESE OPPOSITION.
AN AUSTRALIAN ARMY BULLETIN, QUOTED BY MELBOURNE, SAID "OTHER AUSTRALIAN FORCES ARE NOW MOVING NORTH ALONG A CONNECTING TRACK FROM OUR LINES ACROSS THE BASE OF THE PENINSULA." JUNCTION OF THIS FORCE WITH THE MACHIN BAY INVADERS "WOULD SEAL OFF THE JAP

OUR LINES ACROSS THE BASE OF THE PENINSULA." JUNCTION OF THIS FORCE WITH THE MACHIN BAY INVADERS "WOULD SEAL OFF THE JAPANESE IN THE SOUTHWEST OF THE PENINSULA."
ON SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE, MELBOURNE ADDED, THE AUSSIES CAPTURED MAMAGOT AT THE MOUTH OF THE HARI RIVER. STRONGLY ENTRENCHED JAPANESE FORCES ON AN ESCARPMENT OVERLOOKING THE RIVER HELD UP AN AUSTRALIAN ADVANCE IN THAT SECTOR BUT COMMANDOS AND INFANTRYMEN INLAND FROM THE MAMAGOTA AREA "INCREASED THEIR DARING RAIDS."

AP8
NEW YORK JUNE 10-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY SENT OUT AS FLASH NEWS TODAY AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD "OBTAINED IMPERIAL SANCTION FOR ITS DECISION TO PROLONG FOR ANOTHER DAY THE CURRENT EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE DIET, WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO COME TO AN END TODAY. THE CABINET REACHED THIS DECISION THIS EVENING IN VIEW OF UNEXPECTEDLY LARGE INTERPELLATIONS ON GOVERNMENT BILLS, ESPECIALLY ALL-IMPORTANT WAR MEASURES." DOMEI'S WIRELESS TRANSMISSION WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

A39FX ADD Undated 3rd Cabinet XXX Story
MINISTER OF JUSTICE HIROMASA MATSUZAKA ALSO SPOKE FOR THE GOVERNMENT, DECLARING:
"THIS MEASURE IS ADOPTED TO BE USED ONLY IN AN EMRGENCY. IT WAS (DRAWN UP) BECAUSE OF THE FEAR THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY NOT BE ABLE TO GIVE COMPREHENSIVE ORDERS IN CARRYING ON AN ADMINISTRATION."
SUNDAY BROADCASTS FROM TOKYO GAVE NO HINT THAT THE BILL, WHICH STILL MUST BE ACTED UPON BY THE HOUSE OF PEERS, HAD YET CLEARED THE LOWER HOUSE.

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HOCHI SAID THE EMERGENCY BILL WAS IN KEEPING WITH THE 31ST ARTICLE OF THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION, WHICH PROVIDES THAT VARIOUS CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE "SHALL NOT AFFECT THE EXERCISE OF THE POWERS APPERTAINING TO THE EMPEROR IN TIMES OF WAR OR IN CASES OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY."

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENTS FOR THE EIGHT REGIONS IN THE HOME ISLANDS WERE SWORN IN IN THE PRESENCE OF SUZUKI.

DOMEI SAID THE REORGANIZATION "RESULTED FROM AN URGENT NECESSITY INVITING A POWERFUL REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION CAPABLE OF COPING WITH ANY CONTINGENCIES IN VIEW OF THE CURRENT CRITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WAR."

IT INDICATED THAT A NUMBER OF OFFICES OF SUCH CENTRAL AUTHORITIES AS THE MUNITIONS MINISTRY WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO THE REGIONAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

THE REGIONS ARE THE NORTHERN ISLAND OF HOKKAIDO, FIVE AREAS OF THE CENTRAL ISLAND OF HONSHU, EMBRACING TOKYO, OSAKA, NAGOYA AND HIROSHIMA AND THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TOKHOKU, AND THE TWO SOUTHERN ISLANDS OF SHIKOKU AND KYSHU.

QD1231PPW NM

U.S. DIVISIONS

OKINAWA

FIRST MARINES -- MOVED RIGHT ELEMENTS THROUGH ITOMAN TOWN.

SIXTH MARINES -- GAINED UP TO 1,000 YARDS IN COMPRESSING REMAINDER ENEMY TROOPS ON OROKU PENINSULA.

SEVENTH INF. -- REPULSED TWO STRONG COUNTERATTACKS.

96TH INF. -- MOVING UP SLOPES OF ESCARPMENT, SOUTHERN OKINAWA, GAINING UP TO 1,000 YARDS.

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PHILIPPINES

37TH INF. -- CAPTURED BAGABAG AND DROVE FIVE MILES FURTHER ALONG CAGAYAN ROAD, NORTHERN LUZON.

24TH AND 31ST INF. -- COMPRESSED ENEMY GARRISONS IN MOUNTAINS WEST OF DAVAO, MINDANAO.

JR643PPW NM ASKT

ADD Frisco (Cordell Comr xxx supports

REPORTS COMING OUT OF LAST NIGHT'S MEETING ON THE VETO QUESTION DEVELOPED THERE HAD BEEN SOME SHARP WORDS ADDRESSED TO WEBSTER BY PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER OF NEW ZEALAND.

THIS WAS THE STORY RECOUNTED BY PERSONS ATTENDING:

WEBSTER FOR THE BRITISH DELEGATION SAID THAT SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN SOME TIME AGO HAD MADE A TOO-HURRIED INTERPRETATION OF THE VETO, THAT QUESTIONS ASKED HIM BY FRASER HAD CAUGHT HIM BY SURPRISE.

FRASER INTERJECTED THAT CADOGAN HAD ASKED AND WAS GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVISE HIS REPLY IN TYPEWRITTEN FORM. FRASER SAID CADOGAN WAS NOT RUSHED AT ALL.

HE TOLD WEBSTER NOT TO TRY TO "GET OUT OF IT BY MAKING MISSTATEMENTS," AND "THAT'S NOT BEING HONEST."

HERE SENATOR CONNALLY OF THE UNITED STATES MADE A POINT OF ORDER AND SAID NO DELEGATE SHOULD IMPUGN THE HONOR OF ANOTHER.

FRASER WITHDREW THE REMARK.

CONFERENCE LEADERS REGARDED THIS WEEK AS THE NEXT TO THE LAST AND AIMED AT ADJOURNMENT BY JUNE 20.

HW1114APW

30.24-2744 73

(DT) WINDSOR, ONT., JUNE 10-(AP)-ANOTHER GROUP OF THE RPOUD ESSEX SCOTTISH REGIMENT'S VETERANS--SURVIVORS OF THE DIEPPE RAID--CAME HOME TONIGHT TO A CITY'S TEARS AND CHEERS.

THOUSANDS OF EAGER CITIZENS CROWDED THE RAILROAD DEPOT AREA VIRTUALLY TO SWEEP UP 61 SOLDIERS IN ONE EMBRACE. IT HAD BEEN MORE THAN FIVE YEARS SINCE THE MEN HAD TRAMPED OFF TO WAR.

FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS SINCE THEIR CAPTURE BY THE ENEMY THE CANADIANS HAD BEEN IN PRISONER CAMPS. THE COSTLY DIEPPE RAID, A CROSS-CHANNEL RECONNAISSANCE ACTION, WAS CARRIED OUT LARGELY BY CANADIANS.

SOREL, QUEBEC, JUNE 10 --(AP)-- SOREL POLICE CHIEF J.A. MARINEAU SAID TONIGHT "WE ARE INVESTIGATING X X X CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE FIRING OF FOUR OR FIVE BLANK SHOTS" DURING A POLITICAL MEETING HERE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

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MAYOR CAMILLIEN HOUDE OF MONTREAL, CO-LEADER OF THE BLOC POPULAIR IN THE JUNE 11 [redacted] FEDERAL ELECTION, WAS THE MAIN SPEAKER AT THE MEETING AND CHIEF MARINEAU SAID "WE HAVE GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT WHOEVER FIRED THE SHOTS CAME FROM OUT OF TOWN, PROBABLY FROM MONTREAL."

IT WAS AN OPEN AIR MEETING AND THE SPEAKERS' PLATFORM HAD BEEN ERECTED IN ROYAL PARK.

[redacted] "AS FAR AS WE KNOW, THE SHOTS WERE FIRED BY ONE OR MORE INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE STANDING IN FRONT OF THE PLATFORM, FACING THE AUDIENCE, A NUMBER OF WHOM HAD BEEN THROWING THINGS AT THE SPEAKER," CHIEF MARINEAU SAID.

CAMPRESS-BM-SOPPEW

THE [redacted] PRINCIPAL SPEAKER WAS MAYOR CAMILLIEN HOUDE OF MONTREAL, CO-LEADER OF THE BLOC POPULAIRE IN THE JUNE 11 FEDERAL ELECTION.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 10-(AP)-INSPECTOR MANUEL MARTINEZ OF THE FEDERAL POLICE SAID TODAY THAT 145 POLITICAL PRISONERS HAVE BEEN RELEASED IN BUENOS AIRES AND 20 OTHERS WILL BE FREED SHORTLY FROM NEUQUEN PRISON IN SOUTHERN ARGENTINA AND 40 OTHERS FROM MARTIN GARCIA ISLAND PRISON CAMP.

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"WE HOPE TO FREE ALL OTHERS IN THE NEXT TEN DAYS," HE SAID, WITHOUT SPECIFYING HOW MANY WERE IMPRISONED.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT MOST OF THOSE ALREADY FREED WERE WORKERS ROUNDED UP UNDER VARIOUS CHARGES OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY WHICH HAD BEEN FOUND OBNOXIOUS BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, JUNE 10-(AP)-SIXTEEN SCIENTISTS AND MEMBERS OF AMERICAN-SOVIET GOODWILL ORGANIZATIONS LEFT NEW YORK TODAY BY PLANE FOR MOSCOW TO ATTEND THE 220TH ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE U.S.S.R., JUNE 15 TO 28.

A164

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, JUNE 10 -- A FLOATING DOCK HAS BEEN TOWED FROM CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, TO AN UNDISCLOSED PACIFIC BASE FOR THE BRITISH NAVY'S USE IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST MONITORED BY NBC.

RW1147PEW

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FAIRFIELD, CALIF.,

JUNE 10-(AP)-DEMOBILIZATION OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE UNDER THE POINTS SYSTEM WILL NOT BE COMPLETED FOR AT LEAST A YEAR, COL.ADAM K.BRECKENRIDGE, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE FAIRFIELD-SUISUN AIR BASE, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

"MONTHS WILL PROBABLY ELAPSE AFTER V-E DAY BEFORE THE AAF REACHES ITS MAXIMUM DEMOBILIXM

"MONTHS WILL PROBABLY ELAPSE AFTER V-E DAY BEFORE THE AAF REACHES ITS MAXIMUM DEMOBILIZATION RATE OF 40,000 SEPARATIONS A MONTH," THE COLONEL SAID. HE GAVE TRANSPORTATION LIMITATIONS AS THE REASON FOR THE DELAYED RETURN OF PERSONNEL ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE.

"THE ARMY AIR FORCES WILL DEMOBILIZE TME SAME PERCENTAGE AS THE REST OF THE ARMY," BRECKENRIDGE EXPLAINED, "AND REPLACE THE DISCHARGED MEN WITH THE NEW INTAKE FROM THE GROUND FORCES OR SELECTIVE SERVICE."

EXCEPTINO THOSE ELIGIBLE IN THE U.S., HOWEVER, THERE WILL BE NO APPRECIABLE DEMOBILIZATION OF AAF TROOPS FOR SOME MONTHS.

BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF QUALIFIED REPLACEMENTS, IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO RETAIN SOME ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE, HE SAID. MOST AAF UNITS IN THE EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN THEATERS WILL BE REDEPLOYED TO THE PACIFIC WITH INTERVENING FURLOUGHS AND NEW TRAINING IN SOME INSTANCES.

(EDITORS: IN FIRST GRAF MAKE IT READ X X X OF ARMY AIR FORCE PERSONNEL ELIGIBLE, ETC)

DB515PRW

WDSWX (REPAIR SHIPS AP-N)

(750) NY RELAY SOUTH

PLEASE NOTE RELEASE DATE

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 10)

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE NAMES OF 24 AIR FORCE OFFICERS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE WAR WILL BE GIVEN TO SEA-GOING AIRCRAFT REPAIR SHIPS, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SIX OF THE SHIPS, OPERATED BY THE AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND, ARE FULLY EQUIPPED REPAIR UNITS WHILE 18 ARE USED AS AUXILIARY REPAI

30.24-27475

VESSELS. THEY OPERATE IN COMBAT ZONES AND ARE PARTICULARLY VALUABLE IN THE PACIFIC WHERE BASES ARE OFTEN FAR FROM COMBAT AREAS.

THE SIX LARGE REPAIR SHIPS WERE NAMED FOR OFFICERS OF GENERAL RANK AND THE 18 AUXILIARY SHIPS FOR OFFICERS OF THE RANK OF COLONEL. THE MEN FOR WHOM THEY WERE NAMED ARE:

MAJ. GEN. HERBERT A.DARGUE OF NEW YORK, KILLED DEC. 12, 1941, IN THE CRASH OF AN ARMY PLANE IN CALIFORNIA. GENERAL DARGUE WAS ONE OF AMERICA'S PIONEER AIRMEN, HAVING BEEN IN THE ARMY SINCE 1912. BEFORE HIS DEATH HE WAS COMMANDER OF THE FIRST AIR FORCE.

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT OLDS OF WOODSIDE, MD., WHO DIED APRIL 28, 1943. HE WAS THE ORIGINAL COMMANDER OF THE AIR CORPS FERRYING COMMAND AND PIONEERED THE NORTH ATLANTIC FERRY SERVICE FROM CANADA TO ENGLAND.

MAJ. GEN. WALTER REED WEAVER OF CHARLESTON, S.C., WHO DIED LAST OCTOBER AFTER AN ARMY CAREER OF 36 YEARS. HE WAS CHIEF OF THE PLANS DIVISION FOR THE AIR CORPS AND RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR OUTSTANDING DUTY AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE TECHNICAL TRAINING COMMAND DURING 1942-43.

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BRIG. GEN. ASA N.DUNCAN, NATIVE OF LEIGHTON, ALA., WHO HELD VARIOUS IMPORTANT POSTS AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE AIR CORPS AND IN 1942 BECAME CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, WHERE HE WAS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION NOV. 17, 1942.

BRIG. GEN. ALFRED J.LYON OF COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO, WHO DIED DEC. 1, 1942. HE HAD BEEN AN INSTRUCTOR AT THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE AND A SPECIAL OBSERVER FOR THE AIR CORPS IN LONDON DURING 1941, AND 1942.

BRIG. GEN. CLINTON W.RUSSELL, OF HICO, TEXAS, WHO DIED MARCH 24, 1943. HE WAS COMMANDER OF NUMEROUS AIR INSTALLATIONS AND IN 1939 WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AIR FORCE. LATER HE WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE AIR FORCE COMBAT COMMAND AND SERVED OVERSEAS DURING 1942.

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B 6WX

COL. CLIFFORD P.BRADLEY OF AMBER, IOWA, WHOSE WIDOW, MRS. NELL PAULINE BRADLEY, RESIDES IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. COLONEL BRADLEY WAS KILLED IN LINE OF DUTY IN NORTH AFRICA, OCTOBER 4, 1942. HE HAD HELD VARIOUS ASSIGNMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN PANAMA.

COL. RICHARD E.COBB OF NEWPORT, R.I., KILLED IN A CRASH IN THE FAR EASTERN THEATER, JUNE 8, 1942. HE HAD SERVED AS A FLIGHT INSTRUCTOR AT RANDOLPH FIELD, TEXAS.

COL. JOHN D.CORKILLE OF CHICAGO, ILL., WHOSE WIDOW, MRS. HELEN CORKILLE, LIVES AT SANTA MONICA, CALIF. HE DIED IN NORTH AFRICA, APRIL 20, 1943, WHILE SERVING WITH THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE. HE HAD BEEN A TEST PILOT OF WRIGHT FIELD, OHIO, AND HAD SERVED IN SEVERAL POSITIONS ON ENGINEERING ASSIGNMENTS.

COL. DEMAS T.CRAW OF TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., KILLED IN ACTION IN AFRICA, NOV. 8, 1942. HIS FATHER, MARK CRAW, LIVES IN TRAVERSE CITY AND HIS WIDOW, MRS. D.T.CRAW, IS OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. IN 1941, HE WAS ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE IN ANKARA.

COL. EVERETT S.DAVIS OF MELROSE, MASS., WHO WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ELEVENTH AIR FORCE AND WAS LOST ON A FERRYING FLIGHT TO ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, IN NOV. 1942.

COL. SAM L.ELLIS OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., WHO DIED MARCH 8.

1943, AT BIG SPRING, TEXAS, WHERE HE WAS COMMANDING OFFICER.

COL. OLIVER S.FERSON OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO DIED IN WASHINGTON, MAY 17, 1942. HE HAD BEEN CHIEF OF THE OPERATIONS SECTION AND DIRECTOR OF WAR ORGANIZATION AND MOVEMENT.

COL. PERCIVAL E.GABEL OF LAKELAND, FLA., AN OUTSTANDING GLIDER EXPERT, WHO WAS KILLED IN A GLIDER CRASH AT MARCH FIELD, SEPT. 11, 1943.

COL. DONALD M.KEISER OF DETROIT, MICH., WHO DIED IN THE MIDDLE EAST, DEC. 11, 1942. HE WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE IX BOMBER COMMAND AND AT 28 WAS ONE OF THE YOUNGEST COLONELS IN THE AAF. HIS WIDOW, MRS. MARGARET KEISER, WAS AMONG THE AMERICAN NATIONS INTERNED BY THE JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES. HIS MOTHER IS MRS. MARIAN F.SYLVIS OF RISE LODGE, ORE.

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COL. DOUGLAS M.KILPATRICK OF HOUMA, LA., WHO WAS KILLED IN A B-25 CRASH WHILE SERVING WITH WRIGHT FIELD-S MATERIAL DIVISION.

COL. RAYMOND T.LESTER OF LAFOLLETTE, TENN., WHO DIED IN LINE OF DUTY IN EGYPT, JULY 9, 1943, WHILE ASSIGNED TO THE NINTH AIR FORCE ON WEATHER AND METEOROLOGICAL DUTIES. HIS WOBOW, MRS. FERN LESTER, RESIDES AT BURBANK, CALIF.

COL. DONALD R.LYON OF BOWBELLS, N.C., WHO WAS KILLED DURING A JAPANESE BOMBING ATTACK ON AN AIRDROME AT KUNMING, CHINA, APRIL 1943, WHERE HE WAS STATIONED WITH THE 14TH AIR FORCE.

COL. WILLIAM J.MCKIERNAN OF NEW YORK, WHO DIED JANUARY 24, 1943, AT EAST ORANGE, N.J., WHERE HIS WIDOW, MRS.LUCILLE ADAMS MCKIERNAN, LIVES. HE HAD BEEN RETIRED IN 1939, AFTER WHICH HE RETURNED TO ACTIVE DUTY TO SERVE AS A FACTORY REPRESENTATIVE UNDER WRIGHT FIELD.

COL. ARMAN PETERSON OF THATCHER, ARIZ., WHO WAS KILLED JULY 1, 1943, ON A FLIGHT OVER THE HAGUE-ROTTERDAM AREA WHILE SERVING WITH THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE. HIS WIDOW, MRS.ARMAN PETERSON, LIVES AT FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.

COL. CHARLES T.PHILLIPS OF TULLAHOMA, TENN., WHO WAS LOST DEC. 15, 1942, IN NORTHWEST AFRICA WHILE ACTING AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF A BOMBARDMENT WING.

COL. EDGAR R.TODD OF EL MONTE, CALIF., WHO DIED OCTOBER 29, 1943, AFTER CONDUCTING ALTITUDE TESTS AT SELMAN FIELD, LA. A DAUGHTER, CAROL J.TODD, LIVES AT JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

COL. HAROLD B.WRIGHT, A NATIVE OF OKLAHOMA, WHO DIED IN A CRASH AT ACCRA, SEPTEMBER 7, 1943. HE WAS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE TENTH AIR FORCE AND HAD BEEN WITH THE 35TH PURSUIT GROUP IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

COL. FRANCES M.ZEIGLER OF ALLENDALE, S.C., WHO DIED DEC. 9, 1942, AT WARNER-ROBINS ARMY AIR BASE, GEORGIA. FROM 1938 TO 1941 HE HAD BEEN AT WRIGHT FIELD ASSOCIATED WITH VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

JUN 11 1945

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 10)

OKINAWA SURRENDER IS DEMANDED AS AMERICANS TOP FINAL RIDGE; INVASION OF WEST BORNEO GAINS

JUN 12 1945

AMERICAN FORCES GAIN ALL ALONG SOUTHERN FRONT

Gen. Buckner Calls on Enemy Commander to Capitulate Immediately.

NIP TROOPS TRAPPED

Yanks Squeeze 15,000 Japs Caught in Two Pockets on Island.

By LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, Tuesday, June 12—(AP) Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., demanded yesterday that the Japanese commander on Okinawa unconditionally surrender surviving remnants of his garrison force as American troops made substantial gains all along the southern front despite fanatical resistance.

Buckner, commander of the U. S. Tenth army, pointed out that the Japanese were trapped in two pockets—one only about two square miles in size, the other of 15 square miles or less—and that annihilation was certain unless they capitulated.

15,000 Japs on Island

There are about 15,000 Japanese still on Okinawa—survivors of an original garrison of perhaps 85,000.

(This possibly was the first time in the Pacific war that an American commander had called directly upon a Japanese general to surrender. Previously, surrender pamphlets had been dropped from airplanes behind enemy lines and captured Japanese infrequently had been taken near the front and broadcast surrender appeals to their former buddies. Neither of these methods had brought in many prisoners.)

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz did not immediately disclose how Buckner transmitted his surrender demand.

NIGHT

There was no indication that the trapped Japanese had replied.

(CBS correspondent Tim Leimert said in a broadcast from Okinawa that American planes dropped a proposal from Buckner offering the Japanese a chance to surrender by sending not more than six men through the lines yesterday afternoon for preliminary discussions.

(He said the Americans flew over the proposed spot looking for the right signal, observed no reaction from the Japanese, and then were fired upon.)

Gain Atop Fortified Hills

The 96th Infantry division, which spearheaded Sunday's surprise broadscale attack by three divisions of the Yaeju-Dake escarpment, gained control of a small area atop the heavily-fortified hills at a point about 600 yards south of Yunagusuku in the center.

It was disclosed today for the first time that the Japanese have resorted to use of painfully-lethal phosphorous shells in their fierce defense of the escarpment. The shells, used as an anti-personnel weapon, cause burns which quickly produce death.

Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th (New York division) fought off numerous small counterattacks by Nipponese entrenched in caves as they scaled the rugged, steep slopes of the escarpment which runs more than three miles, almost from coast to coast, across Okinawa's southern tip.

It was the day's most spectacular gain and was made against heavy pointblank artillery fire, mortars and machineguns.

Use Flame-Throwing Tanks

Bradley's men called upon flame-throwing tanks to knock out enemy emplacements.

Also employing tanks, the 32nd regiment of the Seventh Infantry division on the southeastern coast occupied the summit of important Hill 95, southwest of Hanagusuku, after two days of bitter fighting.

Hill 95 will be advantageous to Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh division doughboys in gaining control of the eastern end of the Yaeju-Dake escarpment.

On the western end of the line, Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First Marine division advanced about 650 yards along the coast against surprisingly light resistance. The division's left flank moved up about 400 yards to assault Hill 69, west of Ozato, two miles inland almost directly east of Itoman town.

In Oroku peninsula, Maj. Gen. Lemual C. Shepherd, Jr.'s Sixth division Marines captured two important hills, 62 and 53, northeast of Tomigusuki town and made gains which reduced the area controlled by the trapped Japanese garrison to some two square miles south of Naha harbor.

Japanese on Oroku continued to resist strongly with 40 mm. anti-aircraft guns leveled to fire point blank at the Leathernecks and with mortar and small arms fire.

Three Planes Downed

Nimitz said only "minor enemy aircraft activity" was noted in the Okinawa areas Sunday after having announced yesterday that one small fleet unit was sunk quickly on that day. He said three attackers were shot down.

Corsairs of the Okinawa-based Second Marine aircraft wing raided southern Kyushu airfields Sunday, destroying 12 planes—11 of them on the ground.

Escort carrier planes attacked the Sakishima islands in the southern Ryukyus gain Sunday, a third straight day. They destroyed a single Japanese plane they found on an airfield.

Nimitz disclosed that search planes—four-engined Privateers and twin-engined Mariners—have sunk 108,480 tons of enemy shipping and damaged 98,350 tons since they began operations off Okinawa about two months ago. In addition, they shot down 31 Japanese aircraft and damaged 20.

Planes of Fleet Air Wing 1 damaged two luggers yesterday in one of their least productive forays into the Korean area. Planes of Fleet Air Wing 18 sank a small cargo ship and another small ship and damaged a third off Honshu.

On Sunday 11th AAF Liberators bombed targets on Paramushiro and on Nekotan Island in the Kuriles, and Mitchells blasted a cannery on Araido Island and targets on Paramushiro.

Okinawa Japs Stiffen Their Resistance

DAILEY

Guam, June 11 (AP)—Rapidly dying defenders of Okinawa brought all their remaining artillery into play today, firing at point-blank range in a thus far futile effort to stop a full-power assault launched by the United States 10th Army.

Guns of as heavy caliber as 105-mm. were being used by the Nipponese in their last-stand attempt to halt the American attack on heavily fortified Yaeju-Dake escarpment. On the east flank the enemy directed fire against 7th and 96th division tanks.

Naha Bridge Shelled

Even in the tightly encircled Osoku pocket, Japanese field guns shelled the Naha harbor bridge, causing some minor damage to the American-built structure.

The 7th Regiment of the 1st United States Marine Division ran into heavy Japanese machine-gun and mortar fire as it moved through Itoman town, capture of which has not yet been announced by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet commander.

Fired On From Caves

Headquarters reported the 96th United States Infantry Division is under fire from mutually supporting Japanese positions and caves, while the 17th Battalion of the 7th Division is using flame-throwing tanks against 88 enemy-held caves.

The Nipponese, who Admiral Nimitz said are being killed off at the rate of 1,000 a day, are heavily dug in along the white chalklike Yaeju-Dake escarpment, looking down the throats of the oncoming Yanks, who are meeting a deadly fire.

DAILY

Allied Shipping Attacked

Tokyo radio claimed its *kamikaze* suicide planes attacked Allied shipping off Okinawa yesterday and today, sinking one warship and damaging another.

The Nipponese radio also reported that Minami (south) Daito, 225 miles east of Okinawa, was bombarded from the sea and air Sunday. Admiral Nimitz announced that on Saturday a battleship force bombarded Okino Daito, 300 miles southeast of the Ryukyus.

Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., commander of the 10th Army, replied to the Japanese artillery on Okinawa with virtually every weapon at his command. Flame-throwing tanks led ground charges, aircraft rocketed, strafed and bombed enemy ground forces and their well-protected gun positions.

Given Naval Support

Battleships fired fourteen-inch shells into the Japanese positions, and cruisers and destroyers supported the troops with their eight and five-inch guns.

The 96th Infantry Division, spearheading the frontal assault, gained 800 to 1,000 yards yesterday in the face of the Japanese's heavy fire.

Nature of the terrain—Yanks counted 60 caves in one small sector—was all to the advantage of the dug-in Japanese, whose positions were difficult to spot even from low-flying observation planes and even more difficult to knock out with bombs or shells. The escarpment is a natural coral fortress, stretching across the island at least 3 miles.

Tunnels Augment Caves

The Japanese had prepared it well as a secondary defense to which to retire when driven from the Shuri Line. They tunneled the escarpment to augment the caves for their burrowing tactics

They retired to their hidden positions when ships, field artillery and aircraft laid down their barrages, but returned to train their guns on advancing American ground troops as soon as the bombardment ceased.

The Nipponese launched two major counterattacks against Maj.-Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Division infantry in the Hanagusuku sector at the eastern end of the Yaeju-Dake line—but failed to halt the attack. Arnold's doughboys repulsed these and numerous smaller counterattacks in 36 hours of furious fighting as they smashed at the eastern hinge of the line.

Pass Itoman Town

On the western end of the escarpment, Maj. Gen. Pedro A. del Valle's 1st Division Marines moved through Itoman town and attacked Japanese positions on Kunishi Ridge.

Amphibious tractors armed with 75 mm. guns supported del Valle's Leathernecks, all of whom have shifted to the southern line, leaving the 6th Marine Division to wipe out Japanese remaining on Oroku Peninsula.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd's 6th Division Leathernecks reported gains up to 1,000 yards as they pushed southeast down the peninsula.

Banzai Charges Expected

All United States ground forces were prepared for the possibility of *banzai* charges, the usual Japanese death-stand reply to crushing American force. Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th Army Corps, told Associated Press Corespondent Alva N. Dopking the *banzai* charges will come "when we compress the Japs until they explode."

The enemy presumably is compressed almost to that point. He is confined to some 15 square miles on Okinawa's southern tip and four fifths of his original garrison of 85,000 has been wiped out.

Admiral Nimitz announced 67,703 Japanese had been killed through Friday.

Yanks Get Jap Supplies

The 1st Marine Division's 7th Regiment got a pleasant surprise when the enemy parachuted demolition supplies, intended for the Nipponese Yaeju-Dake defense, behind Leatherneck lines. The explosives, caps and fuses were welcomed by Major Louis G. Ditta, 2d Battalion executive officer, "because we were short of demolition material ourselves."

TWO YEARS OF WAR SEEN BY STILWELL

Okinawa, June 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell said today it "is quite possible that we will have to fight in Manchuria" even should the Japanese home islands fall first. He predicted the Pacific war easily could last at least two years longer.

Here on an inspection tour of Pacific troops, the commanding general of Army Ground Forces told war correspondents that many people in the United States believe the Nipponese can be bombed out of the war but "personally I believe it will require ground action in addition to anything done by bombings.

"I cannot see how, when they are so tenacious individually, we can expect their mass morale to crack," he stated.

Stilwell brushed aside Tokyo radio broadcasts which called Okinawa the decisive battle of the Pacific by recalling that they said the same thing about Leyte.

Stranded Destroyer Shelled

Okinawa, May 18 [*AP—Delayed*] — Japanese shore batteries opened up on a destroyer stranded on a reef a mile off Naha shortly before noon today and within seven minutes detonated her magazine, blasting her to bits.

An estimated more than two thirds of the destroyer's personnel was lost in this most tragic chapter in the Okinawan campaign.

[The Navy in Washington said the destroyer was the Longshaw.]

The destrpyer was shelling Japanese-held Okinawa and was nosing through apparently safe waters previously navigated successfully by other ships when its hull caught on a coral reef.

The ship had been on the reef almost two hours and a half and a tug had come to her aid before Japanese guns from the direction of Naha fired. The fifth shell caused a terrific explosion, showering ship's debris upon men struggling in the water and killing or wounding a large number.

AUSSIES SWEEP THROUGH TOWNS IN BORNEO DRIVE

JUN 12 1945

Brunei Bay Already Secured For Allied Navies by Invading Forces.

TROOPS NEAR CAPITAL

Japs Put Up Light Resistance After Landings Are Unopposed.

HAMPSON

MANILA, Tuesday, June 12. — (AP) Sweating Australian troops plunged steadily inland in British north Borneo against negligible resistance today after four unopposed landings in the Brunei bay area

Sunday, as Gen. Douglas MacArthur bid boldly for the oil and rubber of the world's second largest island.

Already the invasion had secured for the Allied navies Brunei bay, one of the southwest Pacific's finest anchorages only 800 miles from Singapore; swept through the ruined town of Brooketon, where new Japanese oil machinery lay ready to be taken to the wells, and secured the town of Victoria and Labuan airfield on Labuan island.

Within 13 Miles of Capital

Brunei, capital town of the British protectorate of the same name, was the next objective, and already the Australians had plodded within 13 miles of it in the oppressive tropical heat.

The Australians, members of the tough Ninth infantry division — the famed "Desert Rats" of Tobruk, and El Alamein—hit the deserted beaches Sunday at 9:15 a. m. (8:45 p. m., Saturday, Eastern War Time), at four points, on the southeastern tip of Labuan island at the mouth of Brunei bay; on Muara island, also in the bay; at Brunei Bluff, and at Brooketon town.

Advances were general on all fronts, and within two hours after the initial landings MacArthur himself went ashore with his air forces commander, Gen. George C. Kenney, and other top officers.

MacArthur's regular headquarters communique here this morning did not mention the landings, but a headquarters spokesman announced them, and front correspondents wirelessed back detailed accounts of the breathlessly-easy operation.

They credited the smoothness of the job to daring naval forces which penetrated Brunei bay three days ahead of "D-Day," removed 70 Japanese mines from the channel, set up buoys and charted the waters right up to shore under sporadic Japanese fire.

Towns Leveled by Bombers

Ten days of continual bombing by the U. S. 13th and Royal Australian air forces had leveled the bayside towns and driven the Japanese inland, while American cruisers and destroyers, aided by an Australian cruiser, destroyer and other vessels, laid down a heavy curtain of gunfire ahead of the invasion.

Rear Admiral Forrest B. Royal, commanding the Seventh Fleet attack group, called the operation "one of the smoothest yet."

Watching the bombardment MacArthur correctly predicted that not a man would be lost in the landings. Actually, the troops had advanced 2,000 yards inland before the first man was wounded.

Artillery, tanks and bulldozers followed the troops ashore and soon were moving directly to Brooketon.

At 5 p. m. Sunday another unopposed landing was made at Hamilton Point on Labuan opposite the first landings.

The Japanese have been estimated to number 2,000 to 5,000 in the landing area, but only the veriest handful were met at first in light skirmishing after the beaches were secured.

Minesweepers cleared the path into Brunei bay and Allied warships soon steamed into Victoria harbor, the only deepwater spot in the area. The captured Labuan airfield is a mile and a half north of the invasion beach and slightly inland. Timbalai, the only other air strip on the island, is on the west coast.

Just after daylight a lone Japanese bomber sneaked into the bay area under low clouds. It dropped a bomb harmlessly in the vast convoy area dotted by more than 200 ships, Hutcheson reported. That was the only Nippon aerial reaction to the invasion.

MacArthur, ashore and within sniper range of the Japanese, expressed pleasure at the success of the operations.

Small Allied gunboats raced to one beach and knocked out a wrecked Japanese tanker from which sporadic fire originated. In the late afternoon the gunboats again moved in to point-blank range to rake the beach around Hamilton Point, across the channel from Victoria, after the Japanese fired from that sector.

Invasion Is Complete Surprise To Japs; Defenses Weak

Map on Page 2.

Manila, June 11 (AP)—Elements of the 9th Australian Division have landed simultaneously at Labuan Island, Brooketon and Muara in Brunei Bay on the western coast of Borneo, 800 miles north of Singapore and 600 miles east of Indo-China, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Naval and air bombardment leveled the enemy's beach defenses and the assault troops swept ashore with only scattered opposition.

Warships of the United States 7th Fleet and Royal Australian Navy, and bombers and fighters of the Royal Australian and United States 13th Air Force are supporting the operation.

MacArthur Visits Front

[General MacArthur visited the front lines shortly after Australian 9th Division troops landed at Brunei Bay on the western coast of Borneo.

[The General went up within sniper range of the enemy. He expressed pleasure over the success of the operation.

[The D-day objectives were seized at all points of landing.]

This landing, which followed Allied seizure of Tarakan, 600 miles away by sea on the opposite side of Borneo, took the enemy by surprise, unprepared to offer effective resistance, and consequently casualties of the invaders have been negligible.

Allied forces already have captured Labuan town and airfield, and on the mainland have advanced 4,000 yards inland from Brooketon toward Brunei town.

Rich In Resources

The Brunei area is rich in oil, rubber, coal, lumber, iron and other resources, and in the 500 square miles of its sheltered bay numberless ships of any size can ride at anchor. The establishment of air and naval facilities at Brunei Bay, combined with those in the Philippines, will complete a chain of mutually supporting strategic bases 1,500 miles long, from which air and naval forces are within continuous effective range of the Asiatic coast from Singapore to Shanghai.

Operations from the Philippines bases have already practically destroyed enemy shipping in the South China Sea, and the Allies shall now be able to interdict his overland lines of communication and escape routes in Indo-China and Malay.

Jap Garrisons Doomed

At Brunei and Tarakan, General MacArthur's columns stand not at the gates but at the geographic center of enemy-occupied Celebes, Bali, Java, Sumatra, Malaya and Indo-China. Japanese garrisons there now only await piecemeal destruction at will.

With his conquest in the East Indies cut off and isolated from the empire, the rich resources rendered valueless, his naval and air arms in the Indies rendered impotent, his ground troops immobilized and unable to obtain reinforcements or supplies, the enemy invader definitely has lost the war of strategy in the Southwest Pacific, a headquarters spokesman said.

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MacArthur Leaps Ashore on Labuan Isle 2 Hours After Allied Troops Hit Beach

By DON STARR

Representing the Combined American Press
Distributed by the Associated Press

WITH GEN. MACARTHUR IN THE FIELD — (Date Censored)—(AP) Leaping ashore two hours after the first wave of Allied troops landed on Labuan island in the mouth of Brunei bay, in oil-rich Borneo, Gen. Douglas MacArthur walked more than a mile up the blazing beach road today within range of Japanese small arms fire and then walked out again.

Privates and generals alike shook their heads at his disregard of safety, and the Australian Ninth division troops, the veteran "Desert Rats" of Tobruk and El Alemein fame in Africa, shouted, "he'll do for me,"—an Aussie expression of complete approval.

Proceeding ahead of his tanks down the Pangang road which skirts the beach, MacArthur caught up with scouts at the head of the column of rangy, perspiring Aussies. Their own general rose from his place at the side of the road and stood at attention, relaxing only when MacArthur put all at ease.

When the column encountered resistance, MacArthur's party halted while tanks came up. The crackle of small-arms fire sent aides and corespondents to the ditches but MacArthur remained in the middle of the trail.

His air commander, Gen. George C. Kenney, repeatedly urged him to retrace his steps. MacArthur then led the way back down the trail toward so-called "Brown beach," on which he had landed.

While everyone else sweated profusely in the heat, MacArthur's shirt bore no sign of dampness. Halfway back to the beach a jeep stopped to offer him a ride, but MacArthur refused until places were found for all the party.

MacArthur's performance ashore was similar to that this morning as he stood aboard his cruiser and watched the preliminary bombardment by Rear Admiral Forrest B. Royal's amphibious task force.

In a little more than an hour, the ship which carried MacArthur fired 1,000 rounds of 6-inch and 800 rounds of 15-inch shells into the Labaun target area.

Quietly watching as columns of smoke reared skyward from the hits ashore, MacArthur tamped tobacco into his pipe and turned to General Kenney to predict that the landing would be made without loss of a man. This proved true, and the landing force proceeded more than a mile inland before even one man was wounded.

MacArthur then conferred aboard ship with Admiral Royal and Lt. Gen. Sir Leslie Morshead, Australian corps commander, before going ashore in a landing craft.

Only one Japanese plane was sighted during the landings, and it failed to interfere.

B-24 medium bombers with fighter escorts of the 13th air force circled overhead as MacArthur stepped ashore. He noticed a monument on the beach and paused to read its inscription, "erected to the memory of Color Sgt. Adam Sutherland of her Majesty's Brig Columbine, May, 1847."

Walking up the six-foot wide macadamized road, which was pitted by shells and bombs, MacArthur met a group of natives, including children, an old woman, and an old man whose long beard was tied in a knot.

One member of the party who spoke English told the general that the Japanese had been driven back by the last few days of heavy bombing and finally withdrew their main force to Brunei town, across the bay.

Continuing, MacArthur passed many Australians who already had started roadside fires for brewing tea. Farther on he stopped to eye the body of a Japanese who had just been shot through the head. Another Japanese skittered across the trail ahead so quickly that no one got a shot at him.

Having been persuaded not to walk to Labuan airfield, MacArthur returned to the ship in good spirits over the success of the landings both here and on the Brunei beaches.

OBJECTIVES WON IN 20 MINUTES

Two Columns Of Aussies March Toward Brunei

By SPENCER DAVIS

Brooketon, British North Borneo, June 10 (AP—*Delayed*)—Thousands of eager Australian 9th Division troops landed at points dominating commodious Brunei Bay, North Borneo, at 9.15 A.M. today and secured all their immediate objectives within twenty minutes.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur came ashore and personally viewed this first reconquest of British soil on Borneo.

By this afternoon, two long columns of Australian infantrymen, wet with sweat, trudged along the sandy road to Brunei town after occupying the fire-seared village of Brooketon without firing a shot.

Not Even Snipers Left

Furious bombardment by cruisers, destroyers and gunboats and heavy aerial attacks before the soldiers stepped ashore had proved too much for the Japanese, who decamped without leaving even snipers behind.

A lone Japanese plane dropped one bomb two hours before the landing. It fell harmlessly in the water in the transport area where 200 American and Australian vessels were assembled for the invasion.

That was the extent of enemy opposition, and the Allied fleets held the great box-shaped Brunei Bay as a base for future operations only 800 miles east of Singapore.

Strung Out 20 Miles

The invasion forces entered the bay at 3 A.M., and by dawn had disposed themselves off triangular Labuan Island, which is important for its airfield. They strung out 20 miles southwest along the sandy white beaches below Brunei bluff.

I went in with a group of ships concentrated at the southern end of heavily forested Muara Island, commanding the entrance to the Brunei mainland.

An hour before the landings, the warships commanded by Rear Admiral Russell S. Berkey, of Lyme, Conn., opened up rapid-fire shelling of the beaches, while flights of United States 13th Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force B-24's dropped saturation-loads of bombs on the target areas.

As soon as the assault waves landed, artillery, tanks and bulldozers were ferried ashore at Labuan, Muara and Brunei Bluff, and by noon supplies were moving directly to Brooketon on the mainland to support the advance toward Brunei Town, some 16 miles distant.

YANK WARSHIPS BOLDLY INVADE BAY AT BORNEO

By SPENCER DAVIS

ABOARD REAR ADMIRAL RUSSELL S. BERKEY'S FLAGSHIP, Brunei Bay, North Borneo, June 9—(Delayed)—(AP) United States cruisers, destroyers and gunboats—boldly followed minesweepers into this placid harbor—used for three years as a major Japanese harbor—to clear the way for Allied invasion of north Borneo.

The ships moved in unopposed 48 hours ahead of the scheduled troop landings (which later dispatches said were carried out starting at 9:15 a.m. Sunday, June 10) and called next forward with the operation.

While Admiral Berkey's imperturbable cruisers dropped anchor in the emerald water, his flotilla of small craft when about their affairs as if they owned the place. Upon them depended the success of the landings.

Enemy Burns Supplies

At breakfast, officers and men had read in their news sheets that Tokyo radio was announcing the invasion was already underway. They realized the enemy knew what was impending. Great columns of smoke were rising from Brunei town, indicating the Nipponese had started destroying supplies.

The most ticklish job of all was that of the underwater demolition team, called upon to send swimmers ashore on Labuan island at the mouth of the bay to observe surf conditions and locate underwater obstacles and Japanese shore installations.

Two Seahawk scout planes, catapulted from the fantails of cruisers, soared into the cloud speckled sky. Gunboats edged close to the shore.

Then the cruisers and destroyers thundered their preliminary salvos. The shells crashed along the

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wide sandy beach.

With the Seahawks calling the shots for them, the warships intensfied the bombardment. They skillfully "walked" five and six inch shells inland toward Victoria town.

One cruiser salvo made a direct hit on a Japanse ammunition dump. Flames leaped high above the Casuarina trees. Through the dense golden smoke cloud, exploding rockets and star shells made a sparkling bouquet of fire.

"Hot ziggity dog!" exclaimed the admiral. His laugh could be heard all over the flagship. "Look at it go!"

"Swimmers away, sir," Quartermaster George M. Clark of Urbana, Ill., reported.

The swimmers, all veterans who had similarly inspected the Okinawa shoreline only a few weeks earlier, were under command of Lt. Louis A. States, red-eyed, big shouldered young man from Gastonia, N. C.

"Tell the ships and planes to keep their shots and bombs out of the water and well back of the beach," Berkey instructed. "We don't want to hurt any one."

Fire on Swimmers

As the swimmers neared the beach, the Japanese sent a few bursts of 75 mm. shells at them.

The gunboats immediately engaged the enemy positions and dropped a barrage of rockets.

Then a flight of B-24 heavy bombers appeared overhead and released 250 pounds of general purpose bombs.

One stick of bombs hit near the water edge, where the swimmers were just beginning their work. They continued their beach exploration but when noses were counted later one man was missing and three were wounded.

An hour and 25 minutes after their start, the swimmers were back aboard their ships. Their return trip was covered by naval gunfire and diving fighter planes which drove the Nipponese ashore to cover.

An Australian hydrographic survey unit, meanwhile, worked over Brunei bluff and Muara island testing depths and laying buoys to direct transport.

Minesweepers churned back and forth across the board expanse of Brunei bay, uncovering more than 60 chemical, horn and contact mines. Gunboats exploded them with machinegun fire.

The work of preparing Brunei bay to receive the thousands of invasion troops continued throughout yesterday and today. Ships were virtually anchored under the enemy's nose. One more successful landing was in the making.

ALLIES WANT WEAK REICH, 'IKE' SAYS

General To Be Given Sword In London Ceremony

London, June 11 (AP) — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, here to receive the honorary freedom of London tomorrow in a ceremony steeped in historic tradition, said tonight he believed "Russia, Britain and the United States intend to make it impossible for Germany to wage war again."

Eisenhower said he knew of no plans for him to go to the Pacific war zone. "So far as I know," he said, "my job is right here in Europe."

The supreme Allied commander dcelared at a press conference that he thought Germany never would return to what was considered normal before the war.

"Polite In Defeat"

"There is no question in my mind that there are many Germans who want to be friendly," Eisenhower said. "They should have wanted to be friendly before. Our experience has been that the German is arrogant in victory and very polite in defeat."

Declaring that the nonfraternization rule was working reasonably well, Eisenhower said "I have already published one order relaxing the rule a little. Nonfraternization does not apply to young children. Neither the GI nor the Tommy will abstain from being friendly to children."

The General, who will wear the ribbon of his latest decoration—the Russian Order of Victory—tomorrow when he becomes an honorary freeman of the city, told of watching a baseball game the other night when some German youngsters got in the way of the ball. The American players halted the game rather than endanger the children, he said.

Fearful Every Minute

Eisenhower said the favorite question in Germany was whether Hitler was dead or alive, and he said he was surprised to find that some of his Russian friends were doubtful of the Nazi leader's death.

"I know this," Eisenhower declared, "if Hitler is not dead, he is suffering more than if he were, because he will be hunted for life and will be fearful every minute that he is going to be caught."

Of the damage to Berlin, Eisenhower said: "I have seen many great engineering jobs during the war—such as the clearing of the port of Cherbourg — but I just wouldn't know where to begin to rebuild Berlin."

Eisenhower called Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, commander of the Russian occupation forces in Germany, "a grand soldier."

Wellington's Sword

"The Russians are very friendly and I am convinced they want peace and a chance to develop themselves just the same as all the rest of us," Eisenhower declared. "They are friendly, they like to laugh and the contacts with the Russians have been heart-warming."

All the pomp and ceremony of the ancient walled city of London will be revived at the ceremonies honoring Eisenhower. A sword used by the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo in beating Napoleon is being lent by a museum for the presentation. The official sword is not yet finished.

Eisenhower, expected to go to Washington next Monday, arrived here after flying from his forward headquarters at Frankfort on the Main, Germany. An informal dinner was planned at the Dorchester Hotel, where he had his headquarters early in 1942.

STALIN GIVES U.S. THANKS FOR HELP

Sends Truman Note On Anniversary Of Lend-Lease

London, *Tuesday*, June 11 (AP)—Marshal Stalin thanked President Truman for American lend-lease aid in a message yesterday on the third anniversary of the conclusion of the American-Soviet mutual assistance agreement in the war against Germany, the Moscow radio said today.

Stalin told Truman that United States help to Russia "played an important role and in considerable degree facilitated the successful completion of the war."

Hopes For Continued Amity

Stalin expressed belief that the friendly ties forged between the United States and Russia during the war would become even stronger in the future, the broadcast said.

Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a note to the United States Secretary of State, Edward Stettinius, in connection with the anniversary and said the struggle of Russia and the United States against Germany "created conditions for the strengthening and further development of friendly relations between our countries in the interests of assuring a firm peace and international security."

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Polish Deadlock Break Seen As Hopkins Speeds Homeward

LONDON, June 11.—(AP) Hope mounted in diplomatic quarters here for an early solution of the deadlocked Polish dispute as Harry Hopkins, White House troubleshooter, sped homeward by air tonight amid unofficial reports that his Moscow visit had won a compromise from Premier Stalin.

(A Washington dispatch said Hopkins, who was sent to Moscow May 28 by President Truman, "reportedly carried, among other things, Marshal Stalin's views on plans for a Big Three meeting.")

The optimism was not shared by members of the Polish exiled government here, partly because of the strong belief of most of them that they will be frozen out of any Soviet-accepted plan for a new broader-based provisional government.

Successes Hinted

Outside of this group, however, responsible quarters placed considerable credence in unconfirmed reports that Hopkins had succeeded in obtaining the release of most of the 17 Polish political leaders who were arrested by the Russians and accused of subversive activities.

While there was no official confirmation of these reports, first broadcast by the Paris radio Saturday night, it was regarded here as almost certain that such a concession by the Russians would have been a necessary prelude to a resumption of the discussions which were broken off abruptly at San Francisco with the disclosure of the Poles' arrest.

From behind the censorship barriers of Moscow, an Associated Press dispatch reported that informed diplomatic sources indicated there was reason to be more hopeful of the Polish situation.

Foreign diplomats were quoted as "understanding" that some news might be forthcoming shortly which would be welcomed in all Allied camps. Stalin and Hopkins, the dispatch said, were believed in Moscow to have gotten along "fine" in talks about many questions.

"Although no official statement has been issued on the outcome of the talks," the Moscow cable said, "the next weeks are expected to show what they have contributed toward mutual understanding between the Allies."

Disputes Well Founded

The assumption here that the Polish dispute had a prominent place in the Kremlin conversations appeared well founded in view of the apparent approach of a new Big Three meeting. The issue proved so provocative during past meetings that it postponed the settlement of other problems.

It is learned authoritatively, for example, that the question of the trial of major war criminals was shunted aside at the Crimea conference because of prolonged argument over Poland.

The British press has been extremely critical of Russia's arrest of the Poles, the comment including such phrases as "flagrant violation of the Crimea agreement," "painful impression," and the statement that "Stalin has no need for trumped-up charges."

The turning point from pessimism to optimism in London arrived with the Soviet concession on the veto formula last week at San Francisco. Soon after a foreign office official commented that "it looks now like the big things will work out all right."

Paris reports said Hopkins appeared to be in high spirits as he boarded his Washington-bound plane today. He reached the French capital from Moscow yesterday but did not see Gen. de Gaulle, who was out of the city.

RAF TO CUT FORCE

LONDON, June 11.—(AP) The Air Ministry said today that the RAF during the next 12 months will be reduced by about one third of its present strength of approximately 1,000,000 men and women.

Readjustments for the war against Japan will release many groups and bring about the retraining and remustering of others.

Bombing operations against Germany required 75 per cent of the RAF's personnel to be based at home stations. This personnel will be reduced to 60 per cent in the Japanese war.

Some RAF personnel already has been transferred to the Navy

Austin Plans To Export $16,000,000 Of Cars

London, June 11 (AP)—The Austin Motor Company announced plans today to export $16,000,000 worth of automobiles before the end of 1945 if shipping space is available.

The company did not specify the number of cars but said most of them would go to regular markets in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

The concern said it also was developing new markets in South America, Belgium, Spain, French Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, the Belgian Congo, Iran, Bermuda and Saudi Arabia.

RAF Flyers Dropped Million Tons Of Bombs

London, June 11 (AP)—The RAF Bomber Command flew 691,137 sorties during the war and dropped 1,079,643 tons of bombs, of which 736,594 tons were unloaded on Germany, according to a recapitulation by the Air Ministry.

In addition the RAF laid 47,250, credited by the Ministry with sinking or damaging more than 1,000 enemy ships.

Gen. Eisenhower Arrives In London

London, June 11 (AP)—General Eisenhower arrived here today to be given the freedom of the city, the highest civic honor London can bestow.

At ceremonies tomorrow he will speak and receive, temporarily, the sword the Duke of Wellington carried in all his memorable battles. A museum lent it for the occasion because the presentation sword to be given Eisenhower is not finished.

Eisenhower, due in Washington next Monday, came here from Frankfurt-on-the-Main. There, in an address to high officials of Britain, Russia and the United States, he said the Soviet and the Western Allies were united in a desire for a lasting, firmly based peace.

Eisenhower To Get Wellington Sword

London, June 11 (AP) — All the pomp and ritual of the ancient walled city of London will be revived tomorrow for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who will be given honorary freedom of the old city and presented the sword carried by the Duke of Wellington, who beat Napoleon at Waterloo.

Eisenhower arrived today, flying from his forward headquarters at Frankfurt - on - the-Main, Germany. An informal dinner was planned at the Dorchester Hotel, where the supreme Allied commander had his headquarters early in 1942. He is expected to go to Washington next Monday.

Cambridge Scholarship Won By Legless Flyer

London, June 11 (AP) — The war ended before legless Flight Lieutenant Frederick Mahn, RAF pilot from Denver, Col., realized his ambition to start flying again, but he has realized another hope by winning a scholarship at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

The big Westerner lost his legs as the result of frostbite during two weeks in a rubber boat after his bomber came down in the North Sea. He married an English nurse and began training for a Spitfire squadron, only to find that his big body was too large for the small fighter planes.

His trial for a scholarship was successful, and he will begin engineering studies in October. He already holds a degree from Harvard. He hopes to embark on an aeronautical career.

Petain Defends Armistice

Paris, June 11 (AP) — Marshal Pétain said today he had asked an armistice as "the only way to preserve France." He told a commission, questioning him in prelude to his trial, that the action "prevented France from becoming another Poland."

Asked at the final preliminary interrogation before his trial why he requested an armistice, Pétain answered:

"It was the only way to preserve France. I believe more than ever that the armistice has been a savior. It assured the liberty of hundreds of thousands of soldiers who would have been made prisoners. It enabled the existence of a free zone, preserved the integrity of the French Empire and favored a landing of the Anglo-Saxons.

Quotes Churchill

"It also secured the existence of a French Government authority which has been able to protect France. The armistice has prevented France from becoming another Poland."

In answer to a question whether the armistice was in keeping with French obligations to Great Britain that no separate peace be made, Pétain replied that Prime Minister Churchill told him at Tours on June 10, 1940, that "England would not abandon an unhappy ally, even if she asks for peace."

"I demanded an armistice, not a peace," Pétain said.

Cites His Position

In statements read at the questioning by four members of the commision, Pétain asserted that he always had favored the resistance movement.

"Placed at the head of a nation under enemy occupation, I was bound to give apparent satisfaction to the occupants while the Allies prepared for victory," one statement said, "as Mr. (Pierre) Laval was imposed upon me by the Germans, I made use of him to calm them down. This allowed me to dissimulate the real orientations of my politics.

"Tolerated Laval"

"Concerning the Allies, I granted them the most substantial satisfactions, which is proved by the attitude of men representing me, men like (Gen. Maxime) Weygand,

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(Admiral Jean) Darlan, (Gen. Alphonse) Juin, (Vice Admiral Raymond A.) Fenard and others.

"The politics of an occupied country are forced to be double. I tolerated Laval as a necessary concession to the politics forced upon me by the occupation. Playing this part which he ignored himself, Laval was not without utility for France."

Normandy Hails De Gaulle

Paris, June 11 (AP)—General de Gaulle returned to Paris today from a Normandy trip that was intended as a routine inspection tour of devastated towns and that developed into a spectacular personal triumph.

The trip seemed to indicate, first, that de Gaulle has gained rather than lost backing with the mass of the French people in the year since he returned to France, and, second, that the French people are in full agreement with his foreign policy, despite the humiliation that arose from the Syrian crisis.

Mobbed At Every Stop

De Gaulle was mobbed wherever he halted along a route that led him from Caen through Bayeux and St. Lo and dozens of villages. In one small town the people tried to drag him from his car. At Alencon, where he spoke, thousands filled the great square beneath the city hall balcony.

The roads were garlanded with flowers along the itinerary and signs proclaimed: "Vive de Gaulle, our liberator;" "Honor to our great President."

His Speech Bold

De Gaulle in impromptu speeches spoke boldly of his criticized policies.

"France is in a difficult position," he said at Alencon, "but she will not always be and the world will learn that it is not sound policy to humiliate her. It will learn that the people of France know what they want."

At Coutances he spoke sharply of "those who think it is clever" to jeopardize international union through anti-French policies.

REVEALS NAZI COUP IN PARIS LAST YEAR

Paris, June 11 (A. P.).—A story of how the German army tried to seize power from the SS and the Gestapo in Paris by a military coup on the night of the attempt on Adolf Hitler's life was told today by a prominent French industrialist. The coup succeeded for a time, he said, but the tables were turned quickly when it was learned that the plot to kill Hitler had failed.

The Frenchman was a witness to the Paris proceedings. He lived on a smart avenue in an apartment flanked by buildings requisitioned for the SS and the Gestapo. Returning home just before the 1 A. M. curfew hour on the morning of June 21, 1944, he was halted in a dense blackout on the avenue Foch by a soldier who pressed a tommy-gun to his stomach and demanded: "Where are you going? Show your papers."

A steel-helmeted officer emerged from the turret of a tank and also demanded his papers. While the Frenchman was begging to be allowed to go home before the fatal curfew hour, another German officer yelled from the darkness, "Column, forward!" and the tank rumbled away, closely followed by scores of others.

The tanks surrounded the Gestapo buildings and the Wehrmacht troops went in. There was no fighting. The Gestapo seemed to be taken by surprise. The windows of the building were thrown open and a blaze of light shone out. The soldiers ransacked the place and disarmed the Gestapo.

Later the Frenchman learned that similar actions occurred that night in other SS and Gestapo centers. By 7 A. M., however, word was received that Hitler was not dead and that Himmler was in control.

PARIS BITTERNESS AGAINST ENGLAND, U. S. IS ASSAILED

LYON, France, June 11—(AP) Former Premier Edouard Herriot said in an address today that Prime Minister Churchill "broke down and wept like a child" in June 1940 when French leaders refused to continue the war against Germany.

Herriott's speech, honoring Lyons men killed by the Germans, was a powerful attack on bitterness in France against Great Britain and the United States. He reminded his listeners that France, left alone, still would be under the Gestapo.

The dramatic scene with Churchill took place at Tours, Herriott said, describing it thus:

"Churchill had come to France to beg us to continue the war. He and I were alone in a small room in the prefecture at Tours. He broke down and wept like a child. If at that moment, when he was so discouraged, if instead of clenching his fists and reviving his energy, if he too had capitulated, where would we be at this moment?"

He cited also President Roosevelt's affection for France:

"If there hadn't been such a man, what would we have done? For President Roosevelt continued to love France in spite of our failures."

Herriot asked the audience to imagine France's fate if England had not gone on fighting alone, if the United States had not entered the war and if for so long the Russians had not stood up under the main weight of the German armies.

"Let your good sense be your guide," the Premier whom the Germans imprisoned declared. "Don't listen to these unhealthy polemics that are current."

Herriot said he had complete notes on events leading to the fall of France and that these would be made public at the proper time.

AMERICAN FIREPOWER HIT FANTASTIC RATE

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDTIONARY FORCE, June 11 — (AP) The fantastic firepower of United States troops was underscored today with Army disclosure that American forces fired more than one billion rounds of small arms ammunition and 48,322,539 artillery shells at the Germans in 11 months.

American combat troops also hurled 4,853,888 hand grenades in fighting on the Western front from the hedgerows of Normandy into the Reich between D-day and V-E day.

Maj. Gen. Henry B. Saylor, chief ordnance officer in the European theater, said machine gunners fired 497,707,000 rounds while soldiers poured out 439,381,000 rounds from rifles and carbines. An additional 97,369,000 rounds were used in pistols and other automatic and semi-automatic weapons.

Artillery pieces, ranging from 37-millimeter guns to 240-mm. howitzers fired an average of 4,400,000 rounds a month, or 145,000 rounds daily. Bazooka-firing troops used 1,310,823 projectiles.

French Lord Haw Haw Caught

Paris, June 11 (AP)—The French Lord Haw Haw, Paul Ferdonnet, has been arrested in Wurtemberg, an army communiqué said today.

Ferdonnet, tried *in absentia* and sentenced to death, harangued French patriots from a German radio in Stuttgart.

Hitler-Eva Braun Children Rumored

Paris, June 11 (AP)—Supreme headquarters said today it had no comment on an unconfirmed report, published in London, that Allied officials in Germany were hunting for children said to be the offspring of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun.

The report said the children were a boy, 5, and a girl, 4.

U.S. 3d, 7th Armies To Hold German Zones

Paris, June 11 (AP)—The army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* said today the United States 3d and 7th armies would occupy American zones in Germany, making Lieut. Gen. Leonard Gerow's 15th Army "available for a possible shift to the Pacific."

The newspaper, in a dispatch from Wiesbaden, Germany, said this did not mean that troops now serving in the 3d and 7th were destined for occupation duty, necessarily. It pointed out that redeployment was bringing about almost complete revamping of personnel.

The United States 1st Army already is headed for the Pacific and the 9th will halt operations in Germany next Friday.

Paris, June 11 (A. P.).—Harry Hopkins left Paris by plane today apparently bound straight for Washington to report to President Truman on the results of his mission to Moscow. Hopkins had arrived here only yesterday from the Russian capital. He did not see Gen. de Gaulle.

In diplomatic circles here speculation arose that he was taking back to Washington plans for an impending meeting of the "Big Three." He declined to comment on his talks with Marshal Stalin, but seemed in high spirits.

Reds Okay Church Church Reopenings

Berlin, June 10 [AP—Delayed]. Berlin's war-scarred churches are being reopened for Protestant, Catholic and Jewish worship with Soviet approval, Arthur Werner, 68-year-old German educator and Russian-appointed Burgomeister of the city, said today.

"It is very interesting," Werner said, "that three weeks ago Col. Gen. Nikolai E. Bezarin, commandant of Berlin, told me: 'Please educate the children of this city so they will believe there is a god and have fear of God.'"

Lack Of Churches A Problem

The main difficulty appears to be the lack of places to hold services. Most of the churches were wrecked. The Nazis took refuge behind their fortresslike walls and used their steeples for sniping.

General Bezarin said that about twenty churches, mostly Evangelical Lutheran, were open.

"We have the Red Army's consent and approval," Werner explained. "I have appointed a Catholic priest, Father Bucholtz, a former prisoner of the Nazis, to the town council. He is in charge of the department of religion."

6,000 Jews There Now

Werner said representation on the council as head of the religious department would be rotated from year to year among Catholics, Protestants and Jews.

Werner estimated that Berlin now has 6,000 Jews and said more are returning every day.

Werner said his new town council consists of several persons who were prisoners of the Nazis, including the well-known anti-Nazi, Otto Mark Geschke, who heads the social department.

"Some Nazis Still At Work"

"We realize Nazism must be stamped out," Werner said. "I believe most of the people believe this, too. But of course we have some isolated cases of Nazis still at work, and I am afraid they will continue their operations."

HIT SONG: 'BERLIN WILL RISE AGAIN'

Songstress 'Sends' Germans In Cabaret With New Ballad

By EDDY GILMORE

Berlin, June 10 [AP—Delayed]. A honey-voiced German torch singer in a flashy Berlin nightclub has given the country its first post-war theme song, a slightly Dixieland ditty called "Berlin Will Rise Again."

The lyrics predict the resurrection of practically everything except Adolf Hitler.

The song had its premiere at the swank Cafe Léon and Kabaret der Komiker on a street far from the heart of bomb-leveled Berlin and was received with almost bobby-soxer enthusiasm. Members of the audience sat starry-eyed during the performance. Some cried. They all cheered wildly when the singer, her piano and drum accompanists, and her three fourths undressed but otherwise artless chorus had finished.

'It Makes Us Feel Good'

A heavily madeup young woman sitting near me gushed: "it's wonderful. It carries so much hope. It makes us feel good again."

A sample verse:

"Berlin will rise again;
"There'll be Unter den Linden,
"And flowers will bloom again there, too.
"Yes, Berlin will rise again."

Numerous other verses assert that the city will be just about like it was with the Tiergarten, Reichstag, Brandenburg gates, Kaiser Wilhelm statue—and just about everything except der Führer.

We went to the night spot at the suggestion of a Russian officer who was conducting correspondents through the shattered remains of Berlin. A doorman dressed in a long, orange coat was turning customers away—although it was only 5 P.M. and still broad daylight—but he called the manager, a Herr Lippman, who said, "Oh, dear," but got seats for us near the front.

'They Watched Us'

The cabaret consisted of a theater-like auditorium, a bar and tables. When we entered a male crooner was going through his act, but nobody paid any attention to him; they watched us.

Other acts included a young German who with the aid of a guitar sang "Boots and Saddles." A German lady next to me said that he had not been permitted to sing this song before, because it was a Negro spiritual. I told her it was a cowboy song.

"Oh, well," she shrugged, "Hitler was against cowboys, too."

The next act was a pale-eyed, gant German of about 33 who gave his impression of a present-day Berlin citizen eating a meal.

'A Charming Thing'

In pantomime, he showed he couldn't take the soup because it was so bad, and couldn't cut a tiny steak because it was so tough. The audience loved him. When he belched he nearly brought down the house.

A young lady named Evelyn Kroniker danced, and then sang "Some of These Days," *à la* Sophie Tucker. She was followed by a woman who sang something, but was chiefly remarkable because she wore a low-cut evening gown and no shoes. Her toenails were painted a bright red.

After intermission the main attraction was that the girl master of ceremonies who had been announcing the numbers in Russian, with a Polish accent, also announced them in English, with a Polish accent.

When the show was over the audience left humming "Berlin Will Rise Again."

"A charming thing, don't you think?" said Herr Lippman.

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SOVIET AWARD TO EISENHOWER

Russia's Highest Honor Goes to American.

Frankfurt on the Main, June 11 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia and the Allies are united in a desire for a lasting, firmly based peace which will afford for the common man of all nations the "opportunities that we fought to preserve for them," Gen. Eisenhower asserted yesterday before high-ranking leaders of Britain, Russia and the United States.

The Supreme Allied Commander and Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery both received from Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov the jewelled Order of Victory. It was the first time that Soviet Russia's highest award had been presented to any but Russians. Gen. Eisenhower was the eighth person to receive the award, and the British Field Marshal, the ninth.

Gen. Eisenhower, addressing a luncheon at his headquarters which honored Marshal Zhukov, conqueror of Berlin, declared:

"Speaking for the Allied forces, I say we are going to have peace even if we have to fight for it.

"On two occasions now I have had the great honor of meeting high officials of the Soviet Government. It is my feeling that in the basic desires of all of us they are one with us."

The Supreme Allied Commander bestowed glowing praise upon Marshal Zhukov, who in turn described Gen. Eisenhower as an American belonging to the immortal great of all time for welding the victorious Allied armies from so many different peoples.

The glittering Order of Victory, a diamond and ruby medal, is said to have a money value of at least $12,000.

Gen. Eisenhower decorated Marshal Montgomery today with the Distinguished Service Medal for meritorious service. The citation noted that Marshal Montgomery was in direct command of Allied armies invading Normandy on D day and said:

"The success of this invasion

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against seemingly impregnable fortifications was in large measure due to careful planning and thorough training under his guidance of all echelons of engaged troops."

GERMAN GENERALS SEIZED BY ALLIES

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 11 (A. P.).—Four German generals and a number of other officials and scientists wanted by the Allies were picked up by occupation forces during a twenty-four-hour period ending yesterday noon, the Twelfth Army Group announced. The arrests included Gen. Walter Musshoff, former chief of the welfare division of the German Air Force.

Among others seized were Lieut.-Col. Juedeich, former chief of the German Psychological Warfare Board; Conrad von Schubert, former observer for the Foreign Office in the Ukraine and later senior councilor in the German embassy in Croatia; and Dr. Max Rendschmitt, for twenty-two years architect of the city of Berlin.

Records Indicate Nazis Starved New Babies

In Germany, June 10 [*AP— Delayed*]—Evidence was found today that the Nazis starved to death the new-born babies of Russian and Polish women slave laborers in the Reich.

In the factory town of Fallersleben, American Army medical men found German records and got testimony from local residents showing that in that area alone 350 infants died in a nursery that was really operated as a house of death.

The children, taken from their mothers a few days after birth, were left unattended until they died, the evidence showed. Their bodies then were tied in bundles and wrapped in paper, and handed over to a German farmer who got 35 cents apiece for burying them in mass graves.

The babies' mothers, who had been forced to return to work, were charged the burial fee plus $4 for care in the nursery.

MONTY CALLS 'IKE' AND CRISIS IS MET

Frankfurt-on-the-Main, June 11 (A. P.).—As a man who has been exposed to both, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery now realizes that Nazi artillery was nothing compared to Russian social demands. A famous teetotaller, he has been under a barrage of "bottoms up" commands ever since the war ended, and yesterday, when he received the Soviet Order of Victory, he finally had to call on Gen. Eisenhower to save him.

Marshal Zhukov and a dozen other Russians surrounded him with glasses, insisting that they be drained to the final drop. In dismay, Monty turned about and called: "Ike, get me out of this." Eisenhower's grin was never broader. He shouldered his way to Montgomery's side. He explained to Zhukov's interpreter. Monty sighed with relief as the Russians showed that they caught on.

U. S. DESERTER HANGED

Convicted of Having Murdered Italian During Hold-Up

ROME, June 11 (AP)—Werner E. Schmiedel, American army deserter who, under the alias of "Robert Lane," led a band of American and Canadian deserters in a wave of hold-ups in Rome and Naples last year, was hanged in the prison stockade at Aversa today.

Schmiedel, whose home was listed as Briarville, Pa. [not given in Postal Guide], was convicted by a special court-martial of having murdered an Italian civilian during the holdup of a Rome restaurant.

Crimes of the "Lane" gang included the hijacking of the private car of Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, Commander of the Polish Army Corps. The car was taken on the Rome-Naples highway from General Anders' chauffeur.

ITALY PLEADS FOR COAL

Premier Asks for Raw Materials to Restore Stricken Land

ROME, June 11 (AP)—An urgent plea from Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's Government for quick delivery of coal and raw materials needed to restore Italian industries has been sent to the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee in Washington, the Allied Commission said today.

The Italian Government requested initial shipments for September totaling 710,000 tons, of which 383,000 tons would be coal.

"The sea transportation is a problem of sizable proportions," said Signor Bonomi's plea. "However, I speak in the name of 40,000,000 persons, of whom half have been reduced by war to conditions of want and suffering."

The coal and other raw materials sought would be allocated to the textile, fertilizer and other industries of southern Italy and to existing key industries in the north.

It was disclosed 15,000 bales of cotton already were en route to Naples and northern textile mills.

Music Festival at Vatican

First In 5 Centuries at Belvedere Courtyard Aids Refugees

VATICAN CITY, June 11 (AP).—A public music festival was held in historic Belvedere Courtyard in the heart of Vatican City tonight for the first time in nearly five centuries.

The concert, sponsored by the Pontifical Commission for the assistance of war refugees, was heard by 5,000 persons, including Allied officers and men, diplomats and church dignitaries. The last festival in Belvedere Courtyard was on the occasion of the marriage o fa nephew of Pope Pius Vi in 1465.

Bernardino Molinari, who has conducted in New York and Philadelphia, directed the concert. The program included works by Wagner, Haydn, Monteverdi and Lorenzo Perosi.

U. S. Senators Received by Pope.

Vatican City, June 11 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII today received in audience members of the United States Senate Military Affairs and Appropriations Committees who are touring the Mediterranean theater.

Huge Nazi Gold Hoard Sought By Americans

United States 5th Army, Italy, June 11 (AP)—American troops searched today for a huge store of Nazi gold hidden in private homes in southern Bavaria by Hans Schroder, chief personnel and finance officer for the German Foreign Ministry.

The Americans learned of the cache with the arrest of Schroder in the Italian Alps.

Schroder said he had last seen Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in Berlin April 24-25, when he received orders to dispose of the gold and documents belonging to the Foreign Ministry.

Many of the ministry's top secret papers already had been destroyed by Schroder. Exact amount of the gold was not disclosed.

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Solution Of Polish Issue Expected Soon

Moscow, June 11 (AP)—Foreign diplomats said today they understood that news on the Polish question which would be welcomed in all Allied capitals would be forthcoming soon.

Foreign observers here said they had noted a "considerable improvement" in the atmosphere of Russian-American relations growing out of Harry Hopkins's visit.

Russians got their first reports of the possibility of a Big Three meeting in a story by Tass, official Soviet news agency, from Paris. This quoted Pertinax, the pen name of André Geraud, who writes from Washington for French and American newspapers.

"Arrested Poles Released"

In the same article the Russians also learned progress may be expected on the Polish situation and that Hopkins played a part in bringing it about. It quoted Pertinax as saying that most or all of the Poles recently arrested on charges of diversion behind the Red Army lines had been released.

[The French press agency, in a Paris broadcast Saturday night, said Hopkins had obtained the release of sixteen of the seventeen leaders of the Polish resistance movement who were arrested by the Russians and accused of subversive activities.

[The arrests apparently have delayed negotiations for formation of the new government which the Big Three at Yalta agreed would be organized. The Paris broadcast said Moscow already had agreed to enlargement of the Warsaw Government by the addition of representatives of the Polish Peasant, Socialist and Catholic parties.

[A British Foreign Office commentator said today that he had no confirmation of reports that the sixteen Poles had been released.]

Occupied Two Columns

Altogether, Pertinax's article occupied two columns on the international news page of *Pravda*, Communist party organ. Its publication here was regarded as significant.

The assumption was that President Truman's personal representative had had highly satisfactory discussions with Premier Stalin and other Russian leaders.

Harriman, Daughter Given Horses By Stalin

Moscow, June 11 (AP)—United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and his daughter, Kathleen, yesterday tried out two Russian cavalry horses, gifts from Premier Marshal Stalin.

Harriman, a polo player and trainer of polo ponies, was complimented by Soviet cavalry officers on his horsemanship when he rode his mount at the Russian Cavalry School.

Moscow, June 11 (AP)—A well-informed foreign source said tonight that the United States and Britain had swung around to the Soviet-sponsored provisional government as the nucleus for reorganization of the Government of Poland and that the troublesome Polish question now was near settlement.

With this major difference ironed out, this source predicted Poles outside the Warsaw Government would in all probability be invited shortly to participate in the reorganization.

Benes Will Bar Germans From New Czech State

Indicts Whole Nation for Destruction of Lidice; Village Will Be Rebuilt

PRAGUE, June 11 (AP).—President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, declared yesterday at Lidice that the whole German people would be held responsible for destruction of the village and massacre of its male population three years ago. One measure, he said, would be the exclusion of all Germans as residents of the future Czech state.

The Germans burned Lidice and killed most of its inhabitants in revenge for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo hangman.

Speaking on the third anniversary of Lidice's destruction, Benes said the site of the village would become a cemetery for Czechoslovak heroes and a place where the nation could express its respect to the victims of the Gestapo.

At the request of surviving women, the village will be rebuilt a short distance from the original site. A dramatic moment in the memorial service was the arrival of six additional women survivors brought by the Red Cross from Breslau prison.

Benes said that as long ago as September, 1938, he had warned Sudeten members of Parliament that their conduct was leading to war, in which Germany would be crushed.

He demanded a continuance of the "severe justice that is already being meted out." The first Czech peoples' court met at Brno (Bruenn) and imposed death sentences on Gestapo officer Leopold Potschka and the Czech collaborator Vencel Bebar. The sentences were carried out immediately.

Authors End Ludwig Debate

Lucerne, Switzerland, June 11 (AP). The board of directors of the Swiss Authors Union decided today the union had no right to judge the patriotism of members, and thus ended a debate over complaints from members that Biographer Emil Ludwig had left Switzerland in 1940 and sought safety in the United States.

Dutch Plan Tulip Gifts.

The Hague, June 11 (A. P.).—Holland, stripped by the Germans of most resources suitable for national gifts, may place tulip fields in Allied capitals to express her gratitude for liberation, the Dutch news agency Aneta said today.

BRITISH PROPOSE SOLDIERS LEAVE LEVANT STATES

BEYROUTH, June 11. — (AP) The British proposed today that French and British forces be withdrawn from Syria and Lebanon simultaneously as a step toward a speedy settlement of the Levant States crisis.

Sir Edward Grigg, British resident minister in the Middle East, who suggested the troop withdrawal at a press conference, also made a new bid for American participation in settling the problem.

(In Paris, authorized quarters said more notes had been exchanged between France and Britain as a result of further attacks on French civilians and soldiers by Syrians, and the situation was described as "worse instead of better.")

The crisis arose when French troops moved into the Levant and later bombed and shelled the ancient Syrian city of Damascus on May 31 and June 1. New official estimates of the casualties were 600 civilians and gendarmes killed, and 1,500 civilians wounded. The Syrian parliament building was damaged before British troops intervened.

British Deny Agitation

Sir Edward denied charges by Gen. Oliva Roget, French commander in Damascus at the time of the fighting, that British agents had stirred up trouble, or that British troops were reinforced just before the Damascus fighting started.

"In fact," he declared, "unremitting labors by the British minister and military authorities of the Ninth army prevented an earlier explosion. We finally intervened against our will because the Syrian people believed they must either surrender to force or call in help from Arab neighbors, which would have been freely given."

The British minister declared the British, American and French governments, in consultation with Syria and Lebanon, should settle the matter, with all decisions concerning Syria applying likewise to Lebanon. He said the fullest American participation would be welcomed, but that Russia should be excluded because she is not at war in the Far East.

President Shukri Kuwatli of Syria invited an American congressional committee, now in Palestine, to see Damascus and investigate the situation. There was no immediate indication whether the committee, composed of U. S. Senators Wheeler (D-Mont), Capehart (R-Ind) and Hawkes (R-NJ), planned to accept.

New indications of unrest in the Levant were seen in reliable reports reaching Damascus that one company of the French-commanded Meharist Bedouin desert police force had revolted and killed 10 Frenchmen.

10 Are ...ed In S...an Police Revolt

Cairo, Egypt, June 11 (AP)—The Pan-Arab League adjourned today without taking any official action on the crisis in Syria and Lebanon. The official communique said that the delegates had only discussed measures to support the independence demands of the two countries.

The delegates are being kept on call to reconvene if necessary, however.

Beirut, June 11 (AP)—Reliable reports reached Damascus today de-

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scribing a surprise revolt three days ago of the French-commanded Meharist Bedouin desert police force at Dmeir, 25 miles east of Damascus, in which ten Frenchmen were killed.

The revolt was said to have occurred in one of three Meharist companies of the colorful camel-mounted desert police, which have always been considered the most reliable force under French command in the Levant. Concern was expressed for the lives of French officers in two other companies at widely distant points.

The Reported Clause

The reports said the Meharist uprising was swift and bloody. It was said to have occurred when a French officer, Major Morot, commanding the Dmeir post, severely disciplined and struck a Bedouin policeman.

A British armored column was reported to have been sent to the scene and to have disarmed the Meharists, rescuing seven prisoners.

Desert War Feared

The Ruwallah tribes were believed about to take advantage of the disruption of the police force and start a desert war, but a British colonel was reported to have brought the Ruwallah chieftain to Damascus for a talk with the Syrian President.

It was learned that a British officer offered to take over command of the Meharists to protect the lives of French officers, but there was no report of a French reply.

British Withdrawal Plan

Sir Edward Grigg, British Resident Minister in the Middle East, has suggested that French and British forces be withdrawn simultaneously from the Levant states.

His suggestion was made at a press conference yesterday in which he denied a charge by Gen. Oliva Roget, French commander in southern Syria, that British troops were reinforced just before the outbreak of French-Syrian fighting.

Grigg said he made his statement because "British officers and British action have been grossly traduced."

Reason For Intervention

The British Minister said the Levant states in themselves were of no importance as a communications link with the Far East war, but "if we had not intervened to prevent further bloodshed in Syria there would have been far graver fighting in Syria and ferment throughout the Middle East. We are seeking here only a peace which all our allies can honorably accept."

Grigg said he was anxious for the fullest United States participation in the solution of the Levant crisis, adding that he believed the problem should be settled by British, American and French consultation with the Levant governments, excluding Russia on the ground that Russia is not a belligerent in the Far East war.

Apply To Lebanon Also

All decisions regarding Syria will be applied equally to Lebanon Grigg said.

"When friends fall out," Grigg said, "the least said the soonest mended. But a great deal has been said in the highest quarters in France which will not bear impartial investigation. All this delays settlement, because it shows complete misunderstanding not only of the British action but of the true situation in the Levant."

Allies To Assume Rule Of Trieste

Trieste, June 11 (AP)—Allied military government officials prepared today to take over the administration of Trieste as Yugoslav troops moved out, and attention was focused on the problem of feeding this city of 250,000.

A conference was awaited, meanwhile, between Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Mediterranean commander, and Yugoslav Marshal Tito on the fixing of the boundary separating the occupation areas of the Yugoslavs and the western Allies in the disputed Venezia Giulia area.

Dispute Appears Over

However, the first major international postwar dispute appeared to have been settled amicably.

[In Rome, Italian Foreign Minister Alcide de Gasperi declared in a statement yesterday that he believed Britain and the United States were influenced by Soviet Russia to compromise with Yugoslavia. He said Italy had insisted that the Venezia Giulia area, which became Italy's after World War I and now is claimed by Tito, "be occupied provisionally by Allied forces not involved in the dispute."]

The terms of the agreement called for removal of the Yugoslav troops by tomorrow morning beyond a line east of Trieste, leaving only a token force of 2,000. Alexander will control the section west of this line of demarkation.

JAPAN RAIDED 5TH DAY IN ROW

102 Square Miles Of Cities Now Ruined By B-29's

Guam, *Tuesday*, June 12 (AP)—B-29's have burned up or damaged 102.67 square miles of urban-industrial areas in Japan's six largest cities, 21st Bomber Command headquarters announced today, as army Mustangs and Marine Corsairs gave the enemy homeland its fifth successive day of aerial attacks.

Nearly 4 square miles of Kobe and more than 3 square miles of Osaka were burned out in Superfortress bombings June 5 and 7, respectively, reconnaissance photographs disclosed.

IWO based Army P-51 Mustangs of the 7th Fighter Command hit the Tokyo area yesterday, a second successive day, in a low-level sweep on Tachinkawa and Atsuki airfields.

They destroyed 16 Japanese planes on the ground and 1 in the air. They probably destroyed 3 more and damaged 33. They started fires as they attacked with rockets and machine guns for an hour.

First Time From Land

Marine Corsairs from Okinawa bases swept southern Kyushu airfields, destroying twelve planes. This was the first time Corsairs had attacked the Japanese homeland from any land base, although they have been used from carriers.

The daily attacks on the Japanese homeland were begun last Thursday, when B-29's, heavily raided the Osaka arsenal and war plants, and have continued with B-29's, army Mustangs and Thunderbolts, fleet carrier planes and Marine Corsairs all taking a hand in blasting industrial and military targets.

The 21st Bomber Command announced that 3.8 square miles of Kobe was burned in the June 5 incendiary strike, raising to 6.8 square miles the area burned there in three fire strikes. Photographic reconnaissance shows at least nine industrial plants were damaged in the latest raid—three plants of the Kobe steel works, the Kawasaki Locomotive and Car Company, the Rising Sun Petroleum Oil Storage, the Imperial Government Railway shops, the Nippon Airbrake Company, the Kawanishi Machine Shop and the Kawasaki heavy industry plant.

14 Buildings Leveled

About 3.4 square miles of Osaka was burned in Thursday's incendiary mission. The total of Osaka areas burned out in three such strikes is 14.93 square miles. New damage mainly was to the north and northeast of Osaka Castle. Twelve barracks-type structures and two other buildings were leveled in the castle area.

The totals in square miles burned out in other Japanese cities were announced as Tokyo, 56.3; Nagoya, 12.33; Yokohama, 8.94, and Kawasaki, 3.37.

One B-29 was lost Sunday as 250 to 300 Superports, some escorted by Iwo-based Mustangs, attacked five factory and military targets in the Tokyo-Yokohama area with high-explosive bombs.

Reconnaissance photographs showed that 820 bombs struck the Hitachi engineering works and railway yards at Sukagawa, one target. Others were similarly plastered.

In the five days, which covered Japan's worst air raid week end, American bombers and fighters smashed at targets from extreme southwestern Japan to its Tokyo area heart. The raiders included Superforts from the Marianas, Iwo Jima-based Mustangs, Okinawa-based Thunderbolt fighters and Navy carrier aircraft.

4 Days Of Raids On Japs Span 700 Miles

Guam, June 11 (AP)—The Japanese homeland smouldered today from its worst week end of the war—four consecutive days of attacks by American planes ranging from Superfortresses to Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters and Navy carrier planes.

The aerial blows dealt by the Army and Navy air teams spanned 700 miles over Japan's homeland, from industrial Sukagawa, northeast of Tokyo, to Kanoya naval air base on Kyushu.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and yesterday the Americans hurled high-explosive bombs and bullets into aircraft factories, railroad yards, airfields and other military targets in five widespread raids.

Airfields Strafed An Hour

Radio Tokyo said 30 Mustangs, led by two B-29's, fired installations at Tachikawa and Atsuki airfields in the Tokyo-Yokohama area today. It reported the fighters strafed the fields for an hour.

Yesterday's strike was made by 250 to 300 B-29's on five factory and military targets in the already ravaged Tokyo and Yokohama districts. Reconnaissance photos showed that the Hitachi Engineering Works and adjacent railroad yards at Sukagawa alone were struck by 820 bombs. Results were reported good on the other targets.

Anti-aircraft fire was reported meager to moderate. One B-29 was lost, but Iwo-based Mustangs on escort duty destroyed 26 Japanese intercepters and probably destroyed ten more without loss.

17 Bagged Over Kyushu

Okinawa-based Thunderbolts in a foray over Kyushu yesterday destroyed seventeen planes, making the day's total-bag at least 43 over Japan.

In the four days American losses were announced as ten planes, including three B-29's, three Mustangs and four carrier-based planes from Admiral William F. Halsey's 3d Fleet. All four carrier pilots and one of the Mustang pilots were rescued.

Radio Tokyo complained that already one out of every fifteen Japanese was homeless, or 4,930,000 of the 72,000,000 inhabitants of the home islands.

Other B-29 Targets

Besides the Hitachi works at Sukagawa, 115 miles northeast of Tokyo, targets of yesterday's Marianas-based B-29's included another Hitachi aircraft plant at Chiba, 20 miles southeast of Tokyo; the Japan Aircraft Tomioka plant, five miles south of Yokohama; an army air depot 24 miles west of Tokyo, and the Kasimagaura seaplane base 35 miles northeast of Tokyo.

On Saturday, 100 to 150 B-29's heavily damaged the Kawanishi Aircraft Company's Naruo plant and the Aichi Aircraft Works' Atsuta plant.

The Iowa-based Mustang escort made its 1,500-mile round trip without loss despite one melee in which four of them took on and routed 20 Japanese planes.

The Okinawa-based Thunderbolts shot down seventeen planes in a sweep of Kyushu's *kamikaze* staging bases.

Hellcats Down 30

Hellcats of Halsey's carriers destroyed 30 planes on Kyushu on Friday, and Thunderbolts on Thursday bagged seven fighters. It was their third attack in eight days on southern Kyushu airfields.

On Saturday the Mustangs followed up with a raid in Kagamigahara Field, thirteen miles north of Nagoya.

Increasing fighter operations in the last four days, combined with B-29 attacks on Japanese aircraft factories, emphasized the attempt to eliminate Japan's air arm.

Nimitz Unit Sunk

However, suicide pilots still harassed United States fleet units off Okinawa. *Kamikaze* pilots attacked Friday at a cost of twelve of their aircraft downed; returned Saturday and lost six; but yesterday they sank one of Admiral Nimitz's light units.

fire raids on Tokyo by more than 500 bombers which virtually knocked out all the capital's principar war production.

A total of 3,785 sorties were flown last month and another 1,700 in the first nine days of June, making a 40-day total of 5,485. Forty B-29's were lost during May and 21 more in the June strikes.

172 Missions In Six Months

In six months' of operations against Japan, planes of the 21st Bomber Command have flown 172 missions, it was disclosed today.

The report said a total of 36.19 square miles of urban industrial areas in four Japanese cities was destroyed or damaged during May. This makes 92.61 square miles of Japan's war-production areas burned out since B-29 operations started from the Marianas Island last November 24.

Heaviest losses were incurred in the May 26 fire raid on Tokyo when nineteen of the big bombers failed to return.

Superfort gunners shot down 131 Japanese fighters and probably destroyed 82 more.

Tops In Fire Attacks

In a double fire raid on Tokyo on May 24 the B-29's burned out 22.1 square miles. It was tops in the fire attacks.

The B-29's also flew six demolition missions against industrial targets, ten mine-laying expeditions against key harbors and the Inland Sea and 32 strikes against airfields in an effort to slow down the aerial counteroffensive against Okinawa.

Industrial demolition targets for the month were the Hiro naval aircraft factory at Kure, naval fuel station at Tokuyama, synthetic fuel factory at Tokuyama, Oshima naval oil storage station near by, Otake oil refinery, and the Kawanishi aircraft plant at Fukae.

Started Against Nagoya

The month's series of fire raids started with two missions against Nagoya, key aircraft center, May 14 and 17, with more than 500 Superforts. The May 14 attack was the first daylight incendiary strike.

B-29's were employed in the Tokyo fire raids May 24 and 26. Yokohama was fire-bombed May 29 for the first time in a daylight blow by nearly 500 B-29's. Hamamatsu was blasted May 19 because weather prevented 300 Superforts from reaching Tokyo.

In Nagoya, 6.97 square miles were burned out, in Yokohama 8.94, and in Hamamatsu about a quarter of a square mile was shattered in a demolition raid.

Total burned-out areas in Japanese cities at the end of May were: Tokyo, 56.3 square miles; Nagoya, 12.33; Yokohama, 8.94; Osaka, 8.1; Kawasaki, 3.37; Kobe, 3; Hamamatsu, .53, and Kagoshima, .04—making a grand total of 92.61.

19 Factories Hard Hit

In six months the B-29's have made 35 demolition raids against nineteen Japanese factories. In seven missions the Mitsubishi engine plant at Nagoya was 94 per cent destroyed. Two missions against the Mitsubishi aircraft plant at Nagoya knocked out 68.5. The Nakajima Aircraft Company's Musashino plant was 45 per cent destroyed in eleven missions. One mission only was flown against sixteen other industrial targets, wrecking them from 10 to 100 per cent. Altogether 16,598,319 square feet of roof area, or 39.3 per cent of their total, was destroyed in these nineteen plants.

Record Of 54 Missions Set By B-29's In May

The 21st Bomber Command Headquarters, Guam, June 11 (AP). Fulfilling the promised intensified air assaults on Japan, Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May's Superforts flew 54 missions in May for a new record. These strikes included two

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PREMIER SUZUKI SCORES ON ACTION FOR DECREE RULE

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Radio Tokyo reported today that a revised emergency bill giving the Suzuki government virtual power to rule Japan by decree received approval of the lower house of the Diet at a night session.

Quick passage of the measure by the upper branch of the parliament—the House of Peers—was forecast probably at a session Tuesday.

Against a backdrop of acrimonious debate, during which members expressed fear the proposal eventually would result in elimination of the Diet, Premier Kantaro Suzuki won favor for the bill after arguments of members had delayed action for six hours.

Members of a house committee objected to certain remarks made by the premier, one of the series of FCC recorded broadcasts said. No hint was given as to the nature of Suzuki's statements, made during questioning on the house floor.

As approved in its revised form, the debated fourth article of the measure provides the government must confer with the Diet's war-

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time emergency measure committee before taking important actions. If the emergency is such that action must be taken immediately, the article provides, then the government must inform the committee later of its action.

Session Is Lengthened

The unexpected flare-up in the house lengthened the Diet's extraordinary session, originally convoked for two days to pass the desired legislation, to four days.

Suzuki ran into trouble with his bill during committee consideration Monday afternoon. Difficulties were ironed out at a meeting of government representatives with the empire's powerful Totalitarian party, the Political Association of Great Japan, said a Domei news agency dispatch.

Further delay was caused at an afternoon committee meeting, Domei added, when Representative Koyama and other committeemen made "unduly lengthy remarks on certain words uttered by Premier Suzuki in his reply to an interpolation." It took six hours to smooth out this difficulty. Then a night session of the house was called at which approval was granted.

In an obvious attempt to dispel any reaction that the Diet might be in rebellion, Domei said the vehement protests were but "opinions being aired" and do not "mean that the Diet defies the government in any way."

The bill was described as giving the cabinet power to prevent migration of workers and to take a direct hand in reconstruction to maintain war production under the handicap of intensified American air raids.

Each of the eight home island regions, Justice Minister Hiromasa Matsuzaka explained in committee session, will exercise "its own initiative in applying whatever is best suited for that region."

YANKS GET SET TO HIT CAGAYAN

Troops Prepare to Attack Last Major Jap Stronghold in Philippines.

MANILA, Tuesday, June 12—(AP) The American 37th infantry division consolidated its positions a dozen miles from the main Cagayan valley of northern Luzon today preparatory to an all-out attack on that last major stronghold of the Japanese in the Philippines.

A communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced also that in central Luzon the American 11th corps captured the town of Santa Ines east of Manila and was closing in on enemy mountain positions east of the Marikina river, while on the southeastern island of Mindanao the 10th corps advanced up the Pulangi river and seized the town of Jasaa, 10 miles east of Mindanao's central highway.

Bombers Give Support

On Mindanao the ground forces were supported steadily by divebombers, but on Luzon the weather limited air activities.

Although the main Philippine fighting fronts were in Luzon and Mindanao, Lt. Gen. Robert L. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the U. S. Eighth army, described western Leyte island as "the greatest reservoir of Japanese in the Philippines."

Richard Bergholz, Associated Press correspondent at Eighth army headquarters, quoted Eichelberger as stating that in one 24-hour period on Leyte 111 Japanese had been slain and that the total was growing almost fantastic.

Since the Sixth army turned over the Leyte cleanup to the Eighth army on Dec. 26, nearly 26,000 dead Japanese have been counted on that one island, scene of the American reinvasion of the Philippines. In addition, more than 450 prisoners have been taken, yet the starving and hopeless Japanese fight on, and the surrender rate has not increased materially.

Since the main invasion at Leyte last Oct. 20 a total of 81,081 Japanese bodies have been counted and about 1,000 surrendered.

The remaining major Japanese position in the Philippines, however, was on Luzon, in the broad, 100-mile-long Cagayan valley, toward which the 37th division was pointed.

Yanks of the 37th division were speedily approaching open country, suitable for mechanized warfare on a big scale. It was possible that the formidable Japanese army in the northeastern Luzon valley would make its first death stand in the Santiago sector, some 30 miles north of last identified American positions.

Bagabag Is Captured

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported Monday that troops of the 37th gained 14 miles. They took Bagabag, a road junction, and plunged northward another five miles on the way to the valley. Seizure of Bagabag cut off several thousand Japanese in the mountains to the northwest. Filipino guerrillas were active in that rugged country.

Japanese remnants, still holding hilltops east of Manila, were being destroyed by troops of the 38th division.

MacArthur's communiqué also announced continuance of the air blockade of the Asiatic mainland coast, from Shanghai to Singapore.

The Woosung dock area near Shanghai was hit again, road and rail transport was bombed in Indo-China and on Hainan Island. A coastal freighter and a patrol boat were sunk by air attack off eastern Malaya.

Heavy bombers also hit the Tanamon airfield in the northern Celebes, harassed Macassar Island airfields and started fires on the Malang airdrome on Java.

Yanks Take Bagabag In Luzon Push

Manila, June 11 (AP)—The United States 37th Infantry Division, in a swift nine-mile advance, captured the high junction town of Bagabag in northern Luzon and punched five miles beyond it towards the Cagayan valley, isolating a large body of Japanese in the rugged mountains east of the valley.

As the cleanup drives in the Philippines generally moved at a faster pace, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today listed Japanese casualties for the past week at 5,911 dead and 725 captured, bringing enemy casualties for the entire campaign to 392,116.

American Casualties

American casualties for the week were placed at 172 dead, 4 missing and 855 wounded.

The advance of Beightler's doughboys up winding Highway No. 5 to its junction with Highway No. 4 at Bagabag cut off several thousand Japanese west of the long and broad Cagayan Valley, where the enemy is expected to make his final stand.

In central Luzon east of Manila the 38th Division continued to eliminate Japanese remnants from hilltop positions.

Advance On Mindanao

The Americans also advanced on the southeastern Philippine island of Mindanao, despite stiff resistance in the Davao area.

Troops of the 24th Division, driving towards a junction with the 31st Division, captured the towns of Wangan, southwest of the Davao River, and Mandog, on a bluff overlooking the river 7 miles north of Davao.

Combat patrols of the 31st Division meanwhile reached Silae, northwest of Davao.

Liberators Blast Burma Ferry Site

Calcutta, June 11 (AP)—While Gurkha troops inched forward along the Toungoo-Mawchi road yesterday in pursuit of Japanese forces retreating toward the Thailand border, Liberators of the Eastern Air Command blasted an enemy ferry crossing on the Salween River 100 miles to the southeast, the Southeast Asia Command announced today.

A communique said the Gurkhas had reached a point slightly more than 19 miles east of Toungoo and had forced the enemy to withdraw from positions there.

CALCUTTA, June 11 — (AP) Gurkha troops, pushing ahead against Japanese forces retreating slowly toward the Thailand border, have reached a point a little more than 19 miles east of Toungoo on the Toungoo-Mawchi road and forced the enemy to yield positions there, the Southeast Asia command said today.

Chinese Advance 15 Miles Through Kweilin Defenses

Chungking, June 11 (AP)—Chinese troops have driven within 10 miles of Kweilin, formerly the biggest advanced base for American air power in the Orient, in a 15-mile burst through Japanese defenses, the Chinese high command reported tonight.

In a three-pronged drive against Kweilin, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's veterans threatened to isolate thousands of Japanese troops holding out in Liuchow, 90 miles southwest.

Towns Near Frontier Taken

While the Chinese closed in on both Kweilin and Liuchow, assault forces in extreme South China captured two Japanese-held towns near the Indo-China frontier and battered 20 miles over hills toward Pingsiang, 100 miles northeast of Hanoi.

Kweilin formerly was the center of three American airfields. Miles of hard-built runways, taxiways, dumps and buildings were blown up last year by United States 14th Air Force officers as the Japanese rolled down toward Indo-China.

The Yangtang fighter airfield at Kweilin was rendered unusuable last September 14. The Ehrtang and Lichiachen fields were abandoned October 13.

The Chinese communiqué disclosed that Chinese soldiers, moving on the city on a solid 30-mile front from the northwest, west and southwest, had reached a point 10 miles northwest of Kweilin Sunday.

The penetration of Japanese defenses was made after major Chinese forces bypassed the Japanese-held highway center of Ining, 12 miles northwest, leaving rearguards to lay siege to that strong point. Bitter fighting was raging for Ining, headquarters said.

Planes Kill Retreating Japs

Two other columns moved on Kweilin from the west and southwest, those on the west battering only 12½ miles from their objective by capturing Liangchiangyu. Other forces advanced from Paishou, about 30 miles from the city, and reached another point 12½ miles southwest.

Japanese forces retreating northward along the Siang River corridor and in the Liuchow area were blasted by American fighter-bombers, a United States communiqué said. Many Japanese troops were killed in strikes near Liuchow, formerly a big American bomber base.

After recapturing Ishan, 43 miles west of Liuchow, the Chinese pushed toward that rail hub on either side of the Kwangsi-Kweiyang (Kweichow) railroad, and retook Locheng, 40 miles northwest.

Near the Indo-China border, the high command said that Chinese forces, advancing on an 85-mile front, had captured Mingkiang and Ningming. Ningming is 22 miles from the frontier on one of two parallel highways which had supplied Japanese forces in Indo-China, Burma, Malaya and Thailand.

The Chinese already were pushing westward toward Pingsiang, 6 miles from the frontier and threatened by Chinese spearheads also moving on the town from Lungchow.

Japs Strike Northward

Fifty miles northwest of Pingsiang, the Japanese attacked northward from the Indo-Chinese highway center of Coabang in an effort to regain the frontier town of Chungchingfu, 19 miles northeast, previously reported captured by the Chinese. A fierce struggle was in progress for Chungchingfu.

Elsewhere in China, fighting continued in Kwangtung and Kiangsi provinces north of Hong Kong, where the Japanese seek to strengthen the east flank of their supply corridor.

In Kiangsi, the Japanese were said to have been repulsed after breaking into Sinfeng, but bitter fighting was under way for that town.

In coastal Kwangtung province, the Japanese gained 9 miles in a thrust from Hoyun, 117 miles northeast of Hong Kong, and reached a point 19 miles north.

Japanese Expected To Quit Liuchow

Chungking, June 11 (AP)—Chinese forces battled the Japanese within the outer defenses of Liuchow today and approached to within 10 miles of Kweilin, 90 miles to the northeast, amid a growing belief in the Chinese capital that the enemy planned to abandon both of these former American airbase cities.

The Chinese High Command announced today that two prongs of a Chinese drive were advancing on Kweilin. A thrust from the northwest reached to within 10 miles of the city yesterday, while another aimed from the west advanced 12½ miles to reach a point 12½ miles from Kweilin.

The Chinese command announced the capture of two more unidentified towns on the highway to French Indo-China and said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops were moving on Pingsiang near the border of the French colony and Kwangsi province.

The communiqué said the Japanese had attacked toward the Kwangsi border from the Indo-China town of Caobang, and were engaged at the border town of Chungchingfu, 19 miles northeast of Caobang. The Chinese previously had reported the capture of Chungchingfu.

The Chinese high command said regulars and local militia on June 3 captured Tenyun, on the West River 40 miles west of the former treaty port of Tsangwu (Wuchow), through which the Japanese in Kwangtung invaded Kwangsi last year.

Inconclusive fighting continued in Honan province at the Japanese bastion of Hsihsiakow, guarding the approaches to Hankow and the Peiping-Hankow railroad, the communiqué said.

Reinforcement Efforts

The Japanese were reported attempting to strengthen the east flank of the Canton-Hankow railroad and better protect the approaches to Canton and Hong Kong.

A special Chinese communiqué announced that Chinese troops captured Ishan, Liuchow's outlying bastion 43 miles to the west, and that shock troops infiltrated "through the outer defenses of Liuchow."

Other Chinese forces captured the port of Futing, on the East China coast, 65 miles west of Okinawa; seized the highway stronghold of Lungchow, 12 miles from Indo-China, and captured Paishou, 25 miles west of Kweilin.

Clearing the Japanese from the area between Ishan and Liuchow would be the first time in the war against Japan, which enters its ninth year on July 7, that any railroad in China occupied partly or wholly by the Japanese had reverted entirely to Chinese control.

It was believed that if the Japanese evacuate both Liuchow and Kweilin they would halt their withdrawal at some point between Kweilin and Hengyang, to the northeast, in order not to endanger the western flank of their present Hongkong-Hankow corridor.

The latter is their only practical route of escape or reinforcement in the Hongkong and Canton areas.

A Chinese communiqué said Chiang's forces were within about 14 miles of splitting the Lieuchow-Kweilin railroad.

Gunless Air Victory

An Advanced Army Air Force Base, June 10 [AP—Delayed]—Fighter Pilot Robert J. Stone, of Tracy, Minn., today knocked down five Japanese planes, three without using his guns, in a raid by the Army's 318th Fighter Group on southern Kyushu Island.

Lieutenant Stone was jumped by 25 Nipponese planes after he had shot down two fighters and went from 28,000 feet "down to the deck" to try to shake his pursuers.

"I was practically dragging my belly on the ground when we raced across an airfield," he said. "A Jap twin-engined bomber had just taken off right in front of me.

"I yanked back on the stick to hop over the bomber and his prop wash must have hit the two Jap fighters right behind me.

"They ran together and both crashed into the bomber. All three went down in a heap."

Stone hedge-hopped north until he shook the remaining Japanese.

Sen. Wheeler In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, June 11 (AP)—Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) and his associates of an interstate commerce subcommittee arrived from Egypt today on their survey of communications facilities.

Martial Law Abolished

Cairo, June 11 (AP)—Egyptian Prime Minister Mahmoud Fahmy el Nokrashy Pasha tonight announced the abolition of martial law, except for cases of strict military security, and the abolition of press censorship in Egypt.

MackenzieKing Retains Power In Canada Poll

Liberals Get Solid Support in Quebec; Conservatives Run a Weak Second

MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, June 11 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King's Liberal government, which has been under Tory fire for its failure to adopt total conscription, was returned to power today at a general election which brought solid support from the large French-speaking, anti-conscriptionist Province of Quebec.

The Progressive Conservatives ran a relatively weak second and the socialistic Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was a poor third. It was the first three-way nation-wide election in the Dominion since 1921.

King in a radio address attributed his party's victory to its post-war plans while M. J. Coldwell, a C.C.F. leader, said in a statement the C.C.F. defeat was attributable to "confusion" created by "Communists in the guise of Labor-Progressives."

A late count showed the Liberals had won or were leading in 122 of the 245 constituencies represented in the House of Commons, and with another eight Independent-Liberals leading or elected in Quebec appeared to have won a majority.

The Progressive Conservatives had won or were leading in 59 seats, the CCF in 21 and the Social Credit party in 14, the latter all from Alberta where the Social Credit group forms the provincial government.

The leaders of all three major parties were returned from their own constituencies, the Prime Minister from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, after a close race with Coldwell.

The C.C.F. appeared likely to have between 20 and 25 seats in the new parliament, an increase over previous strength of 10 but considerably less than its leaders had hoped for on the basis of party growth since the 1940 general election.

West To Be Heard From

The western provinces, still to be heard from at that hour, were expected to favor the Liberals further over the Tories, and the Canadian Press, on the basis of these returns, reported that the government had been sent back to office. The Canadian Press said it was indicated that the Liberals would have the largest group in the new House of Commons and would have a majority.

Of the first eighty-one seats decided, seventy-one were unchanged. The Progressive Conservatives picked up six seats from the Liberals in Ontario and one from the C. C. F. The small number of changes favored the Liberals, who had 160 seats in the last parliament, as compared to only forty for the Conservatives.

Among the features of the election was the apparent failure of the anti-conscriptionist, Nationalistic Mayor of Montreal, Camillien Houde, to unseat the Liberal incumbent in the Montreal-St. Mary constituency, Gaspard Fauteux.

The Conservatives ran relatively strong in traditionally Tory Ontario, but showed far less strength than did the provincial government of Conservative Premier George A. Drew in the Ontario general election a week ago.

Standings at Dissolution

In the last Parliament, elected in 1940, the party standings were as follows at the dissolution April 16: Liberal, 160; Progressive Conservative, 40; C. C. F., 10; Social Credit, 10; Independent, 9; Labor Progressive, 2; Bloc Populaire, 2, and vacant, 12.

The King government, in power continuously since 1935 and for eighteen of the years since 1921, sought re-election with 235 Liberal party candidates for the 245 seats in the House of Commons.

It was a three-way battle, with the old-line Tory party, modernized into the Progressive Conservatives, and the newer, socialistic C. C. F. with 203 and 205 candidates entered, respectively. An unusual multiplicity of minor party candidates, particularly in Quebec, comprised the remainder of a record 954 entries.

Pre-election guesses regarding the relative strengths of the Progressive Conservatives and the C. C. F., shifted after last Monday's Ontario provincial election, in which the Socialists were beaten decisively by the Tories.

Conscription an Issue

The national campaign started slowly, amid national preoccupation with the end of the war in Europe, but gathered momentum and ended in a fiery exchange of charges between the two older parties, each accusing the other of creating dissension and dividing the country over the issue of conscription.

The King government adopted partial conscription last fall after fighting five years of the war against Germany on a voluntary basis, and announced this spring that the war against Japan would be fought on a voluntary basis.

The Progressive Conservatives charged that the partial conscription policy was a sop to French Canada—traditionally against any conscription for overseas wars—and declared that the volunteer system for the Pacific war was unfair to veterans of the war in Europe.

Liberal candidates accused the Conservatives of deliberately stirring the rest of the country against Quebec and of inflaming the conscription issue for political gain.

The campaign of the C. C. F., whose platform calls for nationalization of banks and other large financial institutions and of monopolistic nation-wide industries, was directed against both old-line parties. There was relatively less emphasis on the party's Socialist program and more on its plans for post-war rehabilitation and job making.

CANADIANS VOTE

By MONTGOMERY

Ottawa, June 11 (A. P.).—Canada voted today for a new Parliament, the first of the victorious Allied nations to hold a general election since the end of the war in Europe. Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and his Liberal party, who have been in power since 1935 and for most of the years since 1921, were in a three-way fight.

They appeared to be threatened most by the reorganized Tory party, its name changed from conservative to progressive conservative and led by John Bracken, former farmer and university professor who was premier of Manitoba for twenty years.

The third major contestant was the Socialist CCF (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation), led by English-born former teacher M. J. Coldwell. In last Monday's Ontario provincial election the Socialists were decisively beaten by the Tories.

Canadian Division Will Be Trained In U.S.

Ottawa, June 11 (AP)—The division of 30,000 men which Canada is sending to the Pacific will train in the United States before embarkation, defense headquarters said today. It will use United States weapons and equipment, but uniforms aside from helmets will be Canadian Army issue.

Maj. Gen. Bert M. Hoffmeister will command the division, designated the 6th Canadian.

YEAR'S EXTENSION OF PRICE CONTROL VOTED BY SENATE

Proviso Guaranteeing Profit to Farmers Above Production Costs Included.

GOES TO HOUSE

JUN 12 1945

Wherry Amendment, Adopted in Surprise Move, Called Inflationary.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—(AP) The Senate late today voted a year's extension of the price control program with a far-reaching proviso guaranteeing profits to farmers above all production costs.

Majority Leader Barkley said the farm profit amendment, offered by Senator Wherry (R-Neb) in a surprise move and adopted by a 37-30 vote, would prove highly inflationary.

Even Senator Taft (R-Ohio), leading a losing Republican attempt to guarantee profit margins for manufactured products, voted against the Wherry amendment and Senator Lucas (D-Ill) expressed hope it would be eliminated later from the bill.

Moves to House

Passed by a voice vote, the legislation extending price control for a year from July 1 now goes to the House.

Taft said the Wherry amendment changes the whole basis of fixing farmers' price ceiling from guaranteeing them parity levels to a cost-of-production basis.

The Wherry amendment provides:

"It shall be unlawful to establish or maintain against the producers of any livestock, grain or other agricultural commodity a maximum price for such commodity which does not equal all costs and expenses (including all overhead expenses, a return on capital and an allowance for the labor of the producer and his family) incurred in the production of such commodity, plus a reasonable profit thereon."

After the Wherry amendment passed, proponents put on a "clincher" by putting in a motion to reconsider, then voting to table that motion. That left no way to get the issue revised. Earlier, administration forces had attempted to clear the decks of proposed amendments described by Price Administrator Bowles as inflationary, by proposing a compromise on farm processor price guarantees.

Thomas Gains Support

Sen. Thomas (D-Okla) had gained considerable support before the floor showdown for a plan to require OPA to fix maximum prices that would guarantee each processor of farm products a "reasonable" profit. As administration leaders worked on a compromise, Thomas amended his proposal to exclude cotton and cotton textile processors since they already had been given an assured profit in the 1944 price control act.

A substitute amendment offered by Barkley, worked out with members of the farm bloc, finally won approval by 36-31 vote. The Barkley compromise forbids a ceiling on cattle, hogs or sheep products which prevents a margin of profit "to the processing industry as a group on each of such species."

Barkley explained that his proposal incorporates in the price control law the pledge Bowles made to senators recently that price ceilings will be figured separately for each type of animal slaughtered.

Barkley declared the Wherry amendment "far more inflationary" than either the Thomas amendment or one of Taft, voted down 41-26, to ban ceilings on any product, except cotton or livestock, failing to return the "same dollar margin over cost" as received in 1939.

Taft recalled that he had originally proposed a guarantee of 1941 profit margins but had changed his amendment to apply to 1939 levels after Price Administrator Bowles protested that 1941 was a year of "extraordinary high profit margins."

Amendment Snowed Under

An overwhelming voice vote snowed under an amendment by Senator Moore (R-Okla) calling for suspension of all rationing and price ceilings on cattle, calves, poultry and eggs for 90 days beginning July 1 as "an experiment."

"No one can argue that it will make conditions worse," Moore said.

At one point during the debate, Senator Morse (R-Ore) said Bowles had threatened to resign if substantial changes were made in the price control law.

"If you feel so strongly about either having your way or quitting," Morse read from a letter he had written Bowles, "then I think it would be in the public's interest for you to resign."

Bowles issued this statement in reply to Morse:

"Anyone who undertakes to administer a wartime agency must make up his mind that he will be subjected to insults and personal attacks."

Bridges Charges Russia Did Not Yield On Veto

Washington, June 11 (AP)—Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) declared today that the American people have been "hoodwinked" by reports from San Francisco that Russia had yielded ground on the international security organization veto formula.

What actually happened, he asserted in a Senate speech, is that the Soviet delegates "unexpectedly enlarged" the scope of the veto power to be granted the Big Five, then gave up the additional point in what the Senator declared as "an extremely shrewd horse-trading game."

He said certain "misleading statements issuing from San Francisco should be put in their real light." Those included, he said, official comments and press reports that Harry Hopkins had achieved "a great victory" in Moscow because Marshal Stalin "yielded" in his opposition to discussion of international disputes which might shatter world peace.

Sketches Happenings

"From the very beginning of the San Francisco conference until the fifth week of the United Nations discussions," Bridges said, "there never came up the problem of a big power being granted veto power enabling it to stop presentation and discussion of any international situation threatening the peace of the world.

"What was discussed at San Francisco was a so-called 'two points veto program' consisting of: (1) the right of veto for every one of the Big Five to forbid the use of force against any potential or actual aggressor; (2) the right of veto for every one of the Big Five to forbid investigation of conflicts or situations which might endanger the peace of the world."

Russia's Stand Explained

Bridges said a majority of the United Nations reluctantly accepted the first point, but the second aroused so much opposition that some of the Big Five began considering ways to soften it.

"When the legal advisers of the Big Five started drafting a more flexible formula concerning the investigation of international situations dangerous to the peace of the world," he said, "the Soviet delegation stiffened its opposition to any attempt to change this formula, and unexpectedly enlarged it so as to make it cover not only the 'investigation' but also any 'presentation' and 'discussion' of international situations that might put the peace of the world in danger."

Bridges said Hopkins came into the picture when the United States, Britain, France and China opposed the Soviet interpretation.

"He (Hopkins) obtained in Moscow only and exclusively the withdrawal of the extended Russian interpretation of the veto formula," Bridges said, "but he did not obtain any change of the Russian attitude concerning the two points involved in discussion at San Francisco for the last six weeks."

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Supreme Court Upholds Unions In Fight on Florida Labor Act

Holds Invalid Sections Requiring Licenses of Business Agents and Registration—Oklahoma Insurance Tax Valid.

Washington, June 11.—The Supreme Court today held invalid two sections of a Florida law requiring the licensing of paid business agents for labor unions and the registration of labor organizations and their officials.

Justice Black delivered the court's majority opinion. Justice Frankfurter wrote a dissent in which Justice Roberts concurred. Chief Justice Stone wrote an opinion in which he concurred in part and dissented in part.

The United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, A. F. of L., attacked the sections on the ground that they denied civil rights and rights granted by the national labor relations act.

The Florida law prohibits the issuance of the State's $1 business agent license to any one who has been convicted of a felony, who has not been a resident citizen of the United States for ten years, or who is not "of good moral character."

Justice Black said for the ma-

jority that the "full freedom of employees in collective bargaining, which Congress had visioned as essential to protect the free flow of commerce among the States, would be, by the Florida statute, shrunk to a greatly limited freedom."

Oklahoma Tax Case.

The Supreme Court today held valid Oklahoma's annual tax of 4 per cent on premiums collected in Oklahoma by out-of-State insurance companies. Justice Douglas delivered the court's 8 to 1 decision. Justice Roberts dissented.

The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, an Indiana concern, contended that the tax was discriminatory because no comparable levy was made against Oklahoma insurance firms.

Justice Douglas said the controlling fact in the case was that the tax was levied on the privilege of a company entering the State and engaging in business there. He added that it had never been held by the Supreme Court that a State may not exact from a foreign corporation "as a condition to admission to do business" the payment of a tax measured by the business done within the State's borders.

The equal protection clause of the Constitution, the majority said, does not require the tax or rate of tax exacted from a foreign corporation as a condition of entry to be the same as that imposed on domestic corporations.

The opinion stated that it had been held both before and after adoption of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment that a State may impose on a foreign corporation for the privilege of doing business within its borders more onerous conditions than it imposes on domestic companies.

Decision in Borden Case.

The court decided today that service employees of the Borden Company's office building at 350 Madison avenue, New York city, were entitled to overtime pay under the wage-hour law.

Justice Murphy delivered the court's 7 to 2 decision. Chief Justice Stone wrote a dissent in which he was joined by Justice Roberts.

The Second Federal Circuit Court had ruled that the employees—twenty-two men working as porters, elevator operators and watchmen—took part in the production of goods for interstate commerce and therefore were entitled to benefits of the law.

Chief Justice Stone, in dissenting from the majority finding, said that services rendered in this case "would seem to be no more related, and no more necessary to processes of production than the services of the cook who prepares the meals of the president of the company or the chauffeur who drives him to his office. All are too remote from the physical process of production to be said to be, in any practical sense, a part of or necessary to it."

Red Cross Personnel In Pacific To Increase

Washington, June 11 (AP)—American Red Cross workers in the Pacific war areas will be increased 150 per cent in the next six months, Chairman Basil O'Connor told a news conference today.

O'Connor, who returned Saturday from a month-long, 20,000-mile inspection tour of Red Cross activities in the Philippine and Pacific areas, said the contemplated increase would boost the total of workers from 2,400 to more than 6,000.

The chairman, who termed himself "highly satisfied" by the results of the tour, gave assurance that "every possible Red Cross service will be furnished to every soldier, sailor and marine in the Pacific until they return home."

Senator Morse Asks Bowles To Resign From OPA

Washington, June 11 (AP)—Senator Morse (R., Ore.) disclosed today in the Senate that he had written Price Administrator Chester Bowles suggesting his resignation.

As Senate debate opened on the question of continuing the price-control program for another year, Morse read a letter to Bowles advising him that it "would be in the public interest for you to resign."

Senator Chavez (D., N.M.) rose to say that other congressional invitations to administrative officers to resign never have been heeded.

"Mistakes Cause Losses"

"The only way to get rid of them is to fire them or stop their appropriations," Chavez declared.

Morse charged OPA under Bowles with causing agricultural processors "costly losses through stupid mistakes."

He accused OPA of political activities in dealing with the Oregon lamb problem last fall and said OPA seemed to have "a high and mighty attitude toward Congress."

Morse said he was unimpressed with OPA's "wolf wolf cries" against any moves to lighten present price control.

Senators critical of OPA in the meat situation won a concession today from the Administratiion bloc which agreed finally to an amendment designed to help the packers.

Majority Leader Barkley (D., Ky.) offered the change to stall off possible passage of another amendment by Senator Thomas (D., Okla.).

Thomas Gets Backing

Thomas had considerable support for his plan to require OPA to fix maximum prices that would guarantee each processor a reasonable profit.

Barkley's substitute, pertaining to cattle, calves, lambs and sheep, and hogs, forbids ceilings that would prevent a margin of profit "to the processing industry as a group on each such species."

In the House, a general increase in OPA rent ceilings was requested by James C. Downs, Jr., representing the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

"Unique Among Controls"

Downs testified before the House Banking Committee, now considering legislation to prolong the life of OPA.

"Rent control," downs told the House group, "is unique among all price controls in that it is the only regulation which has been continuously 100 per cent effective at its original level.

"That very fact is proof of the discrimination against the owners of real estate."

Claiming to represent 8,000,000 property owners, he said his organization is appealing to Congress because OPA has "ignored" what he termed congressional specifications for relief of real estate holders.

Asks General Increase

Downs made no suggestion of a specific percentage rise in rent ceilings, but asked for a general increase.

The National Apartment Owners' Association specifically asked for a fifteen per cent increase above prevailing rent ceilings.

Eugene P. Conser, representing the association, charged that property owners have been made the "victims of error and discrimination" by OPA.

Cites Earnings

He said apartment properties are permitted to earn on an average only about two per cent on net worth, while other industries under price control are earning in excess of eight per cent.

Their ranks reinforced by members returning from overseas, Administration forces were pointing for the first of a decisive series of votes on legislation extending the price law, as is, for another year.

Two Amendments At Issue

Continuation of price controls itself is a foregone conclusion. At issue are two amendments the Administration contends would loosen stabilization controls.

One, by Senator Thomas (D., Okla.), would make it unlawful for OPA to set ceilings on farm products which did not allow processors "a reasonable profit" on each item.

The other, by Senator Taft (R., Ohio), would require OPA to fix ceilings on manufactured articles high enough to allow the same dollar margin above costs that was received in 1939.

"Profit" Guarantee Asked

Thomas contends a "reasonable profit" guarantee is needed to spur production of food and fiber products. Taft says that easing the ceilings on manufactured goods would encourage business expansion and establishment of new enterprises in the reconversion period.

The administration is worried about the large support apparently commanded by the Thomas proposal. There is some talk of a compromise calling for ceilings which would allow each segment of the live-stock industry—cattle, hogs and sheep—a profit.

Authority Reduced

As soon as the price bill is out of the way, Senator George (D., Ga.) plans to call up an equally controversial measure extending the Reciprocal Trade Act another three years.

A 10-to-9 vote of the Senate Finance Committee last week removed from that House-passed bill a feature President Truman has termed "essential"—authority to cut tariff rates another 50 per cent.

The Democratic leadership is prepared for an all-out effort to restore the deleted provision on the Senate floor.

Another fight looms over a proposal by Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) to make all new trade agreements subject to congressional approval.

Bretton Question

A third important bill, the Bretton Woods monetary legislation, comes before the Banking Committee tomorrow.

Although original plans called for a delay until after the projected July recess, an Administration drive is on to take advantage of the momentum developed by its overwhelming approval in the House.

RAIDS MOVE JAPS TO MAUL CAPTIVES

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—The Japs are so stung by Superfortress blows they no longer can hide it even from their prisoners of war. A B-29 pilot who spent four and a half months in a Jap prison camp at Rangoon, Burma, made this discovery, to the extreme discomfort of himself and his crew of ten.

Capt. Robert C. Shanks Jr., 25 years old, of Grand Prairie, Tex., told in an interview today how he and his men were mistreated, underfed, clubbed and humiliated. They bailed out of a damaged B-29 after a bombing strike at rail yards in Rangoon, and were turned over to the Japs by Burmese puppets.

"Airmen get the worst treatment of all," the tall, slender Texan said with wry remembrance. "It was awful one day after we apparently hit Japan pretty hard. The airmen really got it in that prison camp then."

Shanks lost fifty pounds in Jap captivity from December 14, 1944 until May 4, 1945. His men suffered similarly, but the entire crew was liberated along with many others of the 1,100 in the Rangoon compound when the British Fourteenth Army and the Royal Navy joined in the final conquest of Burma.

One of Shanks' Jap questioners was a graduate of the University of Washington.

39 BILLIONS ASKED FOR WAR ON JAPS

Sum One-Fourth Less Than Spent by Army During

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WASHINGTON, June 11 — (AP) The Army proposes to spend $39,019,790,474 fighting Japan alone in the year beginning July 1, one-fourth less than it required in fiscal 1945 for war in both Europe and the Pacific.

President Truman, submitting to congress the War department budget for the next fiscal year, pointed out that the figure represented a cut from the preliminary estimate of $45,500,000,000 made when the late President Roosevelt submitted the regular budget in January. That preliminary figure was based on the assumption that fighting against Germany might continue.

The reduction was a direct outcome of the capitulation of the Nazis.

"The amount recommended for 1946 reflects an overall decrease of 25 per cent in the program for the fiscal year 1945 which is estimated to total $52,600,000,000," a White House statement said.

"The President estimated that the Army's strength will total 8,320,000 on June 30, 1945 and will be cut to a maximum of 6,968,000 during the succeeding 12 months.

The budget recommendation includes only $21,963,093,400 of actual new money. The remainder of the total is expected to come from $8,818,135,574 in unobligated balances of earlier appropriations and $8,238,501,500 estimated to be recovered from contract terminations and cutbacks.

"The budget," Mr. Truman said, "not only contemplates financing the war against Japan throughout the fiscal year but it provides funds for munitions and equipment to be delivered through Dec. 31, 1946.

"Heavier types of aircraft are financed through June, 1947.

"Included is approximately $1,000,000,000 for international aid requirements (military lend-lease) and for relief of civilians in areas occupied by our forces."

BIDDLE ASSAYS PROPAGANDISTS' EFFORTS IN U. S.

Tells Congress Activities of Foreigners Are Taking on a New Polish.

26 LANGUAGES REPRESENTED

Soviet Activities Put in Form of News Releases, Films and Printed Matter.

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—Attorney-General Biddle told Congress today that foreign government propaganda activities in this country have become costlier and of a more polished type.

In a 560-page report on administration of the Foreign Agents Federation act from June 28, 1942, through last December 31, Mr. Biddle estimated that more than 12,000 different items of propaganda in 26 languages have been filed annually with the Department of Justice.

He added that organizations and individuals associated directly and indirectly with thirty-four governments are participating in propaganda or publicity activities in this country.

The most important propaganda organizations, he said, are official information centers maintained in the United States by eighteen foreign governments. He said the fifteen principal ones increased their annual expenditures in this country from $2,873,000 in 1942 to $4,303,000 in 1943 and to $5,368,000 in 1944. The number of their employees grew from 643 in 1942 to 846 in 1943 and to 1,124 in 1944.

These fifteen organizations listed the following expenditures for 1944:

Australian News and Information Bureau, $115,000; Belgium Government Information Center, $432,000; Canadian Wartime Information Board, $138,000; Chinese News Service, Inc., $145,000; Czecho-Slovak Government Information Service, $217,000; French Press and Information Service, $347,000; British Information Services, $2,143,000; Greek Office of Information, $61,000; Government of India Information Service, $125,000; Netherlands Information Bureau, $520,000; Newfoundland Government Information Bureau, $10,000; Royal Norwegian Government Information Bureau, $184,000; Polish Government Information Center, $850,000; Casa de Portugal, $31,000, and Union of South Africa Government Information Office, $40,000.

The Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, the report said, does not maintain an official information agency "but conducts parallel activities by other means in large part not subject to the (foreign agents registration) act."

As an example, a Justice Department condensation of the report said, "the Soviet Embassy in Washington prints and widely distributes a monthly bulletin; the Soviet Information Bureau in Moscow transmits articles and news releases by cable and radio to the American press, and the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS) sends publications and exhibit materials directly to individuals and organizations in the United States." It added:

"Soviet films, photographs, book and other printed materials are distributed mainly through agencies operating along commercial lines. The commercial agencies only are registered. It is estimated that the annual volume of sales by three such concerns amounted to $254,000 for 1942, $316,000 for 1943, and $279,000 for 1944."

Although propaganda is being distributed to the American people in increasing volume, the report showed, it is far different

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from the often anti-democratic type handed out by the Axis nations before the war. Said Mr. Biddle:

"While a portion has openly sought public support or official action relative to specific issues or disputes—such as the opening of a second front, diplomatic recognition of particular regimes, and the Polish-Soviet and Tito-Mihailovich controversies — the great bulk of propaganda distributed since 1942 has been designed to create good will for foreign governments and deals mainly with their contributions to the common war effort and to aspects of their history culture and present-day problems."

Propaganda vs. Information.

As a result, Mr. Biddle commented, it is virtually impossible at times to draw a distinct line between political propaganda and good-will informative matter. He noted further that the propaganda of today is marked "by a substantial refinement in techniques."

Prosecutions under the registration act and under a somewhat similar provision of espionage statutes have resulted in forty-one criminal proceedings involving 125 defendants since 1938, the report said. Up to December 31, 1944, a total of eighty-one defendants had been convicted and thirteen acquitted. The remainder are awaiting trial, are fugitives or otherwise have not had their cases disposed of.

Of these convicted, the report showed, 58 were German agents, 10 Japanese, 8 Russian, 3 Italian, 1 Spanish and 1 acting for both Finland and Sweden.

In 1942 administration of the act was transferred from the State Department to the Justice Department.

crew of 250 to 350, the auxiliary transport a complement of 150 to 190, and a medium landing ship, 55.

The commander of the Longshaw, Lt. Comdr. Clarence William Becker, whose wife lives at Salem, Mass., was reported missing in action. Becker took command of the Longshaw just six days before she was lost off Okinawa on May 18. He is a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and the son of Capt. W. F. Becker of Washington, D. C., a retired marine officer.

Comdr. Ronald Lee Wilson, commander of the Drexler, was reported as wounded. Wilson, native of Marion, Ill., and a graduate of Annapolis, lives at Los Angeles, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Henry A. Wilmerding, Jr., who was in command of the Bates at the time it was sunk, was wounded. Wilmerding, a native of Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., lives at Westbury, Long Island.

Lt. Comdr. Horace G. Powell, who had served as executive officer aboard the Bates and had been ordered on May 18 to take command also was wounded in action. Powell's address was given by the Navy as Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Harry Leigh Derby, Jr., who had been in command of the LSM 135, was reported as killed in action. Derby's widow lives at Montclair, N. J. Lt. Henry Edward Schmidt, who had been ordered to command the landing ship, apparently was aboard the craft when it was lost, the Navy said, but that no casualty report had been received on him. Schmidt's wife, the former Margie Kiser of Fairmount, W. Va., lives at Columbus, O.

Two American Destroyers Sunk Off Okinawa; 469 Casualties

WASHINGTON, June 11 — (AP) The Navy announced tonight the loss of two destroyers, an auxiliary transport and a landing ship off Okinawa, with a total of 469 killed, missing or wounded.

The destroyers were the Longshaw, with 179 casualties, and the Drexler, with 209 casualties.

The Bates, the auxiliary high speed transport, suffered 60 casualties and the LSM-135, a medium landing ship, suffered 21 casualties.

The Navy said the next of kin have been notified. Loss of the four craft raised to 314 the total number of ships lost during the war.

The destroyers normally carry a

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Daniels Urges Bigger Fleets Instead of Peacetime Draft

WASHINGTON, June 11 — (AP) "The nation which commands the air is the nation that can rule the world," Josephus Daniels told congress today in opposing peacetime conscription and urging a strong air force and Navy instead.

"No man believes more in having a gun well primed than I do," the Raleigh, N. C., publisher who was secretary of the Navy in the last war told the House Postwar Military Policy committee.

"But," he asserted, "I put emphasis on the sort of preparedness this war has taught will win victories, and not the discredited broken stick of universal compulsory conscription."

Says Draft Not Needed

That preparedness, he insisted, can be provided without a draft because there will be more volunteers than there will be planes to fly.

Daniels was one of a dozen witnesses who opposed peacetime draft proposals on which the committee has been conducting hearings for more than a week. More opposition witnesses will be heard for three days before the committee concludes its hearings with testimony Saturday from high Army and Navy officials advocating compulsory training.

"When the time comes to prepare for preparedness," Daniels said, "the first step will be to unlearn the methods of the past and discard the archaic drilling, put all cavalry horses to plowing, shut down munitions plants making out-of-date weapons, discard ancient tactics and strategy long taught in military schools, and look mainly toward the perfection of weapons of the skies."

The only possible argument for compulsory training is the drafting of men for land forces, he said.

"At the most there will be need only for a small compact land force," he added. "Every man that can be wisely placed can be obtained by volunteer enlistment if there is adequate pay with certain advancement from the ranks of those who show ability in actual service . . . if the pay is adequate, dignity of youth respected, education provided, and the door to promotion opened.

"The call is not compulsory service . . . but the practice of that American democracy in the military branches which prevails in civilian life.

"The apparent sentiment for departing from American preparedness does not exist in the hinterland of America — most of it is pumped up."

Three witnesses representing the women's committee to oppose conscription preceded Daniels.

Seen Against Peace

Mrs. Johanna Lindlof of New York asserted "military training is not conducive to a peaceful world." Miss Mary A. Dingman of New York, urged postponement of action "until we have the whole picture and know where we stand," and Mrs. Charles D. Rockel, Royersford, Pa., declared "any long range program of conscription destroys the individual initiative and the sense of freedom upon which democracies depend both for normal national existence and safety in a crisis."

Speaking on behalf of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Elizabeth A. Smart of Washington told the committee "complete Army domination of one year out of every young man's life, with the right to call him out of his ordinary affairs every year or two or three, tends to produce a Junker caste."

The WCTU at its last national convention adopted a resolution opposing peacetime conscription, she said.

Mrs. Annie B. Whitner, Roanoke, who identified herself as "a constituent" of Committee Chairman Woodrum (D-Va), called draft advocates "short-sighted people who would have us follow the technique of Hitler and his followers."

RECEIVES TOP MEDAL FOR DEAD HERO SON

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—A weeping mother today received the Congressional Medal one of her two sons won at the cost of his life and asked Secretary Forrestal of the Navy to return home the other son, "all I have."

The medal, conferred posthumously on Marine Corp. Lewis K. Bausell, 20, was presented to his mother, Mrs. Lawrence K. Bausell of Washington, at a ceremony in Mr. Forrestal's office. Bausell saved the lives of his comrades by falling upon a Japanese grenade during the battle for Peleliu in September.

In asking for the return from the Pacific of her other son, Charles William, a boatswain's mate first class, the mother said he had been away for four years, with only one thirty-day furlough.

Secretary Forrestal assured her that the Navy was "looking into" the possibility of bringing the boy home.

The father, who stood quietly through the ceremony, thanked the secretary for the medal and got from Mr. Forrestal a friendly pat on the back and this praise:

"You must come from fighting stock, sir."

Hopkins To See Truman In Washington Tomorrow

Washington, June 11 (AP)—Harry Hopkins is due to reach Washington tomorrow to report on his special mission to Moscow.

White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told his news conference today that Hopkins would confer with the President either tomorrow afternoon or tomorrow night. Hopkins left Paris by plane today. He reportedly carried, among other things, Marshal Stalin's views on plans for a Big Three meeting.

Hopkins was sent to Moscow May 23 to lay the groundwork for an early meeting of the Big Three and iron out other problems involving the American and Russian governments.

Ross said that the President planned to confer with Hopkins tomorrow afternoon, and if not then, tomorrow night.

Date Of Trip Uncertain

Ross also said the time for the President's departure for the West Coast was still uncertain since the time for the closing of the United Nations conference in San Francisco was still indefinite.

He said that George E. Allen, Washington insurance man and presidential confidante, left today for San Francisco as Mr. Truman's personal representative to make arrangements for the President's visit.

Hopkins reportedly played a key role in Russia's agreement, relayed to the conference last week, that the Big Five veto power shall not apply to free discussion of international disputes by the security council of the projected peace-keeping organization.

Hopkins' mission and that of Joseph E. Davies, recently returned from London, were described by the White House at the time they left as part of the general pattern for the proposed meeting.

Mr. Truman told his news conference Thursday the meeting likely would be held within 40 days.

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Conscientious Objector Is Barred as Lawyer

Supreme Court Upholds His Exclusion by Illinois From Practice There.

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court upheld the Illinois Supreme Court today in refusing to admit a conscientious objector to military service to the practice of law in that State. Justice Reed delivered the high tribunal's 5 to 4 decision. Justice Black wrote a dissent and was joined by Justices Douglas, Murphy and Rutledge.

Clyde Wilson Summers told the court that the committee on character and fitness of the Third Appellate District of Illinois had refused to certify him as eligible for admission to the bar on the sole ground that he was a conscientious objector to participation in the war. The State Supreme Court affirmed the action.

Not Sent to Camp.

Summers was classified as an objector by his draft board, but was not assigned to a camp for conscientious objectors because he failed in his physical examination. Justice Reed said for the majority:

"The United States does not admit to citizenship the alien who refuses to pledge military service. It is impossible for us to conclude that the insistence of Illinois that an officer who is charged with the administration of justice must take an oath to support the constitution of Illinois and Illinois's interpretation of that oath to require a willingness to perform military service, violates the principles of religious freedom which the Fourteenth Amendment (to the Federal Constitution) secures against State action, when a like interpretation of a similar oath as to the Federal Constitution bars an alien from national citizenship."

Justice Black, vigorously dissenting, said that the fact that Summers measures up to every other requirement for admission to the bar set by Illinois "demonstrates beyond doubt that the only reason for his rejection was his religious beliefs." Summers's disqualifying religious beliefs, Justice Black added, "stem chiefly from a study of the New Testament and a literal acceptance of the teachings of Christ as he understands them."

"It may be, as many people think," he added, "that Christ's gospel of love and submission is not suited to a world in which men still fight and kill one another, but I am not ready to say that a mere profession of belief in that gospel is a sufficient reason to keep otherwise well-qualified men out of the legal profession, or to drive law-abiding lawyers of that belief out of the profession, which would be the next logical development."

24 TOP BUND CHIEFS FREED BY HIGH COURT

Convictions On Charge Of Giving Draft Evasion Advice Reversed

Washington, June 11 (AP)—Twenty-four chiefs of the German-American Bund convicted of conspiring to advise draft evasion were freed today by the Supreme Court in a 5-to-4 decision.

The defendants, including Gerhard Wilhelm Kunge, former national leader, were charged with conspiracy to distribute among members of the organization copies of Bund Command No. 37, which asserted the Selective Service Act infringed their rights and that they should refuse, if they could, military duty until such laws were revoked. The command protested Congress' statement of policy in the law, that jobs of inductees would not be filled with Communists or Bundists.

They were under sentence of five years each after trial in New York.

Views Of Majority Given

The majority opinion, by Justice Roberts, held that the evidence failed to show, beyond reasonable doubt, the counseling of evasion of military service within the meaning of the draft law. It said the defendants were entitled to the acquittal for which they had moved.

Justice Roberts asserted it was plain "how little evidence" there was in the record to convict the Bund members of a nation-wide conspiracy to counsel evasion of the draft. He said the majority held these views:

"First, that the promulgation and communication of Bund Command No. 37 (regarding response of Bundists to selective service orders) was not in itself a counsel to evade.

"Second, that the evidence of the general disposition of the appellants (Bundists) either toward the Government of the United States or toward the Selective Service Act did not make the command such.

"Third, that the evidence and oral statements of the various appellants at committee meetings and unit meetings of the Bund did not supply the basis for a finding, beyond a reasonable doubt of counselling, or intending to counsel, or conspiring to counsel, evasion of military service within the meaning of the act."

Separate Appeal For Counsel

Chief Justice Stone, dissenting in an opinion joined by Justices Reed, Douglas and Jackson, took the view that the conclusion "seems inescapable that petitioners . . . counseled evasion of military service, and that the jury's verdict is therefore sustained by the evidence."

Justice Black, concurring with Roberts, said that the statement of congressional policy put the Bund members in the position of being subject to the draft, yet denying them re-employment upon return from honorable military service.

Wilbur V. Keegan, former general counsel for the Bund, in a separate appeal to the High Tribunal said his conviction had denied him the constitutional right to practice his profession. He contended that as an attorney he had merely advised the organization as to constitutional questions involved in the act.

In addition to Kunze and Keegan, the others involved were: August Klapprott, Gustav Elmer, Hermann Schwinn, Herman Agne, Joseph Bachmaier, Josef Belohlavek, Carl Frederick Berg, Walter Borchers, Otto Bregler, Ernest Martin, Christoph Otto Fentzke, John C. Fitting, Bruno Knupfer, William C. Kunz, William Ottensbach, Max Rapp, Louis Schatz, Walter Schneller, Jr., Hugo Weiss, Karl Richard Wendlandt, Otto Willumeit and Fritz Streuer.

Parts Of Labor Law Invalid

The Supreme Court invalidated two vital parts of a Florida law regulating labor union activities which the court found in conflict with collective-bargaining regulations of the National Labor Relations Act. The outlawed sections required licensing of paid union business agents and union registration.

Justice Frankfurter dissented from the majority view, contending that the state law did not interfere with the Wagner Act. He was supported by Justice Roberts. Chief Justice Stone dissented in part and concurred in part.

Frankfurter said the court did not know how far the Florida law reached, asserting:

"For all that appears the Supreme Court of Florida may construe the act's requirements to apply only to intrastate activities of the union and its business agents."

Other Rulings Of Court

The court disposed of half of its remaining docket, the other rulings including:

1. Refusal to rule at this time on three provisions of an Alabama law—prohibiting a union from demanding money for the privilege of working; providing for annual union reports, and preventing ordinary unions from admitting supervisory employés. Although it had taken jurisdiction of the case, the court said it lacked the facts on which to judge whether the law conflicted with the National Labor Act.

2. A 25,000-word opinion upholding in substantial part the findings of a special master in a controversy over diversion of the waters of the North Platte River involving Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado.

3. Affirming by a 5-to-4 decision the refusal of Illinois to admit to law practice Clyde Wilson Summers, a conscientious objector, the high tribunal decided that the State had not abridged Summers's religious freedom by its action.

4. Hold valid Oklahoma's annual tax of four per cent on premiums collected in Oklahoma by out-of-state insurance companies. The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, an Indiana concern, contended the tax is discriminatory because no comparable levy is made against Oklahoma insurance firms.

The court postponed the start of its summer recess for a second time, announcing it would hold a further decision day next Monday. The tribunal said it would adjourn at that time—June 18—unless otherwise ordered.

BRAZILIAN VESSEL IS SUNK IN CRASH, ONE SEAMAN LOST

NEW YORK, June 11 — (AP) The Brazilian ship Ayuruoca was sunk 15 miles off Ambrose Light last night after a collision with the Norwegian cargo ship Gen. S. S. Fleischer in a heavy fog, the War Shipping Administration said today.

One member of the Ayuruoca's crew, Mauricio Ellert of Rio de Janeiro, was reported missing and 68 survivors were brought to Pier 6, Staten Island, a spokesman for the Brazilian operators of the ship said.

The Fleischer, a diesel-engined 7,000 deadweight ton ship, was inbound from Marseille carrying ballast only, according to the War Shipping Administration, which added the ship was finished and delivered to it in July, 1944.

The WSA said the Fleischer was not in danger and would be brought in under her own power sometime tonight. The Coast Guard said the Fleischer was anchored off Ambrose Light until early this morning and had a hole amidships above the waterline.

Survivors of the Ayuruoca, after landing at Pier 6, were taken to Tompkinsville. They were rescued by Navy air sea-rescue patrol vessels and coast boats from Sandy Hook, the Coast Guard said.

The Coast Guard added it still was searching for the missing man, a Coast Guard buoy tender having marked the sinking site.

The Navy said a naval sub-chaser also aided in the rescue operations.

The WSA said the Brazilian ship remained afloat only about a half hour after the collision. Fog delayed operations, the WSA said, and the boat sank ten minutes after crew members had clambered down rope ladders to the deck of rescuing boats.

The Ayuruoca's cargo included lend-lease materials, trucks, steel rails, box cars, flour and cement, the WSA said. Its captain, J. M. Oliveira of Rio de Janeiro, conferred late today with officials of the shipping administration and the Lloyd-Brasileiro Steamship company.

The WSA announced later the Fleischer had docked after proceeding from anchorage off Ambrose Lightship. The Fleischer was built and owned by the WSA and chartered to Norweigian operators.

9,000 VETERANS LAND IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 11 — (AP) Returning soldiers disembarked at the rate of more than six a minute today from nine vessels at Staten Island and North river piers as more than 9,000 were returned from the European war theater.

Largest contingent—4,028, including 2,120 wounded—was aboard the U.S.S. George Washington.

The liner was the scene during the crossing of a reunion between Pvt. Albert Reed, 19, of Beaver Falls, Pa., and his father, Nicholas Reed, a fireman aboard the ship. Young Reed was taken prisoner by the Germans in the battle of the bulge and his father, a World War One merchant seaman, had returned to sea when he heard his son was missing.

Capt. Frederick Willicke, 55, of Staten Island, N. Y., skipper of the Liberty ship Thomas Sumter, one of three Liberty ships which arrived with 1,255 officers and enlisted men, died at sea while the vessels were enroute from Le Havre.

Willicke died on Saturday from a stroke suffered two days before, a New York port of embarkation transportation officer said.

The Sumter carried 357 men for reassignment and 93 liberated prisoners; the George G. Meade 422 for reassignment and the John W. Brown 320 for reassignment and 31 former prisoners of war.

Three transports — the John Trumbull, the Ethan Allen and the Daniel H. Hill—docked at Staten Island piers with 1,035 reassigned soldiers and 57 former prisoners aboard.

An earlier arrival at Staten Island was the S.S. Samuel Johnson with 346 reassigned troops and 30 liberated prisoners.

Martin Bormann, Nazi Leader, Reported Held

New York, June 11 (AP)—The Prague radio said today that the Nazi leader, Martin Bormann, had been captured "and will be tried."

The broadcast, heard by the FCC, attributed this announcement to President Eduard Benes.

Bormann succeeded Rudolf Hess as Adolf Hitler's deputy in charge of Nazi party affairs.

Allied Distrust Incited By U.S. Journal, Russ Say

New York, June 11 (AP)—A Moscow broadcast recorded by CBS charged today the *Army and Navy Journal* with an attempt "to incite distrust among the victors, undermine their collaboration and slander a tried and true ally of the American people."

The *Journal* is an unofficial publication published in Washington.

Article Is Cited

A Soviet commentator declared the *Journal* in a recent article titled "the Mysterious Postwar Aims of the Soviet Government" express dislike for existence of a strong army in Russia and alarm over establishment of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Eastern European and Balkan countries.

"The author's conclusion is that the United States should not reduce its armed forces only because it would deprive it of the possibility of bringing pressure to bear on the Soviet policy," the commentator added.

"Made Laughing Stock"

Asserting that the *Journal* on previous occasions accused the Red Army of unwillingness to co-ordinate its operations with the actions of the Allies and attributed Red Army successes to being "a plot of the Soviet command with the German generals," the commentator concluded:

"Actuality made a laughing stock of these *Army and Naval Journal* strategists, but they continue with the same arrogance to poison the postwar atmosphere with provocative inventions and slander. The stand taken by this American journal is very far from the real interest of the American and all other freedom-loving peoples, the interest of universal peace and security."

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Mauldin Back In America

New York, June 11 (AP)—Returning to America after two years' service overseas, Staff Sergeant William H. Mauldin, 23, whose cartoons of battle-bedraggled GI's won the Pulitzer prize, told reporters at LaGuardia Field:

"If you really want to find out about the war, talk to a real infantryman—not to characters like me."

The cartoonist, who has 131 discharge points, said he looked forward to seeing his 22-month-old son Bruce for the first time. His wife and baby live in East Los Angeles, California.

McGee, Freed In Striking Of Nazis, Goes A.W.O.L.

Fort Devens, Mass., June 11 (AP). Private Joe McGee, whose two-year sentence for striking German war prisoners was rescinded recently, today pleaded guilty to an a.w.o.l. charge at a summary court-martial and was given fourteen days at hard labor in the post guardhouse and a $30 fine.

Army officials said the 23-year-old Worcester soldier had been under restriction for going a.w.o.l. since his recent transfer from Army disciplinary barracks to Fort Devens.

He broke the restriction to go a.w.o.l. again, army officers said, and was arrested Saturday night on the latest absent-without-leave charge.

Post officers quoted McGee as saying at his court-martial that he did not wish to make any explanation of his absence.

His court-martial sentence for striking nine Germans while on duty in France was relieved by the Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson after a Worcester veterans' group had protested it.

500 German Captives Work In Navy Yard

Philadelphia, June 11 (AP)—More than 500 German prisoners of war have been put to work to relieve an acute labor shortage at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The prisoners, brought here in two groups from an undisclosed Eastern camp, are being used on salvage work for which civilian labor could not be obtained, an army spokesman said. The prisoners will be under army guard, he said.

Housed in barracks at the yard, the Germans will be paid 80 cents a day in scrip which they may spend in their own canteens. The Army receives the regular rate of pay from the Navy and turns over the difference to the Treasury, the spokesman said.

THIRD ARMY DASH SET TO PRIZE FIGHT

General Patton Says "We Just Followed Through"

Los Angeles, June 11 (AP)—A rugged fighting man and former boxer, Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., today compared the triumphant dash of his 3d Army through Germany with a prize fight.

"We had the Germans on their heels after our initial punch," said the hell-for-leather General in an interview. "We just kept going and followed through."

The 3d Army moved fast, he asserted, because it was easier to use gasoline than ammunition.

"If we stopped we would have to use a lot of ammunition," he pointed out.

Both General Patton and Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle spent the day relaxing after a strenuous two-day reception in Los Angeles and environs. General Patton slept late.

"I arose at 8 o'clock," he said, apologetically. "Usually get up at 6."

General Doolittle met Boy and Girl Scout representatives, then spent the afternoon with civilian friends before preparing to leave tomorrow by plaane for Seattle, where he is scheduled to make an appearance. General Patton also plans to leave by plane tomorrow for Washington, D. C.

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ADMIRAL STRESSES NEED OF INFANTRY

Coronado, Cal., June 11 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, home on thirty days' leave from strenuous campaigning as commander of Task Force 58, today said in an interview: "We'll still need the infantry to defeat the Japs."

"Bombings alone won't win the Pacific war," he continued, expressing full agreement with Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell, Army ground forces commander, who told correspondents in Okinawa that much more bloody land fighting is in prospect.

"The closer we go to the Japanese mainland, the more stubborn the opposition becomes," he said. "We're getting a good example of that at Okinawa."

He revealed that suicide bombing of his flagship in the Pacific recently cost the lives of three officers and eighteen men of his own staff, in addition to casualties among the vessel's crew. When he moved to a second ship, that vessel also was hit by a suicide pilot, resulting in injuries among staff members. Both times, Admiral Mitscher himself barely escaped death or injury.

The Admiral said that he plans to leave this week for the Pacific northwest to "do a little fishing."

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ILLS ELIMINATION SOUGHT AT PARLEY

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11. — (AP) A United Nations conference commission voted by acclamation today to bulwark a world league with powers to attack economic and social ills which have helped generate war in the past.

Amid predictions that it will "carry a message of hope to scores of millions of people," the commission adopted a pattern for an international social and economic council--the first section of a world charter to be drafted in final form.

Set Peace Keystone

Another commission assemblies tomorrow to set in place in a committee's words, "the keystone of the peace structure which we are in the process of building." That is the section of a world charter setting up the measures a security council will take to halt conflict in the future by persuasion, economic or diplomatic sanctions, or even the use of armed force.

This second commission session of the week will be asked to approve a report from one of its committees drafted by Joseph Paul-Boncour of France. This report, it was learned today, says the peace-enforcement mechanism of the new United Nations organization will be a "definite' improvement over that of the old League of Nations.

"Military assistance, in case of aggression," the report declares, "to be a 'recommendation made to member states; it becomes for us an 'obligation which none can shirk.

"If these proposals are adopted, the international organization will cease to be unarmed in the face of violence; a collective force the size, the degree of preparedness, the composition, and the general location of which will be determined beforehand, will have been placed at the disposal of the council to carry out these decisions."

But still to be decided was how this secuirty council would vote, and whether the five great powers —France, Britain, Russia, China and the United States—would have the right to veto by individual ballots any specific steps the council takes to preserve peace.

Big Five Firm

Small nations are urging that the veto not apply to investigation of disputes and efforts to adjust them peacefully. The Big Five are standing firm on that point. More debate on the issue was docketed for a conference committee late today.

Big Five delegation chiefs were called into a mid-afternoon meeting at British request, apparently to try to obtain a common position on whether the charter should contain provisions for members to withdraw from the league, and for expulsion of members who don't live up to charter obligations.

The American delegation discussed the matter briefly today.

There was a possibility the Big Five might decide to put a statement on the subject in the conference record instead of writing specific language into the charter.

The report which the commission accepted said the social and economic council may be expected to become the principal instrument "for the organization of peace."

Small Nations Must Be Won.

San Francisco, June 11 (A. P.).—Fresh signs that the Big Powers can compromise even sharp differences in the interest of peaceful co-operation sent the United Nations conference into the home stretch today with brightened hopes for the world future.

There remains the problem of winning small nation acceptance of the veto voting formula by which the Big Five would retain control of the proposed eleven-nation Security Council, with its machinery designed to keep peace.

This is before a conference committee in which Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt of Australia is leading a fight for restricting the veto so that, while each of the Big Powers would still have to agree on the use of force, peaceful measures to settle disputes could be taken even over some Big Power objections.

Russia, France, Britain, the United States and China, having agreed that discussion of disputes could not be blocked by a veto vote, stand solidly against Evatt and those who share his view. Senator Tom Connally (D.-Tex.) is leading the Big Power side of the committee debate, aided by C. K. Webster, a British adviser.

Russia Cleared Atmosphere.

It was the willingness of Russia to go along with the United States and the other Powers on the statement that no Power could veto discussion which cleared the atmosphere of the conference and brought predictions that the big nations would be able to work together.

Diplomatic authorities say that the measure of the prospects for success is not so much the actual machinery worked out here as it is the ability of the big nations, now freed of the common menace of Hitler Germany, to work together, hence they are looking not only to what is going on here but also to current events elsewhere.

Encouragement in Hopkins Trip.

Signs that President Truman's emissary, Harry Hopkins, had a reasonably successful mission to Moscow, particularly in his efforts to approach a settlement of the Polish situation, are given great weight by United Nations leaders.

Hopkins conferred in Paris yesterday with United States Army officials, possibly on German occupation problems, which he had already gone over with Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov at Berlin. Dispatches said that the President's representative was in good spirits.

President Truman will go to the Big Three meeting some time after making his first formal appearance on the international stage at the closing session of the conference here, possibly on June 20.

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LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 12-(AP)- THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY

THAT THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IS TRYING TO GET ESTABLISHED IN WESTERN

GERMANY AND " FORM SOME KIND OF A BASE FOR THEIR REACTIONARY ASPIRATIONS."

ASSERTING THAT THE BULK OF POLES WANT TO GET BACK TO POLAND, THE

BROADCAST CLAIMED THE EXILED GOVERNMENT WAS HINDERING THEM IN EVERY WAY.

" WHAT DOESN'T MAKE SENSE, IS WHY ALLIED AUTHORITIES SHOULD FOLLOW

THIS BRAND NEW EXPERIMENT WITH X SUCH INTEREST," THE BROADCAST SAID.

JUN 12 1945

AL DENIEHYS 0220/590/KIW/ RUDNIG

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)- LORD DUNGLASS, JOINT PARLIAMENTARY

SECRETARY TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT HE HOPED

"SHORTLY NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS WILL BE ALLOWED INTO THE AREA OF

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION " IN EUROPE.

HE MADE THE STATEMENT AFTER STEPHEN KING-HALL, LANCASHIRE

INDEPENDENT, OBSERVED THAT "UNLESS ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY CAN BE

TRANSFORMED FROM A FORMAL DOCUMENT INTO LIVING REALITY,— INTO GENUINE

UNDERSTANDING -- I CANNOT FEEL PEACE IS SECURE."

DCAJES 0220/KI / 450P

30.24-27489

LONDON, JUNE 11--(AP)--THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE LAST NIGHT maintained ACCUSED THE RUSSIANS OF TAKING INADEQUATE CARE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN TERRITORIES UNDER SOVIET CONTROL.

IN A STATEMENT WHICH DENIED CRITICISM BY COL. GEN. GOLIKOV, SOVIET REPATRIATION BUREAU CHIEF, OF ALLIED TREATMENT OF LIBERATED SOVIET NATIONALS, THE FOREIGN OFFICE COMPLAINED THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE BLOCKING EFFORTS TO AID BRITONS WHO ARE IN RED ARMY-CONTROLLED AREAS.

"SOME ARE IN HOSPITALS AND OTHERS ARE IN NEED OF MEDICAL ATTENTION," THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID, "BUT ALL EFFORTS TO SECURE FOR BRITISH REPATRIATION OFFICERS THE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT WHICH WOULD HAVE ENABLED THEM TO LOCATE AND CARE FOR THESE MEN HAVE THROUGHOUT BEEN UNAVAILING."

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ON THE OTHER HAND, THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN GIVEN "THE FULLEST POSSIBLE FACILITIES" FOR VISITING ALLIED CAMPS IN WESTERN EUROPE, THE STATEMENT SAID, IN REPLY TO RECENT CRITICISMS BY COL.GEN.GOLIKOV, SOVIET REPATRIATION BUREAU CHIEF.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE REFUSED TO ACCEPT BLAME FOR "ALLEGED SLOWNESS IN REPATRIATING SOVIET CITIZENS," CLAIMING THAT "THE FAULT LIES WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT" WHICH "PROVIDED NO SHIPS WHATEVER FOR THIS PURPOSE."

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THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THAT THREE CAMPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM HOUSING 1,712 SOVIETS WHICH THE RUSSIANS SAID HAD BEEN KEPT SECRET WERE UNDER U.S. ARMY CONTROL AND THAT THE AMERICANS HAD INFORMED RUSSIA ABOUT THE CAMPS LAST FALL. ANOTHER CAMP, THE/BRITISH SAID, HELD PERSONS -- POLES OR BALTIC NATIONALS -- WHO CLAIM THEY ARE NO SOVIET CITIZENS ON GROUNDS WHICH APPEAR TO BRITISH AUTHORITIES TO BE COMPLETELY VALID."

MEANWHILE, DR. JAN JAGODZINSKI, HEAD OF POLPRESS, THE LONDON NEWS AGENCY OF THE WARSAW POLISH GOVERNMENT, ARRESTED AND RELEASED LAST WEEK ON CHARGES THAT HE DESERTED THE POLISH ARMY, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT HE HAD BEEN HELD IN A POLISH-OPERATED "CONCENTRATION CAMP" IN SCOTLAND WHERE, HE CHARGED, "MANY POLISH SOLDIERS" ARE INTERNED "FOR THE ONLY CRIME [illegible] DESIRED TO RETURN TO POLAND."/JAGODZINSKI WAS ARRESTED, LATER RELEASED, BY THE POLISH ARMY OF DESERTION. HE SAID THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT WAS USING ITS RIGHT

OF JURISDICTION OVER POLISH NATIONALS "FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES."

THE POLISH LONDON GOVERNMENT'S MINISTRY OF INFORMATION REPLIED THAT "THERE ARE NO CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN SCOTLAND WHATSOEVER" AND ADDED THAT JAGODZINSKI WAS "DETAINED IN A NORMAL DETENTION BARRACKS WITH THE SAME DISCIPLINE AS IS MAINTAINED IN SIMILAR BARRACKS OF THE BRITISH ARMY."

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RAW NITE [redacted]

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY, DISCLOSING THAT "MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE NAVY'S ENTIRE PERSONNEL IS CONCERNED WITH NAVY FLYING," ANNOUNCED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF VICE ADMIRAL DENIS W.BOYD TO THE NEWLY-CREATED POST OF ADMIRAL FOR THE AIR.

"THE CREATION OF THIS NEW FLAG APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN MADE WITH THE OBJECT OF INTEGRATING NAVAL AVIATION MORE CLOSELY WITH GENERAL NAVAL ADMINISTRATION," THE ADMIRALTY SAID.

BOYD, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS, AND WHO HAS SERVED IN THE PACIFIC, WILL COORDINATE ALL FLYING TRAINING IN THE ROYAL NAVY, THE ADMIRALTY SAID.

B642PEW

BY DOUW FONDA (160)

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-LORD BEAVERBROOK, CONSERVATIVE PARTY LEADER, CALLED TONIGHT FOR A RENEWED EMPIRE CRUSADE, ASSERTING THAT "IF WE ARE TO SIT AT THE TOP TABLE, WE WILL HAVE TO BASE OUR POLICY ON ARMS AND OUR DEFENSE ON THE FUTURE OF THE EMPIRE."

IN A POLITICAL CAMPAIGN SPEECH, THE CANADIAN-BORN LONDON NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER SAID "THERE MUST BE AN EMPIRE POLICY IN MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR STRENGTH IF WE ARE TO TAKE PART IN THE COUNSELS OF THE GREAT NATIONS. ONLY BY TAKING PART IN THOSE COUNSELS CAN WE SECURE FOR YEARS TO COME THE PACE THAT IS ESSENTIAL TO OUR HAPPINESS AND OUR SECURITY IN OUR HOMES."

"WE HAVE MANY ENEMIES OF EMPIRE. X X X THESE PERSONS ARE GATHERED TOGETHER IN ONE PARTY, STRIVING FOR POWER AT THIS MOMENT," HE SAID IN AN APPARENT REFERENCE TO THE LABOR PARTY, WHOSE RECENT MANIFESTO CONCERNED ITSELF WITH INTERNAL PROBLEMS OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LABORITE AND CONSERVATIVE LEADERS BROUGHT ON THE POLITICAL CRISIS WHICH PRECIPITATED THE COMING JULY 7 ELECTION.

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(2D GRAF READ IT X X X THE PEACE THAT X X X (NOT PACE)

MQ1151PEW

A109

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-BENEFITS OF ONE DOLLAR WEEKLY FOR EVERY CHILD AFTER THE FIRST WILL BE GIVEN UNIVERSALLY TO BRITISH FAMILIES UNDER THE TERMS OF A REVISED FAMILY ALLOWANCES BILL PASSED TONIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"EVERY FAMILY IN GREAT BRITAIN WILL BENEFIT -- WHETHER THE BREADWINNER BE AT WAR OR NOT," SAID LESLIE HORE-BELISHA IN HIS FIRST SPEECH TO COMMONS AS MINISTER OF NATIONAL INSURANCE.

MQ1121PEW

PARIS, JUNE 11-(AP)- FIVE AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO FLEW HARRY HOPKINS, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, TO MOSCOW HAVE SEEN MORE OF POST-WAR BERLIN THAN PERHAPS ANY OTHER AMERICANS.

THEY ARE SGT. JOHN WEYGAND, FLIGHT ENGINEER, OF MENDOTA ILL.; FLIGHT OFFICER VERNON WRIGHT, OF MEMPHIS, TENN.; LT. HARRY BRODSKY PILOT, OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY; LT. EDWARD FREIMEYER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND SGT. WILLIAM LEHMANN, OF LYNBROOK, N.Y.

AT HOPKIN'S REQUEST THE [redacted] RUSSIANS FURNISHED THE LIBERATOR CREW WITH A GUIDE WHO SHOWED THEM WHAT THEY WANTED TO SEE IN THE BOMB-BATTERED CAPITAL, SGT. ERNIE LEISER, WHO BUMMED A RIDE ON THE PLANE, REPORTED IN STARS AND STRIPES.

LEISER SAID THE CREW VISITED THE REICH CHANCELLERY AND WENT DOWN FOUR FLOORS TO THE ROOM WHERE HITLER MADE HIS HEADQUARTERS DURING THE LAST DESPERATE DAYS OF THE BERLIN SIEGE. THE [redacted] QUOTED THE AIRMEN AS SAYING THAT THEY DO NOT THINK HITLER IS [redacted] DEAD.

JUN 12 1945

EUNSONS APRB SEC2300/KIN/ 605P

30.24-27491

PARIS, JUNE 11 --(AP)-- THOUSANDS OF FRENCHMEN TODAY VISITED A WAR CRIMES EXPOSITION HERE. COFFINS REPRESENTING EACH COUNTRY GERMANY ONCE OCCUPIED ARE DECORATED WITH THAT NATION'S FLAG. POSTERS AND PHOTOGRAPHS, SAID TO DEAL WITH THE PARTS MARSHAL PETAIN AND PIERRE LAVAL PLAYED IN THE SURRENDER OF FRANCE, ARE BEING EXHIBITED. THE DISPLAY IS SPONSORED BY THE MINISTRIES OF JUSTICE AND INFORMATION.

JUN 12 1945

APR-EUNSONS 1950-DM-5 12PEW

PARIS, JUNE 10 --(AP)-- LORD WRIGHT AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION VISITING HERE MET TODAY WITH PIERRE TEITGEN, FRENCH MINISTER OF JUSTICE, AND GEORGES BIDAULT, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

THE GROUP ALSO VISITED THE FRENCH OFFICE FOR INVESTIGATING ENEMY WAR CRIMES TO STUDY THE WORK BEING DONE BY FRANCE IN THIS FIELD.

GEN. GEORGES CATROUX, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, ARRIVED HERE TODAY BY PLANE FROM RUSSIA. IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER HE BROUGHT ANY INDICATION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE ON THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

GENERAL CATROUX WILL REMAIN IN FRANCE FOR CEREMONIES JUNE 18 COMMEMORATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S FIRST APPEAL IN 1940 TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE TO CONTINUE RESISTING GERMANY.

APL-ANDERSONS 1950 THRU 2ND-DM-827PEW

JUN 12 1945

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, JUNE 11--(AP)--MARSHAL PETAIN, QUESTIONED BY SUPREME COURT INTERROGATORS TODAY FOR THE LAST TIME BEFORE HIS TRIAL FOR TREASON, SAID HE ASKED GERMANY FOR AN ARMISTICE AS "THE ONLY WAY TO PRESERVE FRANCE" AFTER BEING ASSURED BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL THAT "ENGLAND WOULD NOT ABANDON AN UNHAPPY ALLY EVEN IF SHE ASKS FOR PEACE."

"I DEMANDED AN ARMISTICE--NOT PEACE," THE 89-YEAR-OLD FORMER CHIEF OF STATE REMINDED HIS QUESTIONERS. HE DECLARED THAT AFTER PIERRE LAVAL WAS FORCED UPON HIM AS CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT BY THE GERMANS, HE "USED" LAVAL TO HELP COVER UP HIS OWN INTENTIONS.

STOUTLY DEFENDING HIS DECISION TO CEASE FIGHTING, PETAIN MAINTAINED THAT THE ARMISTICE SAVED HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF FRENCHMEN FROM BECOMING PRISONERS AND PREVENTED FRANCE FROM BECOMING "ANOTHER POLAND."

THE AGED MARSHAL, WHO HAS BEEN HELD IN A FORTRESS-PRISON JUST OUTSIDE PARIS SINCE HIS VOLUNTARY RETURN FROM GERMANY NEAR THE END OF THE WAR, READ HIS STATEMENT IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS WHICH HAD BEEN SUBMITTED TO HIM. THE DATE OF HIS TRIAL HAS NOT BEEN SET, BUT IT IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN EARLY IN JULY.

IN TURNING HIS BACK SQUARELY ON LAVAL, WHO NOW IS A FUGITIVE IN SPAIN, PETAIN SAID:

"I TOLERATED LAVAL AS A NECESSARY CONCESSION TO THE POLITICS FORCED UPON ME BY THE OCCUPATION. PLAYING THIS PART WHICH HIMSELF, LAVAL WAS NOT WITHOUT UNILITY FOR FRANCE."

ASKED ABOUT HIS FEELING TOWARD THE FRENCH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION, PETAIN REPLIED: "I HAVE ALWAYS RESISTED THE GERMANS. I COULD NOT, THEREFORE, BE ANYTHING BUT FAVORABLE TO THE RESISTANCE."

MQ1126PEW

NIGHT LEAD

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, JUNE 11--(AP)--DR. MAX RENDSCHMITT, WHOSE 22 YEARS OF LABOR AS BERLIN'S OFFICIAL CITY ARCHITECT IS BURIED IN THE RUBBLE OF THE WRECKED CAPITAL, WAS AMONG A NUMBER OF GERMANS [redacted] YESTERDAY, THE 12TH ARMY GROUP [redacted] BY THE ALLIES [redacted]

ANNOUNCED.

AMONG THE SCIENTISTS, OFFICIALS AND FOUR GENERALS ARRESTED WERE GEN. WALTER MUSSHOF, FORMER CHIEF OF THE WELFARE DIVISION OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE; LT. COL. JUEDEICH, FORMER CHIEF OF THE GERMAN PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BOARD, AND CONRAD VON SCHUBERT, FORMER OBSERVER FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN THE UKRAINE AND LATER SENIOR COUNCILLOR IN THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN CROATIA.

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PAUL FERDONNET, THE FRENCH LORD HAW HAW WHO HARAGUED PATRICTS FROM GAW 1100 TUCKERS PM 01420 AND REW DAY

THE STUTTGART RADIO, WAS ARRESTED IN WURTEMBURG BY THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY. HE WAS DISGUISED AS A [redacted] DEPORTED FRENCH PRISONER.

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, GERMANY, JUNE 11--(AP)--

FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN A HAMBURG RADIO BROADCAST LAST NIGHT THAT NON-FRATERNIZATION ORDERS WERE IMPOSED "TO BRING HOME" TO THEM [redacted] THAT THEY HAD BEEN BEATEN IN A WAR WHICH THEY WERE GUILTY OF STARTING.

THE NON-FRATERNIZATION POLICY CAN [redacted] BE MODIFIED, HE SAID, WHEN THE LAST VESTIGES OF NAZISM H VE BEEN WIPED OUT, BUT "IT IS TOO EARLY TO BE SURE OF HAVING ACHIEVED THIS AIM."

AFTER WORLD WAR I, MONTGOMERY SAID, THE GERMANS WERE TOLD BY THEIR LEADERS THAT "OUR ARMY HAD NEVER BEEN DEFEATED AND THAT 'GERMANY BORE NO GUILT.'"

"THIS TIME," HE STATED, "THE ALLIES ARE DETERMINED TO TEACH YOU AN ULTIMATE AND FINAL LESSON."

"IF THIS IS NOT MADE CLEAR TO YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN YOU MIGHT AGAIN THROW US INTO A THIRD WORLD [redacted] WAR," HE ADDED.

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REW BITE JR214A

"THE POPULATION OF BERLIN, IN MY OPINION, IS ANTI-NAZI. FOR INSTANCE, I ONLY YESTERDAY HAD TWO PEOPLE COME TO ME TO TELL ME THERE WOULD BE ATTEMPTS ON MY LIFE. NOW I HAVE SIX GUARDS, TWO ALL THE TIME, AND CONTRARY TO WARNINGS I WALK IN MY GARDEN WHEN I WANT TO."

WERNER WAS MORE OPTIMISTIC THAN GEN. BEZARIN ON THE OPENING OF SCHOOLS, PREDICTING THEY WOULD BE FUNCTIONING THIS AUTUMN. BEZARIN FEELS THAT PRINTING NEW TEXTBOOKS -- FREE OF GOEBBELS' PROPAGANDA -- WILL BE SUCH A JOB THE OPENING MIGHT HAVE TO BE POSTPONED.

WERNER SAID THAT TRANSIT WAS ONE OF BERLIN'S GREATEST PROBLEMS BUT ADDED THE RED ARMY HAS DONATED 1,000 TRUCKS AND BUSES FOR THE PEOPLE. BERLIN'S DOWNTOWN STREET CAR SYSTEM IS NOT WORKING YET AND THE DOWNTOWN SUBWAY ALSO IS OUT OF COMMISSION.

JR522AEW

30.74-77493

U.S. 5TH ARMY, ITALY , JUNE 11-(AP)-HANS SCHRODER, CHIEF PERSONNEL AND FINANCE OFFICER FOR JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP'S GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY, HAS BEEN ARRESTED IN THE ITALIAN ALPS AFTER HIDING THE OFFICE'S GOLD AND DOCUMENTS IN SOUTHERN BAVARIA, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

SCHRODER SAID THE LAST TIME HE SAW VON RIBBENTROP, LAST LEADING NAZI DEFINITELY BELIEVED AT LARGE, WAS IN BERLIN APRIL 24-25. THE NAZI MINISTER WAS DESCRIBED AS VERY SICK AND SCHROEDER SAID HE ORDERED HIM TO HIDE THE TREASURES. WHEN ARRESTED AT MERANO LATE IN MAY, SCHROEDER HAD WITH HIM $40,000 OF WHICH $10,000 WAS IN U.S. $50 BILLS.

"THIS IS JUST TRAVELLING MONEY," HE SAID AS THE U.S. 88TH DIVISION TOOK POSSESSION.

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FEDERS 11200 APR RM 1220

MOSCOW, JUNE 11-(AP)-AVAILABLE INFORMATION HERE INDICATED TODAY THAT POLAND PROBABLY WILL OCCUPY A LARGE PART OF EASTERN GERMANY ON THE BASIS THAT--AS NUMEROUS POLES HAVE POINTED OUT--IT IS "HISTORICALLY SLAV LAND" WHICH GERMAN KNIGHTS LONG AGO SEIZED FROM POLAND.

THE POLES HAVE MADE NO DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE MATTER.

BUT POLISH-AUTHORED ARTICLES AND VARIOUS STATEMENTS MADE IN INTERVIEWS AND PRESS CONFERENCES BY POLES INDICATE POLAND WILL OCCUPY/ABSORB AREA OF THE ODER AND NIESSE RIVERS.

THIS WOULD GIVE POLAND THE GREATER PART OF POMERANIA, ALTHOUGH STETTIN, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE ODER'S MOUTH, PROBABLY WOULD REMAIN IN GERMANY. IT ALSO WOULD TURN OVER TO POLAND THE PROVINCE OF SILESIA AND THE EASTERN PART OF BRANDENBURG, IN WHICH BERLIN LIES. THE ODER RIVER LINE WOULD BE WITHIN LESS THAN 50 MILES OF THE CENTER OF BERLIN.

THE TERRITORY WHICH APPARENTLY WOULD BE ALLOTTED TO THE POLES INCLUDES SUCH CITIES AS BREASLAU, SPROTTAU, BEUTHEN, GLEIWITZ, RATIBOR AND OPPELN.

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GAW 1325 GILMORE 1-2 1055

THE INFORMANT SAID NOT ONLY THE POLISH QUESTION BUT OTHER SUBJECTS REGARDED AS STUMBLING BLOCKS HAD BEEN REMOVED IN A GENERAL CLEARING OF THE ATMOSPHERE. ADD MOSCOW (GILMORE) XX REORGANIZATION

THIS SOURCE SAID THAT ANXIETY EXPRESSED IN SOME QUARTERS ABROAD RECENTLY OVER THE WHEREABOUTS OF WINCENTY WITOS, AGED FORMER PREMIER OF POLAND, WERE UNFOUNDED AND THAT HE WAS SAFE IN POLAND.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT SEVERAL PROMINENT POLES FROM ABROAD MIGHT SHORTLY PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSIONS RELATIVE TO FINDING A PLACE FOR THEM IN THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

MQ950PEW

A107

MOSCOW, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN TASS NEWS AGENCY REPORTED FROM BELGRADE TODAY THAT A YUGOSLAV MILITARY COURT HAD SENTENCED SEVEN COLLABORATORS AND TRAITORS TO DIE.

THREE TO BE HANGED WERE NAMED AS MILLE BUDAK, CHIEF OF THE PRO-NAZI USTASHI PARTY; YOUTZO ROOKAVIN, A USTASHI COLONEL, AND IVAN VIGNEVICH, CHAIRMAN OF A SPECIAL COURT.

FOUR SENTENCED TO BE SHOT WERE NICKOLA MANDITCH, PRIME MINISTER OF THE FORMER PUPPET GOVERNMENT OF CROATIA, AND THREE OF HIS MINISTERS, YOULI MAHANITZ, NICKOLA STEINFEL AND PAZAO KANKI.

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MQ1117PEW

NIGHT LEAD YUGOSLAV (210)

TRIESTE, JUNE 11-(AP)-YUGOSLAV TROOPS IN HORSE-DRAWN TRANSPORT AND GERMAN, ITALIAN AND YUGOSLAV VEHICLES WERE MOVING OUT OF TRIESTE TODAY AS THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT MADE LAST MINUTE PREPARATIONS TO ASSUME OFFICIAL CONTROL OF THE CITY TOMORROW MORNING.

(YUGOSLAVIA, IN A NOTE HANDED TO UNITED STATES AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN BELGRADE, SAID IT AGREED TO WITHDRAW IN ORDER TO "PRESERVE THE BROTHERHOOD OF ALLIED ARMS" AND "DEEPEN THE GOOD RELATIONS WITH ITS ALLIES," THE YUGOSLAV TELEGRAPH SERVICE (TANYUG) SAID TONIGHT.

(TANYUG, IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WIRELESS TRANSMISSION REPORTED BY THE FCC, QUOTED DR.IVAN SUBASIC, YUGOSLAV MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AS SAYING IN THE NOTE THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WAS CONFIDENT ITS DECISION WOULD NOT PREJUDICE ITS CLAIMS TO THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.)

AN ALLIED-YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT HAS CALLED FOR REMOVAL OF THE YUGOSLAV FORCES BEYOND A LINE EAST OF TRIESTE. ONLY A TOKEN FORCE OF 2,000 YUGOSLAVS WILL REMAIN IN THE CITY.

MEANWHILE, THE PEOPLES TRIBUNAL SET UP BY THE YUGOSLAV ADMINISTRATION BEGAN HOLDING THE FIRST TRIAL OF FASCISTS AND WAR CRIMINALS IN TRIESTE'S COURTHOUSE. GUIDO GAZZARI OF ZARA, A FORMER MEMBER OF MUSSOLINI'S REPUBLICAN ARMY WHO WAS THE FIRST TO GO ON TRIAL, WAS SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS AT LABOR AND LIFELONG LOSS OF POLITICAL RIGHTS. TEN OTHERS FACE IMMEDIATE TRIAL.

YUGOSLAV TROOPS ALSO WERE MOVING OUT OF GORIZIA AND BY LATE THIS AFTERNOON HAD REMOVED THE BULK OF THEIR FORCES.

MQ1115PEW

ADD PHOTOGRAPHERS AT BASE XX JAPANESE

CAPT.JUDGE E.WOLFE OF COSHOCTON,OHIO, SHOT DOWN FOUR ENEMY FIGHTERS TO ADD TO FIVE HE ALREADY HAD.

CAPT.WILLIAM A.LOFLIN, 908 24TH ST., LITTLE ROCK,ARK., AND LT.DURWOOD B.WILLIAMS, GODWIN,N.C., EACH PICKED OFF TWO JAPANESE TO BRING THEIR TALLIES TO THREE KILLS EACH.

THE HUNDERBOLT PILOTS HIT CENTRAL KYUSHU ABOUT 40 MILES NORTH OF KAGOSHIMA WON. THEY REPORTED THEY WERE OUTNUMBERED AT LEASTTHREE TO ONE AND ONE PILOT, 2ND LT.ALBERT B., 2 LIVINGSTON ST., SOUTH NORWALK,CONN., SAID: "THERE WERE JAPS AND P-47S CHASING EACH OTHER ALL OVER THE SKY. IT WAS A RAT RACE."

FJ647ACW

BORNEO (150)

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 11-(AP)-DON BELL, WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR MUTUAL BROADCASTING, REPORTED FROM BORNEO TODAY THAT COMBINED AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN FORCES MADE THE INVASION OF THE BIG ISLAND AT 9:15 A.M., SUNDAY, BORNEO TIME, (8:45 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME SATURDAY).

BELL SAID HE WENT ASHORE WITH THE INVADERS BUT THAT INITIAL OPPOSITION WAS NIL BECAUSE THE JAPANESE DEFENDERS WERE DRIVEN SOME 3,000 YARDS FROM THE SHORELINE BY PRE-INVASION NAVAL GUN AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS.

THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED THAT THE ALLIED FORCES MADE FOUR SEPARATE LANDINGS IN THE BRUNEI BAY AREA OF NORTHWEST BORNEO--AT LABUAN AND MUARA (CORRECT) ISLANDS. THE ONLY OPPOSITION, HE ADDED, WAS BY A LONE JAPANESE PLANE WHICH FLED AFTER DROPPING ONE BOMB.

THE ALLIED FORCES QUICKLY TOOK A LABUAN AIRSTRIP, BELL SAID, AND WITHIN FOUR HOURS AFTER THE TROOPS HIT THE BEACHES LARGE SUPPLIES WERE ASHORE. GENERAL MACARTHUR WITNESSED THE OPERATIONS, HE REPORTED, AND [illegible]T ASHORE.

XA147PCW

(200) WEST OUT

BY DON STARR

FOR THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

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WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR IN THE FIELD-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE IWAHIG PENAL COLONY ON PALAWAN ISLAND, HOUSING THOSE ACCUSED OF BEING COLLABORATIONISTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE ISLANDS WAS THE CENTER OF INTEREST IN THE SIXTH STOP OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S TOUR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

NESTLING ON WELL KEPT GROUNDS AT THE FOOT OF A MOUNTAIN ARE BARRACKS WHERE THOSE ACCUSED OF AIDING THE JAPANESE ARE UNDER GUARD BY UNITED STATES TROOPS. AMONG THE INMATES ARE FILIPINO BUSINESSMEN WHO WERE PROMINENT IN MANILA BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR IN 1941.

THE DAY'S TOUR BEGAN WITH A VISIT TO THE PRISONERS OF WAR ATROCITIES AT PUERTO PRINCESA ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF THE ISLAND. HERE MACARTHUR WAS SHOWN WHERE THE BODIES OF 139 UNITED STATES MARINES WHO HAD BEEN TORTURED TO DEATH BY THEIR JAPANESE CAPTORS WERE FOUND. OF THE TOTAL ONLY 89 COULD BE IDENTIFIED WHEN THE AMERICANS LANDED LATE IN FEBRUARY. THESE MARINES WERE PART OF A GARRISON CAUGHT HERE BY THE INVADERS IN 1942.

THE INSPECTION PARTY THEN MOVED ONTO THE AIR STRIP WHERE BRIG. GEN. EARL W. BARNES CONDUCTED A TOUR OF THE 13TH BOMBER COMMAND. WHEN THE JEEP STOPPED, GENERAL MACARTHUR STEPPED OUT TO GREET THREE RED CROSS GIRLS WHO WERE PASSING OUT REFRESHMENTS TO FLYERS. THEY WERE VIRGINIA MULHOLLAND OF ROCKFORD, ILL., HELEN HANLEY, DETROIT, MICH., AND VIRGINIA WARD, ST.LOUIS, MO.

THE GENERAL WAVED PHOTOGRAPHERS ASIDE WITH A "NO PICTURES" INJUNCTION.

XA915ACW NM

BO[illegible]EO EYEWITNESSER

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

BRUNEI BAY, BRITISH BORNEO, JUNE 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR VISITED THE FRONT LINES SHORTLY AFTER AUSTRALIAN NINTH DIVISION TROOPS LANDED TODAY AT BRUNEI BAY ON THE WESTERN COAST OF BORNEO.

THE GENERAL WENT UP WITHIN SNIPER RANGE OF THE ENEMY. HE EXPRESSED PLEASURE OVER THE SUCCESS OF THE OPERATION, WHICH HAS BROUGHT ALLIED FORCES WITHIN 800 MILES OF SINGAPORE.

THE D-DAY OBJECTIVES WERE SEIZED AT ALL POINTS BY TROOPS THAT [illegible]IMULTANEOUSLY AT LABUAN ISLAND AND AT MUARA AND BROOKETON [illegible]ORNEO MAINLAND.

30.74-27495

THE JAPANESE ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE ONLY 2,000 TO 5,000 MEN HERE.
THE FIRST WAVES HIT THE BEACH AT 9:15 A.M. AGAINST ONLY SCATTERED RESISTANCE. THEY SOON CAPTURED LABUAN TOWN AND AN AIRFIELD, AND ADVANCED 4,000 YARDS INLAND FROM BROOKETON TOWARD THE TOWN OF BRUNEI. CASUALTIES WERE NEGLIGIBLE.
THE ONLY ENEMY AIR OPPOSITION TO THE LANDING CAME JUST AFTER DAYLIGHT WHEN ONE ENEMY BOMBER SNEAKED IN UNDER LOW CLOUDS AND DROPPED A BOMB HARMLESSLY IN THE AREA OF THE CONVOY. SPORADIC FIRE FROM A WRECKED JAPANESE TANKER ON THE BEACH CAUSED SMALL GUNBOATS TO RACE IN CLOSE AND SILENCE ITS GUNS WITH SMALL CANNON AND MACHINE GUN FIRE.
LATE IN THE AFTERNOON, FIRE FROM HAMILTON POINT ACROSS THE CHANNEL FROM VICTORIA TOWN ON LABUAN ISLAND, AGAIN BROUGHT GUNBOATS INTO RAKING THE BEACH AT POINT-BLANK RANGE FOR 600 YARDS WITH SMALL GUNS.
THE LANDINGS WERE PRECEDED BY HEAVY AIR STRIKES BY THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE AND THE 13TH AMERICAN ARMY AIR FORCE.
AN HOUR BEFORE THE LANDINGS THE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS AND GUNBOATS OF THE INVASION FORCE, UNDER REAR ADMIRAL RUSSELL S.BERKEY OF OLD LYME, CONN., OPENED UP WITH A SHORE BOMBARDMENT.
THE LANDINGS CAME AFTER AN UNEVENTFUL TRIP BY THE CONVOY OF MORE THAN 200 SHIPS.

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C309PEW

ADD MANILA XX THRU SECTION (THOMPSON)

THE ISLAND, SECOND ONLY TO NEW GUINEA IN AREA, IS ABOUT 730 MILES IN LENGTH AND ABOUT 600 MILES WIDE. MOST OF THE POPULACE, ESTIMATED AT 3,200,000, LIVES ALONG THE COAST.
THE FIRST ALLIED WEDGE INTO BORNEO WAS DRIVEN RECENTLY BY AUSTRALIAN AND DUTCH FORCES WERE THEY SEIZED TINY TARAKAN ISLAND, OFF THE NORTHEAST COAST ALMOST OPPOSITE BURNEI.
FOR MONTHS AMERICAN AND OTHER ALLIED PLANES HAVE HAMMERED BORNEO RELENTLESSLY, CENTERING THEIR ATTACKS IN THE BRUNEI BAY AREA, AT BALIKPAPAN, OIL CENTER ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST, AND AT SANDAKAN, CAPITAL OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO ON THE NORTHEAST COAST.
FROM BESES ON BORNEO ALLIED PLANES WILL BE IN A POSITION TO HAMMER SINGAPORE, THE MALAYA AREA AND INDO-CHINA WITHOUT LETUP. THEY ALSO WILL BE WITHIN EASY STRIKING DISTANCE OF JAVA AND THE OTHER JAPANESE-HELD ISLANDS OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.
XZ VX306PCW

JAPAN'S I[illegible]ATED PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN HAS COST HER 392,116 CASUALTIES, GENERAL MACARTHUR REPORTED. DURING THE PAST WEEK, HE SAID, 5,911 ADDITIONAL JAPANESE BODIES WERE COUNTED AND 725 PRISONERS TAKEN. AMERICAN CASUALTIES FOR THE WEEK WERE 172 DEAD, FOUR MISSING AND 855 WOUNDED.
ADD MANILA XX ON JAVA (SCHEDLER)
REPORTING FROM EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT ROBERT BERGHOLZ SAID ERADICATION OF JAPANESE ON MINDANAO SWUNG INTO HIGH GEAR SUNDAY AS EIGHTH ARMY FORCES SCORED IMPORTANT NEW GAINS THAT COST THE ENEMY AT LEAST 350 MEN.
USING SMALL ARMS, MACHINEGUNS AND ARTILLERY, SUPPORTED BY AERIAL STRAFING AND HEAVY BOMBING, BOTH THE 24TH AND 31ST DIVISIONS MOVED STEADILY AHEAD WITHOUT SERIOUS OPPOSITION.
MAJ.GEN.ROSCOW WOODRUFF'S 24TH CAPTURED THE TINY BERRIOS OF BIAO AND WANGAN ON BOTH SIDES OF THE KEY TALOMO-KIBAWE TRAIL LEADING WEST FROM DAVAO TOWARD THE IMPORTANT MOUNTAIN VILLAGE OF BAGUIO.
IN CENTRAL MINDANAO, MAJ.GEN.CLARENCE MARTIN'S 31ST CLIMAXED A STEADY DRIVE BY CAPTURING THE TRAIL JUNCTION OF SILAE EAST OF THE SAYRE HIGHWAY.
VX355PCW

A127FX

GUAM, TUESDAY, JUNE 12-(AP)-EIGHT JAPANESE DOCTORS AND 20 CORPSMEN, VOLUNTEERS FROM THE GUAM PRISONER STOCKADE, HAVE BEEN SENT TO OKINAWA TO AID AMERICAN DOCTORS IN MINISTERING TO THE MORE THAN 150,000 OKINAWANS UNDER MILITARY RULE.
MARINE MAJ. GEN. HARRY L.LARSEN, DENVER, COLO., THE GUAM ISLAND COMMANDER, SAID THESE MEDICS ALSO VOLUNTEERED TO GO ALONG TO JAPAN WITH AMERICAN INVADING FORCES.
THE VOLUNTEERS ARE ARMY RESERVISTS AND DRAFTEES--NOT PROFESSIONAL MILITARY MEN.
LT.F.B.HUGGINS OF NEW YORK, ATTACHED TO ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ'S STAFF, SAID THE GROUP INCLUDES A DENTIST, AN OBSTETRICIAN, A GYNECOLOGIST, A SURGEON, A SKIN SPECIALIST AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.
QD950PPW

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ADD GUAM (N.L) XX PHILIPPINES (CRICKS-N)

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THEY WERE "MOVING UP THE SLOPES" BY THE END OF THE DAY. FIELD DISPATCHES INDICATED A SHOWDOWN BATTLE GROWING IN INTENSITY.
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ROBERT GEIGER, REPORTING FROM THE 96TH DIVISION FRONT MONDAY, SAID: "DETONATIONS OF THE TERRIFIC ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUNFIRE SHOOK THE JELLY-LIKE MUD OF OKINAWA FAR BEHIND THE LINES."
THE MUD WAS STILL CLOGGING DESPITE AN END OF TORRENTIAL RAINS AND SEVERAL DAYS OF SUNSHINE.
FLANKS OF THE THREE OR FOUR MILE LONG YAEJU-DAKE CORAL ESCARPMENT, INTO WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE DUG ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF OKINAWA, WERE BEING ASSAULTED BY THE SEVENTH INFANTRY AND FIRE MARINE DIVISIONS.
FLAME THROWING TANKS MOVED WITH THE TROOPS, FORCING THE FRANTICALLY RESISTING JAPANESE FROM THEIR TUNNELS AND STINKING DEATH HOLES.
AMERICAN ARTILLERY, WARSHIPS AND PLANES POUNDED THE YAEJU-DAKE RIDGES AND HILLS, SOME MORE THAN 500 FEET HIGH.
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AL DOPKING REPORTED FROM A SEVENTH DIVISION OBSERVATION POST THAT THE JAPANESE WERE RESISTING WITH POINT-BLANK FIRE FROM 75 AND 105 MM. ARTILLERY AND LEVELED 40 MM. ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS.
NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THE SEVENTH DIVISION, ATTACKING THE ESCARPMENT FROM THE EAST, REPULSED TWO JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS SUNDAY AND MADE "LIMITED ADVANCES."
THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION, PUSHING FORWARD ON THE WEST, OCCUPIED ALL OF ITOMAN TOWN AND GAINED UP TO 500 YARDS ON THE SLOPES OF KUNISHI RIDGE.
BACK OF THIS MAJOR BATTLE AREA, THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION MADE "SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS" IN COMPRESSING POCKETED JAPANESE ON OROKU PENINSULA. THE ONLY OTHER POINT OF RESISTANCE.

GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL, COMMANDER OF ALL U.S. [illegible]RMY GROUND FORCES, DECLARED DURING AN INSPECTION OF OKINAWA [illegible]NES EVEN BEFORE THE YAEJU-DAKE FIGHTING BROKE IN FULL FUR[illegible]YAT: "THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN (NOW IN ITS 73RD DAY) IS A HELL [illegible] A TOUGH FIGHT."
STILWELL, WHO CAME TO OKINAWA AFTER CONFERRING WITH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN THE PHILIPPINES, SAID HE BELIEVED THE WAR WITH JAPAN EASILY COULD LAST AT LEAST TWO MORE YEARS. HE DOUBTED IF AIR BOMBING ALONE COULD KNOCK JAPAN OUT AND ADDED THAT "IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE WE MAY HAVE TO FIGHT IN MANCHURIA" AFTER OCCUPYING JAPAN'S MAINLAND.
MAJ. GEN. JAMES L. BRADLEY OF DONIPHAN, MO., 96TH DIVISION COMMANDER, TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT GEIGER ON OKINAWA THAT THE ESCARPMENT BATTLE MAY BE AS BITTER AS THAT FOR CONICAL HILL -- THE

FIGHT IN WHICH A KEY POSITION OF THE NOW SHATTERED LINE WAS CAPTURED.

THE ESCARPMENT, GEIGER REPORTED, IS HONEYCOMBED WITH CAVES AND THE ONLY WAY TO GET THE JAPANESE OUT IS TO DIG AND BURN THEM OUT.

BRADLEY AND THE DIVISION'S ASSISTANT COMMANDER, BRIG. GEN. CLAUDIUS M. EASLEY OF WACO, TEX., EXPRESSED BELIEF IT WOULD TAKE ABOUT TWO WEEKS TO CLEAN OUT ALL OF THE JAPANESE.

THEY SAID THE JAPANESE WOULD GRADUALLY LOSE THEIR ARTILLERY, NOW BUNCHED ON THE ESCARPMENT AND BEHIND IT. THE TIP OF THE ISLAND THEY HOLD HAS BEEN REDUCED TO ABOUT 40 SQUARE MILES.

XZ253PCW

BY AL DOPKING

WITH TENTH ARMY ON OKINAWA, JUNE 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT. COL. LEE A. WALLACE TOOK ANOTHER CHEW OF TOBACCO, RAN HIS HAND THROUGH HIS BROWN WALRUS MUSTACHE AND SPIT MEDITATEIVELY.

A BULLET CUT THE GRASS TOO CLOSE. THE BIG, SIX-FOOT OFFICER FROM GAGETOWN, MICH., KEPT PEERING OUT AHEAD--TOWARD THAT SHEER CRAGGY, CHALK-LIKE ESCARPMENT TO HIS BATTALION'S FRONT.

ANOTHER SHOTSANG PAST. WALLACE SPIT AGAIN AND SAID:

"I DON'T LIKE THAT." HE WAS TALKING ABOUT THE CHALKY ESCARPMENT AND ITS ABRUPT 100-FOOT CLIFF. IT IS HIS BATTALION'S JOB TO TAKE A NOSE HUTTING DOWN LIKE A STAIRCASE. FROM UP ABOVE THE JAPANESE PRACTICALLY LOOK DOWN THE ATTACKER'S THROAT.

ONE OF WALLACE'S COMPANIES LED BY LT. WILLIAM E. BROWN, WEST BOROM, MASS., HAD FOUGHT ITS WAY 75 FEET UP THE NOSE BEFORE DARK LAST NIGHT. SIX TIMES THE ENEMY HAD COUNTERATTACKED, FIVE DURING THE NIGHT AND ONCE THIS FORENOON.

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IT WAS A HOT BOX. AND WALLACE KNEW A HOT BOX WHEN HE SAW ONE. HE FOUGHT AT ATTU., KWAJALEIN AND LEYTE WITH THE SEVENTH INFANTRY, AS DID MANY OF HIS MEN.

WALLACE LOOKED OFF TO THE LEFT TOWARD HILL 95, THE SOUTHWESTERN ANCHOR OF THE ENEMY'S LAST-MAN DEFENSE.

THERE HIS OLD FRIEND, COL. JOHN (MICKY) FINN OF ASTTRIA, ORE., WAS ASSAULTING ON THREE SLOPES WITH HIS 32ND REGIMENT. FIVE FLAME BELCHING TANKS, TWO WITH 500-FOOT EXTENSIKN TUBES, WERE SPITTING DEATH INTO SOME 60 CAVES TUNNELED BACK AMONG THE CREVICES.

THE JAPANESE REPLIED WITH 75 AND 105 MM. ARTILLERY AND A SMATTERING OF 40 MM. ANTIAIRCRAFT BURSTS THAT WERE HELL ON THAT SLOPE. IT WAS BREAKING OVERHEAD AND THE FOXHOLES DIDN'T HELP MUCH.

THE WOUNDED WERE BEING EVACUATED, BUT IT WAS HARD WORK LUGGING THOSE LITTERS OUT. THE ROADS STILL WERE MUDDY DESPITE FOUR DAYS OF SUNSHINE AND VEHICLES BOGGED DOWN IN DEEP RUTS.

B46MKX

THE JAPANESE WERE TAKING LOSSES, TOO. BROWNS'S COMPANY PROBABLY HAD CLIPPED HALF THOSE IN THE COUNTERATTACKS. AND THEY CAME DOWN 40 TO 100 AT A TIME IN THE SIX ORGANIZED CHARGES.

WALLACE WASN'T SURE HOW MANY CAVES WERE UP THERE ON THE BLOODY NOSE. IT LOOKED LIKE A HUNDRED. THE MEN HAD COUNTED 88 AND THEY DIDN'T HAVE TIME FOR MUCH COUNTING. THEY WERE TOO BUSY FIGHTING -- LUNGING AHEAD A FEW FEET AT A TIME; FALLING BEHIND ROCKS FOR COVER IF THEY COULD FIND THEM. INTERLACING MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM THE SHELL HOLES WAS WICKED.

TO THE GENERALS AT THE DIVISION COMMAND POSTS: AT CORPS HEADQUARTERS AND ON THE MAPS OF THE TENTH ARMY, IT WAS PART OF THE BIG PICTURE. TO WALLACE AND HIS DOUGHBOYS, IT WAS BEDLAM.

WALLACE FRESHENED UP TIS CHEW. ON DAYS LIKE THIS IT SOMETIMES TAKES A LOT OF CHEWING TOBACCO ALONG WITH THE FIGHTING.

FJ655ACW

BY ROBERT GEIGER AND AL DOPKING

OKINAWA JUNE 7-(DELAYED BY CENSOR)-(AP)-GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL, MAKING A FRONTLINE INSPECTION OF THE STUBBORN OKINAWA BATTLE, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE WAR WITH JAPAN EASILY COULD LAST AT LEAST TWO YEARS LONGER.

"IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT WE WILL HAVE TO FIGHT IN MANCHURIA," HE SAID, EVEN AFTER THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS ARE CONQUERED.

"PERSONALLY I BELIEVE IT WILL REQUIRE GROUND ACTION IN ADDITION TO ANYTHING DONE BY BOMBINGS," SAID THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF ARMY GROUND FORCES, IN DISAGREEING WITH A BELIEF HE SAID WAS HELD BY MANY AMERICANS THAT BOMBING ALONE COULD DEFEAT JAPAN.

STATING THAT HE SAW NO REASON TO EXPECT THE JAPANESE TO BREAK, STILWELL REMARKED, "I CANNOT SEE HOW, WHEN THEY ARE SO TENACIOUS INDIVIDUALLY, WE CAN EXPECT THEIR MASS MORALE TO CRACK."

"VINEGAR JOE," WHO ALREADY HAD WATCHED THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY IN ACTION ON LUZON IN THE PHILIPPINES, HAS BEEN HERE SEVERAL DAYS, LIVING AT THE FRONT AND WATCHING THE HARD STRUGGLE OF THE TROOPS WHOSE TRAINING IS HIS RESPONSIBILITY.

HE HAD "SEEN NOTHING HERE THAT WOULD CALL FOR A CHANGE" IN TRAINING METHODS AND EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT TROOPS WITH PROPER BASIC TRAINING COULD MASTER READILY THE JAPANESE METHODS OF FIGHTING FROM CAVES.

COMMENTING AGAIN ON THE JAPANESE TENACITY, HE SAID THAT WHILE THE OKINAWA BATTLEFIELD REMINDED HIM OF FRANCE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, THE GERMANS IN EITHER WAR HAD NOT SHOWN THE STUBBORNNESS OF THE JAPANESE.

"THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN IS A HELLUVA TOUGH FIGHT; YOU CAN TELL THAT BY LOOKING AT THE GROUND OVER WHICH IT HAS BEEN FOUGHT."

IN ANSWER TO A DIRECT QUESTION, HE SAID THE JAPANESE GENERALSHIP HAD NOT BEEN BRILLIANT BUT THAT IF THE COMMAND'S ORDERS HAD BEEN TO FIGHT A PURELY DELAYING ACTION, IT HAD MADE THE RIGHT MOVES.

TURNING ASIDE A CORRESPONDENT'S QUESTION AS TO HOW MANY MEN IT WOULD TAKE TO INVADE JAPAN, STILWELL ASKED THE CORRESPONDENT WHAT HE THOUGHT. WHEN THE CORRESPONDENT REPLIED MORE THAN A HALF-MILLION, STILWELL SMILED, "WE'D BE FOOLISH TO TRY TO DO IT WITH LESS."

JR1222APW

JUN 12 1945

CHUNGKING, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PVT. JACK PITTS, ATC BILLETING CLERK WHO STUDIED FIRST AID AND HYGIENE AT SAN ANTONIO HOSPITAL, TEXAS, HAS BECOME A "COUNTRY DOCTOR" IN SOUTH CHINA AND HIS FAME HAS SPREAD THROUGH VILLAGES FOR MILES AROUND.

PITTS, WHO IS THE SON OF MRS. LUETTA PITTS, 702 WEST LIVE OAK STREET, AUSTIN, TEXAS, PAYS OUT OF HIS OWN POCKET FOR FIRST AID SUPPLIES, SUCH AS IODINE, BORIC ACID, PEROXIDE AND DRESSINGS.

SOME THREE MONTHS AGO WHILE HE WAS TAKING PICTURES, A SCRAWNY CHILD BECKONED HIM INTO A SHACK WHERE A YOUNG CHINESE MOTHER WAS DYING OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS. A CHINESE HERB DOCTOR UNFAMILIAR WITH THIS DISEASE HAD RESORTED TO BLOOD-LETTING AT ALL THE JOINTS ALONG

30.24-27497

THE AFFLICTED SIDE.

PITTS ORGANIZED A COOLIE-BORNE LITTER FOR THE WOMAN TO BE CARRIED TO TAKE AN HOUR-LONG BATH DAILY IN A NATURAL HOT SPRING ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF AWAY. THE TREATMENT LASTED TWO MONTHS AND TODAY THE WOMAN WALKS WITHOUT THE AID OF CRUTCHES. THE SORES WHICH DEVELOPED FROM THE BLOOD-LETTING ARE COMPLETELY HEALED AND SHE GAINED OVER 20 POUNDS.

JUN 12 1945

IMPRESSED WITH WHAT THEY CONSIDERED TO BE A MIRACLE, THE POOR VILLAGERS RAISED A FUND AND ACQUIRED A ROOM WHICH PITTS USES AS A SICKBAY. HE HAD THEM BUILD FLYTRAPS AND MAKE MOSQUITO NETS FOR THE BEDS AND WINDOWS AND INDUCED THEM TO EAT MORE GREENS.

HE SAYS MOST OF HIS CURES RESULT FROM THE USE OF DISINFECTANTS AND COMMON SENSE. SCORES OF YOUNGSTERS AND EVEN THEIR DECREPIT GRANDPARENTS WALK MILES FOR HIS MORNING SICK CALL.

WHEREVER PITTS GOES HE IS HAILED WITH FRIENDLY GREETINGS BY GRATEFUL CHINESE WHO GATHER AT DOORS AND WINDOWS TO WATCH HIM PASS.

PITTS SAYS HE HAS NEVER BEEN SO HAPPY AND MIGHT EVEN RETURN TO CHINA AFTER THE WAR TO WORK AND LIVE AT SOME OUTLYING VILLAGE.

HE HAS BEEN IN THE CHINA THEATER SINCE DECEMBER, 1944. BEFORE ENTERING THE ARMY IN SEPTEMBER, 1942, HE ATTENDED AUSTIN HIGH SCHOOL AND OPERATED HIS FATHER'S DRY CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.

M417AEW

UNDATED POLISH
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE LUBLIN RADIO SAID LAST (MON) NIGHT THE SOVIET-RECOGNIZED POLISH GOVERNMENT AT WARSAW DISTRIBUTED PROPERTY FROM 8,000 ESTATES TO POLISH SETTLERS IN THE OPOLE DISTRICT IN WESTERN POLAND AS PART OF A "REPATRIATION SCHEME."

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID THAT ABOUT 60,000 REPATRIATED POLES HAD SETTLED IN THE WESTERN POLISH DISTRICT OF SILESIA-DABROWA AND THAT MORE THAN 20,000 POLES HAD SETTLED IN THE LUCZBOREK DISTRICT.

MD1101PEW

UNDATED ITALIAN ARMY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ROME DOMESTIC RADIO SAID LAST NIGHT (MON) THAT THE ITALIAN ARMY WHICH FOUGHT ALONGSIDE THE ALLIES AGAINST GERMANY SUFFERED 44,494 CASUALTIES, INCLUDING 17,494 KILLED, 9,353 WOUNDED AND 17,647 MISSING, BETWEEN SEPT. 8, 1943 AND APRIL 30, 1945.

THE BROADCAST, REPEATED BY THE FCC, QUOTED AN ITALIAN MINISTRY OF WAR ANNOUNCEMENT, SAID THE FIGURES DID NOT INCLUDE THE LOSSES SUSTAINED BY "VARIOUS AUXILIARY UNITS THAT TOOK PART IN THE FINAL BATTLE FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE NORTHERN REMNANTS."

MQ1106PEW

JUN 12 1945

FIRST LEAD UNDATED BORNEOU(220)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VETERAN AUSTRALIAN ASSAULT FORCES HAVE MADE A SURPRISE, THREE-WAY INVASION OF NORTHWEST BORNEO, SEIZED CONTROL OF THE ENTRANCE TO STRATEGIC BRUNEI BAY AND DRIVEN 4,000 YARDS INLAND, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DEFENDING JAPANESE TROOPS CAUGHT COMPLETELY OFF-BALANCE BY THE SECOND INVASION OF THE OIL-RICH BORNEO AREA, OFFERED ONLY NEGLIGIBLE RESISTANCE TO THE LANDING, WHICH TOKYO RADIO PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED WAS MADE FRIDAY.

TROOPS OF THE NINTH AUSTRALIAN DIVISION, VETERANS OF AFRICAN DESERT FIGHTING, STORMED INTO THE JUNGLES OF LABUAN (CORRECT) ISLAND, AT THE NORTHERN ENTRANCE TO BRUNAI BAY; BROOKETON ON THE TIP OF A CAPE FORMING THE SOUTHERN ARM OF THE BAY, AND AT MAURA. FIRST DISPATC ES FROM MANILA DID NOT SPECIFY WHETHER THIS WAS MAURA ISLAND INSIDE THE BAY FROM BROOKETON, OR A TOWN OF THE SAME NAME NEXT TO BROOKETON.

LABUAN TOWN AND AIRFIELD WERE QUICKLY SEIZED FROM THE UNPREPARED JAPANESE ON LABUAN, AND PRESUMABLY THE FIELD WILL SOON BE IN USE BY AUSTRALIAN FIGHTER PLANES.

THE MAIN FORCE HITTING AT BROOKETON DROVE 4,000 YARDS DOWN THE PENINSULA TOWARD BRUNEI TOWN, MAJOR CITY AND GOVERNING SEAT OF BRUNEI.

ASSAULT FORCES LANDED UNDER COVER OF A HEAVY ALLIED NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT. NAVAL GUNFIRE CAME FROM THE COMBINED POWER OF UNITS OF THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET AND ELEMENTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY. BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS FROM THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AND U.S. 13TH AIR FORCES, WHICH HAVE BEEN NEUTRALIZING BORNEO FOR MONTHS, FURNISHED THE AIR COVER.

MACARTHUR LISTED BRUNEI BAY AND LABUAN AS TARGETS FOR MORE THAN 213 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED BY MORE THAN 100 HEAVY, MEDIUM AND FIGHTER BOMBERS, RESULTING IN FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

THE BAY, AS AN OUTLET FOR THE PETROLEUM WEALTH OF BORNEO, ONCE WAS A REFUELING POINT FOR THE JAPANESE FLEET.

THE AUSTRALIANS ALREADY ARE FIGHTING ON THE ISLE OF TARAKAN, OFF NORTHEAST BORNEO, HAVING LANDED THERE MAY 1. IF THE ALLIES COULD OBTAIN BORNEO OIL READILY, IT WOULD BE EQUIVALENT TO A GIGANTIC INCREASE IN THE TANKER FLEET THAT NOW MUST HAUL FUEL ACROSS THE PACIFIC. BORNEO'S OIL, BESIDES BEING CLOSER TO THE WAR FRONTS, IS HIGHLY-PRIZED FOR ITS PURITY, REQUIRING LITTLE REFINING FOR SOME PURPOSES.

BESIDES STRIKES BY THE U.S. 13TH ARMY AIR FORCE AND THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE ON BORNEO, MACARTHUR CREDITED BOLD TORPEDO BOAT CREWS WITH SHELLING SHORE INSTALLATIONS AROUND SANDAKAN ON BORNEO'S NORTHEAST COAST AND WITH SINKING TWO SMALL ENEMY CARGO VESSELS AND SEVERAL LUGGERS.

AIR RAIDS ALSO WERE MADE ON BALIKPAPAN AND BANDJERMASIN, SOUTH BORNEO, WHILE LONG-RANGE SEARCH PLANES OF THE U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE ATTACKED RAILWAYS AND DOCKS ALONG THE INDO-CHINA COAST.

DAMAGED A RIVER BOAT AT CANTON AND HIT THE WOOSUNG DOCKS NEAR SHANGHAI.
TAIHOKU ON FORMOSA WAS HIT AGAIN AT NIGHT, LEAVING FIRES VISIBLE FOR 60 MILES. SEVENTH FLEET AIRCRAFT SANK TWO LUGGERS IN SWEEPS OVER THE PESCADORES AND NEARBY ISLANDS.

JR1216APW

UNDATED MACARTHUR (WITH MANILA)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CBS CORRESPONDENT JOHN ADAMS REPORTED TODAY THAT GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR VISITED THE LABUAN BEACHHEAD ON THE WEST COAST OF BORNEO ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER ALLIED TROOPS LANDED AND WAS AT THE FRONT LINES DURING A BRIEF SKIRMISH IN WHICH TWO JAPANESE WERE KILLED.

BROADCASTING FROM MANILA, ADAMS SAID THAT WHEN HE HAD LEFT BRUNEI BAY EIGHT HOURS EARLIER, AUSTRALIAN FORCES WERE STILL DRIVING FORWARD AT A STEADY PACE.

VETERANS OF TOBRUK AND EL ALAMEIN HAD BROKEN THROUGH ENEMY LINES AT VICTORIA TOWN, SEAT OF THE FORMER STRAITS SETTLEMENT GOVERNMENT, AND CAPTURED THE AIRPORT WITH LIGHT CASUALTIES, HE SAID.

G1145AEW

(WEST OUT) (160)

NIGHT LEAD

PUEBLA, MEXICO, JUNE 11-(AP)-FORTY-TWO SUMMER SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM TEXAS ATTENDED CLASSES TODAY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PUEBLA, WHILE THE MEXICAN STUDENTS, NUMBERING 2,000, REMAINED AWAY, PARTLY IN PROTEST, THEY SAID, AGAINST THE TEXANS' PRESENCE.

NINTH MEXICO STUDENT STRIKE THIS MO

THE MEXICANS WENT ON STRIKE THIS MORNING, ANNOUNCING THEY WOULD RETURN TO CLASSES ONLY AFTER FIVE DEMANDS ARE MET. FOUR DEAL WITH UNIVERSITY IMPROVEMENTS AND THE OTHER ASKS "CANCELLATION OF THE REGISTRATION OF 42 TEXAS STU

THE HOME COLLEGIANS OBJECT TO THE ENROLLMENT BECAUSE OF ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MEXICANS IN TEXAS. THE VISITORS ARE FROM SAM HOUSTON STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.

ROBERTO LARRAGOITI, RECOTR, SAID THERE HAVE BEEN NO INCIDENTS, AND MINIMIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STRIKE.

"THE YOUNG FOLKS JUST WANTED A HOLIDAY," THE RECTOR COMMENTED. "THEY'LL BE BACK IN A FEW DAYS. THE STRIKE IS OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE, AND HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE PRESENCE OF THE STUDENTS FROM TEXAS."

FJ1220ACW

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JUNE 10 --(AP)-- SOURCES HERE WITH CONNECTIONS IN BUENOS AIRES SAID TODAY A DISPUTE AROSE IN THE FARRELL CABINET IN ARGENTINA OVER A PLAN TO GIVE GEN. JUAN D. PISTARINI, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, JURISDICTION OVER CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW AIRPORT IN BUENOS AIRES, AND THAT AS A RESULT THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY HAD BEEN INTERVENED.

THE STORY WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PASSED BY THE ARGENTINE CENSOR

THIS AFTERNOON.

THE INFORMANTS SAID A SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT, GEN. JULIO CHECCHI, TOLD THE PRESS HE HAD REQUESTED THE APPOINTMENT OF AN INTERVENTOR TO INVESTIGATE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THAT AN UNDERSECRETARY, LT. COL. ALFREDO BAISI, HAD RESIGNED.

JUN 12 1945

PM-12045-DN-1006PEM

SOURCES HERE SAID THE ROW CLIMAXED LONG ANTAGONISM BETWEEN VICE PRESIDENT COL. JUAN PERON AND CHECCHI.

PM 2045 SERIES DN 102OPEM

D141

CARACAS, JUNE 11-(AP)-ACCORDING TO SOURCES IN CONGRESS TODAY, A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A LAW MAKING IT MANDATORY THAT IRON ORE MINED IN VENEZUELA BE SHIPPED FROM VENEZUELAN PORTS WILL BE INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

THIS LAW WOULD BE AIMED AT THE IRON MINES OF VENEZUELA, A SUBSIDIARY OF BETHLEHEM STEEL CORP., WHICH IS PLANNING TO SHIP IRON ORE FROM RICH DEPOSITS NEAR SAN FELIZ ON ORINOCO RIVER TO THE UNITED STATES FOR SMELTING.

WHEN M.L. JACOBS, PRESIDENT IRON MINES CO. WAS IN VENEZUELA IN MARCH, HE TOLD INTERVIEWERS THAT NO VENEZUELAN PORT NEAR THE MINES WAS SUITABLE FOR THE 25,000 ORE-CARRYING SHIPS AND THAT IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO SHIP ORE BY SHALLOW DRAFT BOATS TO SMALL GASPARILLO ISLAND BETWEEN TRINIDAD AND THE MOUTH OF THE ORINOCO, WHERE IT WOULD BE LOADED ON OCEAN GOING VESSELS.

NEITHER JACK FINN, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE IRON MINES IN VENEZUELA, NOR THE COMPANY'S VENEZUELAN ATTORNEY, CARLOS MAURY, COULD BE REACHED FOR COMMENT.

SNS

IN THE LAST PARLIAMENT, ELECTED IN 1940 AND DISSOLVED LAST APRIL, THE LIBERALS HAD AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF 159 OF THE 245 SEATS. THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES WERE THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION WITH 40, AND THE CCF HAD 10.

EVEN THE MOST ARDENT LIBERALS DID NOT EXPECT TO REPEAT SUCH A VICTORY TODAY. THE GOVERNMENT WAS UNDER FIRE PARTICULARLY FOR ITS MANPOWER POLICY, INCLUDING ITS ADOPTION OF PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION LATE LAST YEAR.

THERE WERE ABOUT 7,250,000 CANADIANS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE TODAY, INCLUDING APPROXIMATELY 700,000 IN THE ARMED SERVICES.

JR5AEW

30.24-27499

PARRY SOUND, ONT., JUNE 11-(AP)-WILFRED (BUCKO)
MCDONALD, NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE DEFENSEMAN, WAS ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT FROM PARRY SOUND ON THE BASIS OF THE CIVILIAN VOTE IN TODAY'S DOMINION GENERAL ELECTION.

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LIBERAL'S
IT WAS THE 30-YEAR-OLD [redacted] FIRST POLITICAL VENTURE.

MCDONALD PLAYED LAST SEASON WITH THE NEW YORK RANGERS.
HE PREVIOUSLY HAD PLAYED ON [redacted] TORONTO AND DETROIT STANLEY CUP TEAMS.
HE BEGAN HIS PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY CAREER WITH THE BUFFALO BISONS IN 1933.

JUN 12 1945

CP(B 1145P
A139FX
SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT 40 AMERICAN B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES LAID MINES IN WATERS AROUND NORTHERN KYUSHU TUESDAY MORNING, JAPANESE TIME. THE BROADCAST, IN ENGLISH, WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

QD1052PPW NM
SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 1-1-(AP)-MORE THAN 30 MUSTENG FIGHTERS (P-51S) LED BY TWO SUPERFORTRESSES STRAFED JAPANESE AIRFIELDS IN THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA FOR ABOUT AN HOUR TODAY (MONDAY) STARTING FIRES, THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED.
A SECOND UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST, ALSO RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THAT AN ALLIED NAVAL FORCE BOMBARDED MINAMI DAITO ISLAND, ABOUT 200 MILES EAST OF OKINAWA, SUNDAY. RADIO TOKYO ADDED THAT 70 PLANES ALSO ATTACKED THE ISLAND.
FIRES STARTED BY THE MUSTANG FIGHTERS AT THE TACHIKAWA ARMY AIRPORT AND THE ATSUKI AIRFIELD WERE "EXTINGUISHED ALMOST AS SOON AS THEY BROKE OUT," THE BROADCAST SAID
THE BOMBARDMENT FORCE CONSISTED OF THREE BATTLESHIPS, THREE CRUISERS AND FIVE DESTROYERS, TOKYO REPORTED.
FJ151ACW

Yanks Take Okinawa Heights, Jap Counter Offensive Repulsed

JUN 13 1945

ROPES ARE USED TO SCALE CLIFFS IN NIGHT ATTACK

Japanese Trapped in Two Pockets Using Wide Variety of Weapons.

ERICKSON

PLANES RENEW ASSAULT

Doomed Nipponese Compressed into Dwindling Defensive Areas.

By LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, Wednesday, June 13—(AP) Using ropes for scaling and pre-dawn darkness for cover, U. S. 10th Army forces seized vital heights at both ends of the Yaeju escarpment on southern Okinawa Tuesday and held on grimly in daylight against heavy counter-attacks of the no-surrender Japanese.

The two separated and fast dwindling forces of the enemy on the island brought every weapon to bear, even ripping machineguns from wrecked airplanes as they elected to die with a typical flourish of defiance.

Japanese Navy men, trained originally as a landing force, held out grimly in a small pocket on Oroku peninsula.

On the east flank of the escarpment line, the 17th Regiment of Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh Infantry division pulled their way with ropes up a sheer face of the escarpment northwest of the town of Hanagusuku. They reached the top of a cliff fronting the plateau.

Southwest of Hanagusuku, other Seventh division elements pushed down the south slope of Hill 95 from captured heights. Gains of the division ranged up to 500 yards.

Surprise Attack

On the west flank, Maj. Gen. Pedro A. DelValle's First Marine division opened an attack at 3:30 a. m. which won advances up to 1,000 yards. The Leathernecks reached the crest of Kunishi ridge by their surprise move and pushed forward against light resistance until daylight. Then the Nipponese struck back but the Marines hung on and were reinforced under heavy fire.

In the center, the 383rd Regiment of Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Infantry division captured all of the town of Yuza after a rough, seesaw battle. The 383rd beat off a small enemy counterattack, then pushed forward about 200 yards. This advance reached high ground south of Yuza on the approaches of the irregular escarpment.

Today's fleet communique of Adm. Chester W. Nimitz made no mention of the 383rd Regiment which scaled the forward nose of the escarpment yesterday but apparently the Yanks were holding their positions.

Japanese planes renewed their assaults Monday on Okinawa shipping and hit a light vessel, the 54th American ship damaged by such attacks. (The Navy in Washington has announced, additionally, that 25 ships have been sunk.) Ten raiders were shot down.

On Oruku peninsula, where the Sixth Marine division already had compressed Japanese naval landing forces (sometimes erroneously called marines) into a mile square pocket, the enemy continued to offer heavy resistance with hoarded artillery and other weapons. Nimitz said the Leathernecks "further reduced" the pocket but gave no estimate of the area the enemy controls.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Sixth division Marines have the Oroku pocket surrounded on three sides. The enemy's only escape outlet is to Naha harbor.

Sink Cargo Vessels

Nimitz confirmed earlier Tokyo radio reports that Liberators had entered the aerial action in the enemy's home area by announcing that Liberators and privateers of Fleet Airwing 18 sank two small cargo ships off the southwest coast of Honshu yesterday. They also ranged to Tokyo bay, where they sank two more cargo ships, and damaged two cargo ships and a number of fishing craft off Kozu island.

They started large fires in the island's harbor area.

Nimitz did not say where the Navy Liberators were based. Tokyo said a few days ago they were based on Okinawa. Yesterday's strike was their first reported action in that far western Pacific area.

Army Liberators bombed airfield and other installations on Marcus island and Marine bombers and fighters raided the Palaus.

Planes identified only as "our" by Nimitz downed four Japanese fighters in a raid over Kyushu Monday.

Escort carrier planes made their third attack in as many days on the Sakishima islands in the southern Ryukyus Monday, causing a number of fires in airfield installations.

The Tokyo radio said without confirmation that other American forces in a surprise amphibious landing had swarmed ashore on Okinawa's south coast, gripping the thinned Japanese garrison of 15,000 in a vise that would hasten the inevitable hour of final victory.

Ignore Ultimatum

The battle mounted in fury after a 36-hour ultimatum expired Monday with the Japanese commander ignoring Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Bucker's offer to negotiate surrender and stop the senseless carnage.

The 10th Army commander's offer, without precedent in the Pacific war against Japan, pledged safe conduct for the enemy's representatives "to my headquarters where I will acquaint them with the manner in which an orderly and honorable cessation of hostilities may be arranged."

After the deadline, what Tokyo described as an "all-out offensive"

JUN 13 1945

JUN 13 1945

Doomed Foe Ignores Surrender Demand By Gen. Buckner

Guam, June 12 (AP)—A surprise landing in the southern beaches of Okinawa, which would completely encircle the main Japanese force trapped on a fortified plateau, was reported today by Tokyo radio as the doomed Nipponese ignored an offer to negotiate a surrender.

With the landing, the enemy broadcast said, United States 10th Army troops "began an all-out offensive" to wind up the campaign against the estimated 15,000 Nipponese still alive. No mention of the reported landing has been made by United States headquarters. "Destruction of all Japanese resistance on this island is merely a matter of days," said Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., 10th Army commander, in an ultimatum to the Nipponese commander.

From Buckner's headquarters on Okinawa, Associated Press Correspondent Alva N. Dopking reported three copies of an offer to negotiate an end to the campaign were dropped near a cave believed to be the Japanese commander's headquarters, although Buckner knew there was only one chance in 100 of its being accepted. The deadline passed with no reply.

First Such Offer In Area

It was the first time in the Central or Western Pacific campaigns that such an offer has been made. The surrender offer brought no lull in the American three-division assault on Yaeju-Dake, 3-mile long, cave-riddled, fortified escarpment on which enemy survivors are making their death stand.

Japanese for the first time were reported firing phosphorous shells in a desperate effort to halt the Yanks.

Attacking as savagely as the Japanese fought back, Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Division killed hundreds of the enemy, sealing them in caves as they fought step by step up a steep northern cliff of the Yaeju-Dake escarpment yesterday.

Fifty caves on the coral cliff face were sealed with demolition blasts in two hours. In one large cave, remnants of a Japanese company, were caught by surprise before they could man their guns.

184th Clears 419 Caves

The 7th Division's 184th Regiment cleared out 419 caves as they mopped up on the eastern flank. Three hundred caves were seared with flame throwers and blasted with demolition charges by the 184th yesterday and 119 Sunday in a mopup operation behind the division's 17th and 32d Regiments.

It was the 96th Division's 381st Regiment that scaled a 100-foot cliff to a Yaeju plateau top in a surprise assault launched at 4 A.M.

In the tough Oroku peninsula pocket battle against remnants of the Japanese naval landing force (often miscalled Marines) garrison, Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s 6th Marine Division captured machine guns taken by the Nipponese from wrecked planes around Naha airfield and set up for defense on the peninsula. The Leathernecks had closed their trap on the enemy to about one square mile and had the Nipponese surrounded on three sides. Naha harbor was the fourth side. One regiment killed 400 to 500 Japanese on the peninsula yesterday.

N.Y. Division Holds Off Japs

Bradley's New York division repulsed several Japanese attempts to oust it from its toehold on the escarpment at a point 600 yards south of Yunagusuku in the center of the line.

It was the 17th Regiment of Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Division which scaled a nearly perpendicular cliff east of the 96th Division to effect the other breach in the Ayeju-Dake escarpment. The regiment reached the top of a plateau north of Hanagusuku, on the eastern end of the escarpment.

On the west flank, Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's 1st Marine Division pushed south along the coast against light resistance, gaining about 650 yards. Inland, the 7th Regiment, driving for Kunishi ridge, a key Japanese position, was under heavy machine-gun and mortar fire. The Japanese threw steady artillery fire at tanks leading the regiment's advance.

Bridging Mukue River

In the rear, 1st Marine Division engineers were bridging the Mukue River to increase the volume and speed of supplies.

On Oroku Peninsula, the trapped Japanese naval landing troops were making a characteristically desperate stand to the death. They still were able to bring out artillery, firing a heavy concentration of phosphorous shells on the leathernecks. One eight-inch gun which had been kept under cover opened fire on an American tank. It was silenced immediately by American fire.

The 6th Division's 4th and 29th regiments encountered particularly tough fighting from high-ground positions, where the Japanese stuck to the end in caves.

A Japanese Domei news agency broadcast claimed that since the Easter invasion of Okinawa, 72,000 Americans have been killed or wounded, 663 United States tanks knocked out, 218 artillery pieces destroyed and more than 60 ammunition and supply dumps blown up.

Futility Of Fight Cited To Japs

By Alva N. Dopking

U.S. 10th Army Headquarters, Okinawa, June 11 [AP—Delayed]. The hopeless plight of the Japanese forces on Okinawa was stressed to their commander in the surrender call sent by Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.

"You fully know the pitiful plight of your defense forces," Buckner wrote the Jap commander. "You know that no reinforcements can reach you. I believe, therefore, you understand as clearly as I that destruction of all Japanese resistance on this island is merely a matter of days and that this will entail the necessity of my killing the vast majority of your remaining forces."

Message-Canisters Disappear

Copies of the proposal were dropped from planes piloted by Second Lieutenants Louis Iglehart, Burlington, Ala., and James Godbold, Macomb, Mo., at 9.30 A.M. yesterday.

Igleheart reported that the proposals, packed in canisters with 40-foot streamers to make them conspicuous, landed near the entrance of a cave guarded by two Japanese sentries. The flyer circled back after making the drop and saw that the canisters were gone.

Buckner's instructions were that if the Japanese commander wished to negotiate, he should display a large white cloth visible from the ground and air in his lines nearest the west coast at 6 o'clock today. The cloth was not displayed.

No Sign Of The Cloth

I flew over this spot at that hour with Marine Captain Wilbert H. Fuller, of Wichita, Kan., and saw no sign of it. Neither did official observers.

General Buckner promised safe conduct through the lines to the Japanese negotiating delegation if the white cloth was displayed.

His proposal said, "Your representatives will be esecorted to my headquarters where I will acquaint them with the manner in which an orderly and honorable cessation of hostilities may be arranged. Your delegation will be returned through the lines at the conclusion of this meeting."

Buckner made it clear that his proposal represented no sign of weakness on the part of the Americans and pointed out that "even at the present time" Okinawa is "fulfilling its function as an American base for attack against the Japanese homeland. Since your purpose in defending the island was to prevent such use and your purpose has been thwarted you are now following a course of resistance of no value to the strategy of defense of the Japanese homeland.

"Although I will prosecute every battle relentlessly until final victory in this war has been won, I also feel in accordance with the humanitarian standards of the United States and the rest of the civilized world that negotiations should be undertaken by you immediately."

Jap Shell Taps Officer On Shoulder As It Passes

With U.S. 6th Marine Division, Okinawa, June 10 [AP—Delayed]. A Japanese shell tapped a Marine lientenant on the shoulder today, but obligingly did not explode until it traveled 300 yards farther.

Fellow officers of First Lieutenant Lawson Brammer, of Huntington, W.Va., in the 29th Regiment scoffed, but Brammer said he had plenty of witnesses to prove he gave the shell a cold shoulder.

"I was at the 2d Battalion command post when I saw an object coming through the air at great speed," said Brammer.

"At first I thought it was a rock but then it hit me on the shoulder, spun me around, threw me 8 feet down onto another terrace and sent my gun flying in the other direction.

"The shell plowed a big gash in the ground beside me and then ricocheted, hit again 300 yards away and exploded. It must have been about a 105-mm. No one was near when it exploded and when it touched me it didn't hurt in the least, didn't even bruise my shoulder. That's what would make it hard to believe my story if I didn't have witnesses.'

Marine Passed Crises With Lord's Prayer

Okinawa (Delayed) (A. P.).—A muddy Marine pushed into the entrance of C Medical Company's field hospital near Naha. He said he had a badly wounded man in his truck and could the hospital take care of him?

Casualties had been heavy and the small hospital already was overcrowded, but the Navy doctors — Lieut.-Commander Robert J. Crawley of New Orleans, and Lieut. (J. g.) Dietz Jr. of 1 West 22d street, New York city—nodded wearily.

The injured man, a Marine lieutenant, lay on the floor in the rear of the truck. His right leg was gone at the hip. His right arm had been torn off just below the shoulder. He was conscious.

"I've got to keep breathing," he said. "I've got to keep breathing."

Not far up the road his jeep had taken a direct hit—an artillery shell—the truck driver told Fred E. Sandstrom of Tacoma, a Red Cross assistant field director. Sandstrom helped Navy corpsmen carry the Lieutenant inside, where he was placed immediately on the operating table. The Marine officer looked up at the doctors.

"Keep me breathing doc," he said.

"Keep on talking, son," replied Crawley softly. "I like to hear you talk."

"The doctor could gauge by the Marine's speech how well the anaesthetic was taking hold.

"Keep on talking," the doctor insisted. The man paused briefly.

Then, slowly but steadily, he began:

"Our Father who art in Heaven . . ." He recited the Lord's Prayer —through to the end and started it anew, but more faintly now. Tears welled in the eyes of doctors and corpsmen as the voice trailed off and finally was still. The medical men went to work.

Next morning, the Marine officer was still alive. And, when he was evacuated to a larger hospital, doctors were confident he would "keep breathing" for a long time.

2 U. S. DESTROYERS LOST OFF OKINAWA

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—The loss of two destroyers, an auxiliary transport and a landing ship off Okinawa cost the Navy 469 men killed, missing or wounded. Announcing the losses last night, the Navy listed the vessels as:

The destroyers Longshaw, with 179 casualties, and the Drexler, with 209 casualties.

The auxiliary high speed transport Bates, with 60 casualties.

The LSM-135, a medium landing ship, with 21 casualties.

Lieut.-Commander Clarence William Becker, the Longshaw's commander, whose wife lives at Salem, Mass., was reported missing. Commander Ronald Lee Wilson, commander of the Drexler, was listed as wounded. A native of Marion, Ill., he lives in Los Angeles.

Lieut.-Commander Henry A. Wilmerding Jr., the Bates commander, was wounded. He lives at Westbury, L. I. Lieut. Harry Leigh Derby Jr., who has been in command of the LSM-135, was reported killed. His widow lives at 426 Kramer Road, Montclair, N. J.

Lieut. Henry Edward Schmidt, who had been ordered to command the landing ship, apparently was aboard the craft when it was lost, the Navy said, but no casualty report has been received on him. Schmidt's wife lives at Columbus, Ohio.

Loss of the four craft raised to 314 the total number of ships lost during the war.

Okinawa Landing Craft Sunk By Suicide Plane

Washington, June 12 (AP)—Five crew members were killed and 33 others injured when a landing craft was sunk by Japanese suicide planes about 60 miles off Okinawa, the Navy reported today.

The 158-foot support craft, designated the LCS (L) (3)-33, shot down three suicide attackers before the fourth got through her

burst upon the Japanese, compressed in an area of about 22 miles with their backs to the sea and their front bulwark the 500-foot Yaeju escarpment.

Bitter Fighting

Associated Press Correspondent Robert Geiger in a field dispatch told how the 381st regiment of the 96th Division fought inch by inch up the coral cliff, honeycombed with caves from which the enemy fired until sheets of flame burned him down or demolitions sealed him in.

American 105 and 155 millimeter howitzers were turned on the face of the escarpment, from whose top Japanese soldiers could be seen. Smoke from the terrific artillery barrage shrouded the top of the cliff as though with mist.

American soldiers took inadequate shelter behind the rocks below and fired their rifles into the caves while heavy machinegun fire guarded their flanks.

Then in a daring pre-dawn assault beginning at 4 a. m., the 381st scaled the 100-foot cliff to the top of the plateau, which is about two and a half miles long and extends about two miles to the south.

Here, less than a half mile south of Yunagusuku in the center of the line, the Americans beat back repeated attempts to dislodge them.

Less than two miles to the southeast, the Seventh division forced a second breah in the defenses by scaling an almost sheer cliff and reaching the top of a plateau north of Hanagusuku, at the eastern end of the Yaeju escarpment.

The 184th regiment of the Seventh division in two days sealed up or blasted with demolition charges 419 of the caves from which the enemy fought.

Associated Press Correspondent All Dopking in a dispatch from Buckner's headquarters told how the 10th army commander made his precedent-breaking offer to the enemy.

He said the proposals were packed in cannisters with 40-foot streamers to make them conspicuous and dropped near a cave believed to be the headquarters of the Japanese commander.

The pilot noticed that the cannisters disappeared, but there was no sign of a large white cloth which Buckner told the enemy to display if he wanted to talk surrender.

Through the 36 hours that followed there was no slackening of the rain of shell fire drenching the enemy's fortified positions.

Buckner declared that his offer was no sign of weakness, but that already the island had become an American base for attack against the Japanese homeland.

Buckner told the rival commander that the Japanese had "fought bravely and well" in the battle that has slain 67,000 enemy troops but he thought that "in accordance with the humanitarian standards of the United States and the rest of the civilized world" the Nipponese should surrender.

anti-aircraft fire to score a hit.

Fire from the plane's gasoline immediately enveloped most of the ship, and she listed about 30 degrees. Fire-fighting equipment on board was damaged beyond use so that within five minutes her skipper, Lieut. Carroll J. Boone, San Bernardino, Cal., had to order abandon ship.

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Pomp and Pageantry Mark Eisenhower's London Fete

By HENRY B. JAMESON

LONDON, June 12 — (AP) Amid all the pomp and pageantry of the centuries old English court, the City of London today bestowed its hghest honor of "Freeman" on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who just 30 years ago today was graduated from West Point as a second lieutenant.

Later, at an informal tea at Buckingham Palace, King George VI invested the victorious Allied Commander-in-Chief with the Order of Merit, second only to the Order of the Bath, first class, among the honors by which Britain rewards its heroes.

General Ike was acclaimed by the rank and file of Londoners on a triumphant drive through the streets, and then at the ancient bomb-scarred Guildhall by a throng of cheering dignitaries, to whom he was introduced as the "genius" who steered the Allied armies to victory over fascism.

As a token of recognition of his great leadership, the soldier from Abilene, Kas., was presented with the gold-decorated sword carried by the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. After the colorful ceremony it was returned to the museum where it had rested for nearly 100 years, and in its stead Eisenhower will receive a sword being specially forged with his name engraved on the blade.

The general was visibly touched by the applause which greeted him as he strode into the historic meeting hall to the strains of "The Battle Hymn of hte Republic." Standing at the center of the huge rostrum, he was flanked on three sides by members of the cabinet and scores of notable figures, including Prime Minister Churchill, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder and American Ambassador John G. Winant.

Following presentation of the sword by the Lord Mayor, Eisenhower spoke with emotion when he said he was so overcome he "might well lose complete confidence did I not know I was among friends."

"The high sense of distinction I feel in receiving this great honor from the City of London is inescapably mingled with feelings of profound sadness," he said. "All of us must always regret that your country and mine were ever faced with the tragic situation that compelled the appointment of an Allied Commander-in-Chief."

Interrupted often by cries of "Hear!" Hear!" and applause, Eisenhower declared his most cherished hope was that after Japan "has joined the Nazis in utter defeat, neither my country nor yours need ever again summon its sons and daughters from their peaceful pursuits to face the tragedies of battle."

"But," he added, "the fact that is important for both of us to remember is that neither London nor Abilene, which are sisters under the skin, will sell her birthright for physical safety or her liberty for her existence. . ." He also referred to Texas, his birthplace.

Speaking of Eisenhower's tact and skill in his relations with the British commanders under him, the Lord Chamberlain said: "I would that we could claim you as a fellow citizen, but that cannot be, for you owe allegiance to that great country which is bound to us by the greatest ties of affection and common ancestry."

Eisenhower was the fourth American to receive the freedom of the city. The others were Gen. John J. Pershing, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Theodore Roosevelt. He was the first American soldier to receive the Order of Merit, which was instituted by King Edward VII in 1902 as a personal honor from the king.

A crowd of more than 30,000 stood outside the mansion house as Eisenhower's official party arrived at the Lord Mayor's residence for luncheon after the ceremony at the guildhall.

Going to the balcony, the Commander-in-Chief waved his cap to the throng and shouted jokingly: "I have as much right to be down in the crowd yelling as you have." The formality had dinmished by this time.

In the great Egyptian hall of the mansion house, the city's gold and silver glittered on linen-covered tables under the banners of a long line of past lord mayors. When the hall was full Eisenhower entered with the Lord Mayor.

General Ike held — half hidden and pointing to the floor—a bouquet of roses which had been thrust at him by an admirer. He was smiling in a boyish, somewhat embarrassed fashion.

Toasting Eisenhower, the Lord Mayor said "he has shown a self-effacing modesty, a brilliance of achievement and a genius for collaboration which, if I may say so, we hardly expected from that side of the Atlantic."

There was much applause when the Lord Mayor, after mourning the death of President Roosevelt, added that "not the least of his great acts was his choice of General Eisenhower to be Supreme Commander of the United States forces."

Following a brief speech by Eisenhower on the mansion house balcony, Churchill stepped up and told the crowd: "You have just seen and listened the words of a great commander, who proved not only his capacity to organize and regulate the movements of armies but to stir men's hearts. He also has shown a capacity for making great nations march together more truly united than they have ever been before."

In accepting the freedom of the City, Eisenhower said: "If all the Allied men and women who have served with me in this war can know that it is they this august body is really honoring today, then indeed I will be content."

Loaded with British honors, Eisenhower planned to return to his headquarters at Frankfort on the Main tomorrow. Thursday he will go to Paris to receive the new Order of Liberation from Gen. de Gaulle at ceremonies under the Arc de Triomphe. A farewell press conference is scheduled in Paris on Friday, and on Saturday General Ike will leave for home.

Eisenhower Cheered By London Crowds

London, June 12 (AP)—General Eisenhower received London's highest honor—the honorary freedom of the city—today and heard Prime Minister Churchill call him a great commander with the capacity to direct armies and "to stir men's hearts."

Later King George VI invested Eisenhower with the Order of Merit at Buckingham Palace. The Allied commander is the first United States soldier to receive this honor. The King presented the insignia with its crossed swords and blue and crimson ribbon to Eisenhower informally at a tea.

With all the pomp and circumstance of the Empire, London paid homage to the American who led the Allied armies to victory in the west.

Speaking from a balcony draped in red and decorated with banners and laurel wreaths, Eisenhower told the throng:

"You have done something in cementing the bonds that must always remain between your country and mine and into which scope must be brought Russia, France, China and all the other great countries that have helped to whip the Nazis and we hope will quickly whip Japan."

Praised By Churchill

Churchill, who received a similar honor from the city shortly before General Eisenhower loosed American and British armies upon the shores of Normandy, declared the general had shown "the capacity for making great nations march together more truly united than they ever had been before."

The American general, seated in a carriage drawn by a pair of bays, was escorted in triumph from Temple Bar to the Guildhall, where the ceremonies took place.

Thousands of Britons and American soldiers lined the route of the procession and cheered the smiling supreme commander as he rode through the flag-banked streets, past gaping scars of aerial bombardments.

The pavements near Temple Bar were jammed with people long before the time of the procession. When the Allied chief arrived at high noon in a khaki-hued limousine marked "SHAEF Car No. 1," a semi-state landau with two cockaded coachmen on the drivers' seat was waiting for him.

Decorations Sparkle

The beaming General, his uniform sparking with decorations, stepped quickly into the carriage. He was followed by Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, garbed in RAF blue.

Fleet street had been freshly sanded for the occasion. Soon the procession was on its way. It was led by a fleet of police cars and a formal police escort mounted on white and gray horses.

A shout of welcome went up from the crowd as the procession started.

Eisenhower waved genially and at times saluted to the happy crowd, from which shouts of "Good Old Ike" went up frequently.

Lively cheering went up as the crowd spotted Prime Minister Churchill in the front seat of his car as it rolled along the route in advance of the procession.

Received By Lord Mayor

The trip to the Guildhall required about fifteen minutes. There the General was received by the Lord Mayor, Sir Frank Alexander, and the Court of the Common Council.

Amid all the colorful tradition of historic London, Eisenhower was presented a sword in token of his victory over Germany. A weapon used by the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo was lent by a museum for the occasion, because a special sword being forged by the maker of the famous Stalingrad victory blade is not yet finished.

Guests At Luncheon

After the ceremony Eisenhower was a guest of the Lord Mayor at a luncheon in the Mansion House. A great crowd waited outside the old building to greet the General when he appeared with the Prime Minister on the balcony.

Eisenhower flew to London from his headquarters at Frankfort-on-the-Main yesterday. With him as guests of the City of London Corporation were 40 members of his staff—19 British and 21 American officers.

Officially, Eisenhower became an "Honorary Freeman of the City of London." According to custom, only a British citizen who has paid his "Scot," an ancient tax levied by the corporation, can be made a freeman. So the Allied commander in chief did not receive the usual scroll.

The supreme commander is expected to go to Washington next Monday. Presumably, after that he will return to Europe.

As Eisenhower arrived at the Guildhall the Guards' Band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes" and the crowd cheered.

Beneath Temporary Roof

With Churchill and other members of the Cabinet in attendance, the Lord Mayor stood in his black-and-gold robes on the dais beneath the temporary roof of the bomb-damaged building to receive prominent persons.

This traditional ceremony lasted a half hour. Then the conferring of honorary freedom began.

The acting City Chamberlain, offering "the right hand of friendship," declared:

"London's roll of fame contains the names of many great men, among them distinguished American citizens like Gen. Ulysses Grant, Theodore Roosevelt and Gen. John Joseph Pershing.

"We are proud to feel that to the great company has now been added the name of General of the Army Dwight David Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Allied force."

In reply, Eisenhower said "his feeling of humility could not erase his great pride in being tendered the freedom of London."

"I am not a native of this land," he said. "I come from the very heart of America.

"In superficial aspects, by which we ordinarily recognize family relationships, the town where I was born and where I was reared are far separated from this great city.

"Abilene, Kan., and Denison, Texas, would together add in size to possibly one five-hundredth part of Greater London. To these people I am proud to belong, but I find myself today 5,000 miles from that countryside. . . . Hardly would it seem possible for the London Council to have gone further afield to find a man to honor with its priceless gift of token citizenship.

Inner Things Real Treasures

"Yet kinship among nations is not determined in such measurements as proximity, size and age. Rather, should we turn to those inner things . . . that are the real treasures free men possess.

"To preserve his freedom of worship, his equality before the law, his liberty to speak and act as he sees fit, subject only to the provision that he trespass not upon similar rights of others—Londoners will fight.

"So will the citizen of Abilene. When we consider these things, the valley of the Thames draws closer to the farms of Kansas and the plains of Texas."

Praises London's Courage

Then Eisenhower eulogized the wartime courage of the city of London and the intelligence and understanding with which the British and Americans fought together.

"We proved that it can always be done by our two peoples, provided only that both show the same good will and the same forebearance," he said.

"No man could alone have brought about this result. Had I possessed the military skill of a Marlborough, the wisdom of a Solomon, the understanding of a Lincoln, I still would have been helpless without the loyalty, vision and generosity of thousands upon thousands of British and Americans.

Hopes No More Wars Occur

"My most cherished hope is that, after Japan joins the Nazis in utter defeat, neither my country nor yours need ever again summon its sons and daughters from their peaceful pursuits to face the tragedies of battle."

[Eisenhower's prepared text contained this sentence, omitted in his address apparently through an oversight: "If all the Allied men and women who have served with me in this war can only know that it is they this body is really honoring today, then indeed I will be content."]

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Humility His Portion

London, June 12 (AP)—"Humility must always be the portion of any man who receives acclaim earned in the blood of his followers and the sacrifices of his friends."

The words are General Eisenhower's, spoken in accepting the honor in London today of the freedom of the city.

Home-Town Plans

Abilene, Kan., June 12 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will be the honored guest, not the star performer, when his home town welcomes him June 22.

Mayor Homer F. Strowig, announcing plans for the celebration, said it would be "a true expression of a real home-coming" and added, "Rather than put the General on display, we want to make him feel at home and to put on a show for him."

The show will include an old-fashioned country parade, expected to be 3 miles long.

"It will not be a military procession, but we plan to make it spectacular and something the General will like," Strowig said.

EISENHOWER 'HISTORY' IS APT—UP TO A POINT

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—General Eisenhower, responding to a toast to his health at the Lord Mayor's luncheon today, said the basis of all cooperation between the United States and Great Britain "must be common knowledge of the facts."

Giving two examples of his meaning, he said:

"How many of you here know that after the birth of my nation we fought you for a year and three months with everything we had to make you admit that we were English citizens?

"How many people in my country, do you suppose, know that about the year 1886 a British ship went into Havana Harbor alone and defied the entire fortifications of the Spanish harbor and said: 'If you touch a hair on the head of Americans, we will shoot'?"

General Eisenhower's second point apparently referred to the "Virginius affair" in 1873, but mislocated it.

An American vessel named the Virginius was captured on the high seas by Spaniards in 1873 and taken into Santiago Harbor, where after a hasty trial the captain and fifty-seven others, mostly Americans and British, were shot.

The lives of ninety-seven other persons were saved by Sir Lamb-

ton Lorraine, captain of the British man-'o-war Niobe, who sailed into the harbor and declared: "Shoot another Englishman or American and the Niobe will bombard Santiago."

The executions stopped immediately.

CHURCHILL SAYS NO SECRET PACT MADE WITH VICHY

By JAMES F. KING

LONDON, June 12—(AP)—Prime Minister Churchill disclosed in Commons today that secret talks had been held with representatives of the Vichy regime in 1940, but denied flatly that any hidden agreement had been concluded with Marshal Petain.

Petain, who will face trial for treason in Paris, has suggested that his defense will be based at least partly on the contention he had an understanding with Churchill and the United States through Admiral William D. Leahy, then U. S. ambassador to Vichy.

Churchill told Commons his statement "has reference to certain proceedings which are being taken in France against certain individuals."

The Prime Minister said that while Vichy sent an emissary to London four months after France fell the object of the mission seemed to be to size up Britain's ability to hold out against the Germans.

In giving his first full account of those critical days in 1940, Churchill said he wanted to "correct any misunderstanding which might have been caused by very inaccurate reports which have been published on this statement."

Churchill explained that "after the withdrawal of the French ambassador from London in 1940, the British government sought to maintain contact with Marshal Petain and his ministers through less direct channels, in hopes of encouraging them to keep up the maximum of passive resistance to the enemy.

Exchanged Messages

"To this end a series of messages was exchanged with the Vichy administration during the autumn of 1940, through British and French representatives in neutral capital"

Specifically, the object of the exchanges was "to obtain assurances from Vichy that they would not surrender the French fleet to the Germans, nor allow the Germans to obtain control of French overseas territory, nor themselves attack French colonies which had rallied to Gen de Gaulle," Churchill asserted

If such assurances were received, Churchill added, Great Britain would have been prepared to negotiate "a modus viviendi whereby limited trade would have been permitted through the blockade by Metropolitan France and African territories under Vichy control".

Nothing came of these proposals, said Churchill, the replies were unsatisfactory "and it soon became clear that Vichy was too much under German duress to be able to give adequate assurances on the points in question or to carry them out"

In another Commons statement War Secretary Sir James Grigg declared that some liberated British prisoners still were in parts of central and southern Europe occupied by the Russians, and representations had been made to get them back to British lines

Sir James said Britain had tried for a list of names of those held by the Russians, but thought it was "a rather hopeless" task.

In comment on exchanges between the British and the Russians on treatment of war prisoners, Lord Dunglass, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said all Moscow complaints had been investigated immediately and a great many "have proved to be quite unfounded."

Churchill Tells Of Negotiating With Petain

London, June 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill disclosed today that Britain was in secret negotiation with the French Vichy Government in 1940, but asserted "Vichy was too much under German duress" to be able to give concrete assurances that the French fleet would not be surrendered to the Nazis.

Churchill's disclosure was made in Commons, in apparent answer to Marshal Petain's assertion that he was negotiating a secret treaty with Britain during the German occupation of France.

Termed Inaccurate

Declaring he wanted to "correct any misunderstanding which might have been caused by very inaccurate reports which have been published on this subject," Churchill said:

"After the withdrawal of the French Ambassador from London in 1940, the British Government sought to maintain contact with Marshal Pétain and his ministers through less direct channels, in hopes of encouraging them to keep up the maximum of passive resistance to the enemy.

Assurances Sought

"To this end a series of messages was exchanged with the Vichy administration during the Autumn of 1940, through British and French representatives in a neutral capital."

"The object of the exchanges was to obtain assurances from Vichy that they would not surrender the French fleet to the Germans, nor allow the Germans to obtain control of French overseas territory, nor themselves attack French colonies which had rallied to General de Gaulle.

Talks Bogged Down

"We explained that if such assurances were forthcoming, we should be prepared to negotiate a *modus vivendi* whereby limited trade would have been permitted through the blockade by metropolitan France and African territories under Vichy control."

But, Churchill continued, nothing came of these proposals, "the replies to our proposals were unsatisfactory and it soon became clear that Vichy was too much under German duress to be able to give adequate assurances on the points in question or to carry them out.

"In October, 1940, an emissary from Vichy, who represented himself as acting on the personal instruction of Marshal Pétain, got in touch with British authorities and was brought to London where he saw me and then Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax.

No New Proposal

"This emissary did not, however, come with any specific mission, and the object of his visit seemed primarily to gauge the state of opinion in this country and the prospects of our continued resistance to the enemy.

"He brought with him no proposals for an agreement and no agreement was in fact ever conducted with the Vichy administration, either through this emissary or through any other channels.

"This statement which I have made has reference to certain proceedings which are being taken in France against certain individuals."

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HOW NORWAY WAS INVADED

24 "Hell Raisers" Gave Preview Of What Didn't Happen

London, *Wednesday*, June 13 (AP). Twenty-four American "hell-raisers" staged a pocket invasion of Norway early this spring in a miniature preview of the big-scale operations which had been planned to oust the Germans from Hitler's "northern redoubt."

The grand assault, however, proved unnecessary because the 400,000 Germans occupying Norway surrendered without a fight.

Story From Gen. Hoag

The story of the pocket invasion was released by Brig. Gen. Earl S. Hoag, commander of the Air Transport Command in the European theater, in an account of the American aerial supply organization's assistance to the Norwegian underground.

The 24 men making up the invasion force were drawn from a group of twelve officers and 80 enlisted men of the 99th Infantry Battalion, a specially constituted United States Army unit for Americans of Norwegian origin. They were led by Major Richard Colby and Lieut. Tom Sather.

Data From Underground

Before military operations made it appear probable that the Germans would surrender Norway the Allies had planned to parachute groups of "hell-raisers" into the country. The only group called upon to drop was credited with destroying several miles of rail lines and demolishing several key bridges. The invaders, made contact with the Norwegian underground and obtained information which would have been of value to Supreme Allied Headquarters if a major invasion had been necessary.

A special unit of the European division of the Air Transport Command started "carpet-bagger" operations in July, 1944, to assist the Norwegian underground.

POLISH LEADERS TO MEET FRIDAY WITH 'BIG THREE'

Ambassador Harriman to Represent U.S. at Meeting in Moscow.

LEADERS CAUTIOUS

No Members of Government in Exile in London to Take Part in Talks.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 13—(AP) The deadlock in the tangled negotiations for a reorganized government of Poland was broken today with an announcement that representatives of the Big Three would meet in Moscow Friday with representatives of the Polish provisional government and democratic leaders from within and without Poland.

The announcement of the conference, made in London, Washington and Moscow, described it as "consultations about reorganization of the Provisional Polish government on the broad democratic basis x x x provided for in the Crimea agreement on Poland."

The representatives of the Big Three were designated as Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and British Ambassador Sir John Archibald Clark Kerr.

The principal Polish leaders named to participate in the parley were Boleslaw Beirut, president of the provisional government; Wincenty Witos, former premier who is leader of the democratic group inside Poland not affiliated with the Warsaw government; and Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Peasant Party leader who resigned as premier of the exiled Polish government last year and withdrew from that group.

Poles in Exile Not Named

Conspicuously absent from the Poles who will take part in the consultations was any member of the present exiled London government, which is recognized by both the United States and Britain.

Leaders of the London government were not available immediately for comment and Mikolajczyk also declined any statement.

Official quarters in London welcomed the announcement as a step toward solution of the snarled Polish problem, but an authoritative spokesman cautioned against "over optimism" in anticipation of an early settlement.

The announcement came within a few days after Harry Hopkins, personal representative of President Truman, had left Moscow following a series of talks with Premier Stalin.

A dispatch from Moscow by Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore prior to disclosure of the scheduled consultations said a reliable foreign source had told him Britain and the United States had "come around" to the Soviet view that the present Polish provisional government should be used as the nucleus for the broader-based government.

"The announcement said that in addition to Beirut other members of the provisional government who will go to Moscow for the conference are Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski, Wladyslaw Kowalski and Wladyslaw Gomulka.

Accompanying Witos as representatives of Democratic elements inside Poland not associated with the provisional government will be Zygmund Zulawski, Stanislaw Kutrzysanowski and Henry Kolodzeiski.

Mikolajczyk will take with him Jan Stanczyk and Julian Zakowski.

Announcement of plans for the meeting brightened prospects for an early solution of the tangled Polish problem.

New Polish Unity Attempt Is Foreseen

London, June 12 (AP)—A Moscow dispatch said today that a mission assigned the task of reorganizing the provisional Polish Government would meet soon in Moscow with representatives of the Warsaw Government and Poles from outside the country.

Foreign missions in Moscow indicated that the Big Three had achieved a basis of understanding on the Polish problem and that the situation generally was improved, while in London a member of the Polish moderate group said he believed Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the Polish Government in exile, would be invited to discuss the reorganization.

Agreement Indicated

The atmosphere appeared to be clearing. A well-informed Moscow source said the United States and Britain had swung around to Premier Stalin's point of view, forcefully expressed several weeks ago, that the Soviet-sponsored provisional Government should be the nucleus of any reorganized Polish administration.

Besides Mikolajczyk, other Poles were expected to be invited, the Moscow dispatch said.

A British Foreign Office commentator, however, characterized the Moscow dispatch as somewhat "overly optimistic" and "a bit inaccurate in certain details." He said the Foreign Office planned to issue a statement soon, perhaps today, on the Polish situation, but did not disclose its contents.

Peasant-born Mikolajczyk, who resigned as Premier of the exiled Government last November in disappointment over its refusal to agree on his plans for an accord with the Moscow-recognized group, is known to favor conciliation with Russia.

Coalition Breakup Blame Hot Issue

London, June 12 (AP)—Responsibility for the breakup of Britain's wartime coalition Government developed tonight into the most bitter issue of the British election campaign when Prime Minister Churchill and his former Laborite deputy, Clement Attlee, accused each other of forcing the voting next month.

Bringing into the open private discussions which preceded the breakup, Churchill, Conservative party leader, said Attlee had given him the impression that the Labor ministers in the Government would be willing to carry on until Japan was beaten. He said Attlee apparently had changed his mind after consulting other Labor party leaders.

Could Not Risk Continuing

"I could not face the difficulties of carrying on a coalition government in which the spirit of cooperation had vanished and many of my colleagues had their eyes fixed on an October or November election," Churchill said in a statement issued from No. 10 Downing street.

In an immediate reply, Attlee claimed that Churchill had admitted privately to him that the Prime Minister was "under heavy pressure by the Conservative party to have an immediate election."

The Conservatives, Attlee claimed, wanted to capitalize on Churchill's "great service to the country in their party interest."

Also Opposed Breakup

Denouncing what he called a "sedulous attempt to make out that the Labor ministers deserted the government," Attlee said the ministers had been perfectly willing to carry on until the end of the Parliamentary session in the fall."

Attlee said he had gathered from

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the Prime Minister before the coalition breakup that he was "striving to avoid an immediate election in view of the position of international affairs," and added:

"I was fully conversant with the position and I also considered that a breakup of the government while the issue of the San Francisco conference was in the balance would be harmful.

Balfour Charges Laborites Sow Wrong Ideas

London, June 12 (AP)—Capt. Harold Balfour, Resident Minister for West Africa, declared tonight that Labor Party leaders Ernest Bevin and Sir Stafford Cripps were making campaign statements which he claimed could "sow terrible and wrongful suspicion in the minds of Soviet citizens."

In a prepared political address, Balfour, a Conservative leader and former Parliamentary undersecretary for air, said:

"They (Bevin and Cripps) declaim that a Socialist government can deal better with Russia than a government under Churchill. It is political fifth-column work. It can sow terrible and wrongful suspicion in the minds of Soviet citizens that if Churchill is returned they will get double-crossed, whereas, only if the Socialists are returned will they meet honesty."

Morrison Promises Homes

In other developments in Britain's general election campaign Herbert Morrison, a Laborite and Home Secretary in the coalition Cabinet, told his new constituency that the Labor Party would institute a highly organized drive to provide decent accommodations for every British family.

"We will utilize every form of enterprise to this end, provided it is enterprise," Morrison said in opening his campaign. "The homes of the people must come before the mansions of the rich.

"The Government must be either the producer or wholesale purchaser or both of the components which are needed for all housing."

Charges Drifting Policy

Morrison said the Conservative party's policy was for "leaving the whole thing to drift in the name of what they call free enterprise."

Liberal party leaders found a new advocate of free trade in Prof. Allan G. B. Fisher, of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, who told them the dominions would ...ome efforts "to rebuild a freer ...ore open international sys-

Cruiser Skipper Tells Of Queen Mary Crash

London, June 12 (AP)—Capt. John Boutwood of the sunken British cruiser Curacao told an Admiralty court today that the great liner Queen Mary, with 15,000 American troops aboard, broke his ship in two and "went right on through and over the two pieces" on October 2, 1942.

The Admiralty announced the accident May 18. The cruiser sank in five minutes with the loss of 338 men. Destroyers saved 101. The Admiralty said the collision occurred when a submarine was heard and the Queen Mary started zigzagging at 26 knots. The 3,290-ton cruiser turned toward the U-boat and was simply "trampled over" by the 81,235-ton liner.

Turn First Thought Just Yaw

Captain Boutwood said the Queen Mary straightened up on his port quarter after "Zigzag No. 8" and then turned again to starboard while more than a mile away.

At first the liner's turn was thought to be only a yaw, but it became evident that an alarming situation was developing. The captain said he ordered the cruiser to turn away from the approaching Queen Mary. He said he heard no whistle from the liner and that he gave a number of orders and did all possible to avert the tragedy.

He testified that the Queen Mary struck the smaller ship and "went over the top and between the two pieces." The broken after-section sank immediately and the forward part "heeled over to her beam's end," but then righted herself.

Court Fixing Blame

Captain Boutwood testified that he thought for a moment there was a chance of saving the forward section, but that the deafening roar of escaping steam and other failures caused him to decide there was no hope. He ordered an officer to get out all life-saving equipment.

The Admiralty Court will decide which ship was at fault. The Admiralty maintained that the liner turned improperly. The White Star Line answered that the cruiser improperly tried to cross the liner's bow.

IRAQ TO GET BIG PIPE LINE

Work on Kirkuk-Haifa Project Will Start Next Year

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Preliminary engineering has begun for a new sixteen-inch pipeline reaching 620 miles from Kirkuk in Iraq to Haifa, Palestine. Laying of the pipe will start next year, the Iraq Petroleum Company reported today.

The company said the cost was estimated at $50,000,000 and that 120,000 tons of sixteen-inch pipe had been ordered in England. Operations are expected to begin early in 1948 with an initial annual capacity of 23,000,000 barrels of crude oil.

The terminus for the proposed line will be Consolidated Refineries, Ltd., owned by Anglo-Iranian and Shell.

LAVAL AGAIN REFUSES TO RETURN TO FRANCE

LONDON, June 12—(AP) The Luxembourg radio, quoting a Barcelona dispatch, said tonight Pierre Laval, Vichy's former chief of government, has changed his mind and refused to surrender to France.

The broadcast said Laval demanded through the Spanish government that Gen Charles de Gaulle agree to a stipulation that Laval should not be considered a war criminal.

This demand, the Luxembourg radio said, was refused and Laval then declined to go through with his plan to return to France for trial.

Eight Airdromes; 1,150 Brides

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—At eight airdromes in Northamptonshire, 1,150 American airmen have married British girls, it was announced today.

Britain Keeping Its 'OWI

London, June 12 (AP)—The Ministry of Information, British equivalent of the United States' Office of War Information, will continue operations on a reduced scale until the end of the war with Japan, Sir John Anderson told Commons.

Liberated Britons Still In Russ Area

London, June 12 (AP)—War Secretary Sir James Grigg disclosed in Commons today that some liberated British prisoners still were in parts of central and southern Europe occupied by the Russians, and said representations had been made to Moscow to get them back to British or American lines.

Without referring to public exchanges between London and Moscow over the treatment of respective prisoners, Sir James said Britain had tried for a list of names of those held by the Russians, but thought it was "rather a hopeless" task.

Since the beginning of the year, he said, nearly 168,000 British Commonwealth prisoners had reached this country or their country of origin overseas.

Top Eisenhower Aide Honored

London, June 12 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's chief of staff, was received by King George VI tonight and invested with the insignia of the grand commander of the Order of the British Empire.

CRATED BRIDE, SENT HER FLYING

London, June 12 (A. P.).—The story of how a 21-year-old pretty brunette hid in a packing case and was towed to France aboard a glider in order to be with her new husband, an American Air Forces officer, was told today in court.

The girl, Yvonne Coppert, former Chingford school teacher, pleaded guilty to leaving the country without authority and was fined $100.

A week after the marriage of Yvonne and the officer, he was ordered to France, and she persuaded him to take her along. They spent the last day of their honeymoon building a special packing case—four feet by two feet and Yvonne hid inside. The case was put on the glider along with the rest of the husband's luggage.

"I felt the machine take off, and was very ill on the journey," Yvonne told the Magistrate. She denied she was looking for a thrill in making the trip, but insisted that she simply wished to be with her husband. Her illegal entry into France was discovered shortly after she landed there on May 18.

French Ordnance Blast Kills Or Injures 3,000

London, June 12 (AP)—A Paris broadcast recorded by the Exchange Telegraph Agency said tonight approximately 3,000 persons had been killed or injured in a series of explosions at the ordnance factory of Fresnes near Modane.

Churchill Lists New Losses

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—A total of 90,924 United Kingdom service men were killed in Europe between Aug. 1, 1943, and April 30 1945, Prime Minister Churchill reported in the House of Commons today. He listed them as: Army, 56,552; Royal Navy, 14,036, and RAF, 20,336. On May 29 Mr. Churchill announced the British Empire's armed forces had suffered 1,128,315 casualties on all war fronts, including 307,201 killed.

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Eire Election Due Tomorrow

Dublin, June 12 (AP) — Eire chooses a new president Thursday in a strange national election that is more of a popularity contest than a political campaign.

Although there are three colorful candidates in the field to succeed Dr. Douglas Hyde, the 85-year-old Irish scholar who retires next month, they have been unable to whip up much enthusiasm.

There are no direct issues, for under the Irish system the president—at least technically—is regarded as neutral and above party politics. The presidency, which carries a seven-year term, is more of an honorary job than anything, although the president is commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He has no veto power. He can hold up a bill temporarily, however, by referring it to the Supreme Court.

De Valera Backs O'Kelly

Despite the lack of direct issues, however, Premier Eamon de Valera has taken the stump for his candidate—Deputy Premier Sean T. O'Kelly—resulting in the other candidates charging him with trying to impose complete "dictatorship." De Valera's reply has been that there have been six national elections during his twelve years' reign.

While O'Kelly is regarded as the overwhelming favorite, he is opposed by two candidates as colorful as himself—Gen. Sean Maceoin, one of the leaders of the opposition Fine Gael party, and Dr. Patrick McCartan, Dublin doctor, who returned to Ireland from New York city eight years ago.

All Civil War Leaders

All three were leaders in Ireland's fight for independence, and O'Kelly and Maceoin served time in British jails. Maceoin, now turned 50, was a legendary figure known as "the blacksmith of Ballinalee" in civil war days. When the "cease-firing" order was given, he was under British sentence of death and was awaiting execution.

McCartan, as a boy, sailed on a windjammer to America and worked as a bartender in Philadelphia while he studied medicine at night. He became Ireland's first envoy to Washington, but retired from politics in 1921 when his efforts to settle the Irish civil war failed.

Pays $50,000 A Year

O'Kelly was with de Valera in the civil war and has served for twelve years in his Government as Education Minister, Finance Minister and Deputy Premier.

One of the most popular figures in Irish politics, amiable, rotund O'Kelly has the full backing of de Valera's powerful party machine—the Fianna Fail (Sons of Destiny). British Prime Minister Churchill's recent radio attack on Eire's neutrality also has tended to strengthen the popular feeling behind the Government.

While the presidency is one of the country's best paid jobs, carrying a stipend of $50,000 a year in salary and allowances as well as an additional $60,000 for upkeep of the presidential mansion and adjacent Phoenix Park, interest of the electorate is centered more in the county councils elections, on the same day.

County Council Also Chosen

It is an anomaly of Irish politics that although de Valera has had almost overwhelming national power for 13 years, his followers never have been able to gain control of the councils, for the most part made up of independents.

De Valera has announced that he aims to change this situation, contending that decisions of the Federal government were being thwarted by political opposition on councils.

De Valera's opponents have attacked him for linking the two elections. The *Irish Independent*, a Dublin newspaper that has been one of his most persistent critics, charged that holding the elections the same day was "a dodge to mobilize his supporters for local elections and herd them into the presidential polling booths."

Reynaud Sends Notes To Judges Of Petain

Paris, June 12 (AP)—Former Premier Paul Reynaud, who recently branded Marshal Henri Pétain as a defeatist, delivered two notes today to Pierre Bouchardon, president of the high court encharged with preliminary interrogations in the coming treason trial of the former Vichy chief of state. The contents were not disclosed.

Reynaud, whose Government was replaced by Pétain's armistice regime in 1940, will give further testimony later this week, along with Yvon Delbos, former Education Minister. Next week the court expects to hear from former Premiers Leon Blum and Edouard Herriot.

The trial of 89-year-old Pétain now is expected to take place between June 28 and July 5 in the Palais Bourbon, former Chamber of Deputies and unused since 1940.

André Mornet, French state prosecutor who sent the glamorous spy Mata Hari to her death during the first World War, announced recently he would demand the death penalty for the 89-year-old marshal—and then ask clemency.

Pétain has completed the preliminary outline of the defense he will offer.

"Considerations Of Humanity"

"Pétain deserves the supreme penalty," declared Mornet, who is almost as old as the marshal. He added, however, that he would ask for conviction, then suggest clemency.

"I think he has reached the age where consideration of humanity should prevail," he explained.

The Supreme Court before which the former national hero will be tried might pronounce the death sentence and then suspend it, or it might be left to General de Gaulle to invoke clemency.

Pétain will conduct his own defense—and his replies to preliminary questioning have indicated it will be a vigorous one. Far from betraying his country, he will contend that it was he who saved all of France that remained for liberation.

Petain Finishes Long Treason-Case Defense Plan

Paris, June 12 (AP)—Marshal Pétain has completed the preliminary outline of his defense against treason charges. He will contend on trial that, far from having betrayed his country, he saved what remained of it for the liberation.

State Prosecutor André Mornet, who sent the renowned spy, Mata Hari, before the firing squad after the first World War, will urge that the 89-year-old former Vichy chief of state be sentenced to death, and then spared.

The trial is expected to begin June 28.

Voice Firm And Eloquent

Petain will conduct his own defense. Questions will have to be repeated sometimes, for he is a bit deaf. But he reads without glasses, his bearing remains soldierly and his voice is firm and eloquent.

The High Court Commission, which has been interrogating him, commented on that eloquence.

"You seem to forget," Petain replied proudly, "that I am a member of the French Academy," France's honorary society of literary and learned men.

The state holds that conviction of Pétain is necessary in order that France herself be exonerated from the deeds of the four dark years when the man once revered as the World War I defender of Verdun headed the armistice government of World War II.

"Considerations Of Humanity"

Mornet has said he would ask

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for conviction and then appeal for clemency. He declared: "Pétain deserves the supreme penalty, but I think he has reached the age where considerations of humanity should prevail."

Public opinion is divided. Pétain was hanged in effigy in shop windows along the boulevards. The Communist party, which swept the recent countrywide municipal elections, campaigned for his death, also urged by the bulk of the Paris press.

However, outside the urban centers, many still regard him as having been at least a well-meaning leader.

How Cases Shape Up

Out of the hours of interrogation under France's pretrial examining system at Montrouge Fortress since Pétain's return from Germany April 27, the state's case and Pétain's have shaped up this way:

1. The prosecution will attempt to prove that Pétain had been at least favorable to some form of authoritarian control in France since World War I; that he seized upon the military setback in the Spring of 1940 to surrender prematurely in the hope that a totalitarian or perhaps a royalist France would rise out of the defeat.

Pétain's specific defense on these points has not been disclosed, but he declared yesterday: "It was the only way to preserve France. The armistice prevented France from becoming another Poland."

French Fleet An Issue

2. The prosecution will seek to show that by vast powers he placed in the hands of Chief of Government Pierre Laval he delivered France to the will of the Nazis.

Pétain said he "tolerated Laval as a necessary concession to the politics forced upon me by the occupation."

3. The state probably will accuse Pétain of failing to order the French fleet out of Toulon in time to join the Allies in North Africa. Instead, it was scuttled.

Pétain has said that such an order would have been impossible to execute and might have resulted in the reimprisonment of 700,000 released French prisoners of war and in the establishment of a German *Gauleiter* over France in place of the Vichy Government.

4. He will be asked to explain charges of prewar connections with the Cagoulards ("hooded ones"), an avowed anti-republican insurrectionary secret society, and the operations of La Milice, Vichy's French gestapo.

Asked about Cagoulard connections, Petain said "the question itself is an insult, the accusation is satanic." He said he had strongly expressed disapproval of the Vichy Milice.

Resistance Charges

5. He will be accused of hampering French resistance movements and of having received German uniformed members of the French anti-Bolshevik Legion fighting as part of the Nazi army.

Petain said at the interrogation: "I was a resistant myself—the resistance."

Among the witnesses probably will be the French leaders tried by the Vichy régime at Riom, including former Premier Edouard Daladier and Generalissimo Maurice Gamelin, and others jailed by Vichy, such as former Premier Paul Reynaud.

Petain already has sent a letter asking Admiral William D. Leahy, Ambassador to Vichy during the period Laval was ousted, to testify. He may also call de Gaulle as a witness and even ask Prime Minister Churchill to come or send a deposition.

Diplomatic Impasse Seen In Syria Dispute

Paris, June 12 (AP)—A good authority said today that diplomatic efforts to bring about a compromise in the Syrian dispute were at a standstill.

France, he said, has not received any answers to the invitations for a five-power conference on problems of the Middle East. The invitations were sent last week to Washington, London, Moscow and Chungking.

Authorized sources said France had sent two more protests to Britain against administration methods of British commanders in Syria.

[The French press agency, AFP, in a dispatch reported by the FCC, said Foreign Minister Georges Bidault told the French Cabinet today that the situation in Syria had not improved and that no early improvement could be expected.]

Collaborationists Are Executed In France

Paris, June 12 (AP)—Armed men have summarily executed a number of alleged French collaborationists in provincial France, it was reported today.

A dozen men attacked a police station at Voiron, in the Department of Isere, overpowering the guards and seizing a prisoner, whose body later was found riddled with bullets. The dead man recently had been repatriated from Germany and was said to hold Fascist opinions.

At Moulins, near Vichy, a group of unidentified men dragged a man and his wife from their daughter's home and hanged them.

At Limoges, armed men in an automobile drove up to the door of the home of a man named Andre Couty, recently returned from forced labor in Germany, and shot him to death.

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EQUIPMENT LOSSES IN EUROPE LISTED

Paris, June 12 (A. P.).—The American forces lost 865,056 weapons and 81,379 vehicles, including tanks, in eleven months of fighting on the Western Front—from D-day to VE-day, communications zone headquarters announced today. These losses do not include hundreds of items of engineering and special-purpose equipment ranging from steam shovels to bridges, eighteen of which were lost after their construction.

Weapon losses included 861,326 small arms and automatic weapons, 2,263 artillery pieces, 958 tank destroyers and 509 anti-aircraft weapons. Vehicle losses included 13,056 tanks and other armored vehicles, 66,698 motor vehicles, not including trailers, and 1,625 amphibious vehicles.

In addition to the eighteen bridges, engineer units incurred such losses as twenty-seven truck-mounted cranes, seventeen concrete mixers, twenty-five power shovels, 265 tractors of various types and 377 trailers and semi-trailers.

Lindbergh a Visitor in Paris

PARIS, June 12 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh came into Paris quietly from his work in Germany over the week-end for a brief visit and commented that "it is certainly different from what it was eighteen years ago," when he landed from his transatlantic flight. "I have been stopped on the street only once," he said.

Myron C. Taylor Leaves Rome

Paris, June 12 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, presidential representative at the Vatican, arrived in Paris this afternoon with his wife. He is en route from Rome to Washington by plane.

Nazism Openly Alive In Reich, Writer Finds

By Eddy Gilmore

Berlin, June 9 [AP—*Delayed*]—The spirit of Nazism still lives in Berlin, virulent and brazen and with temerity enough to come out on the street and spread propaganda aimed at playing one of the Allies off against another.

Houses have been and are being set afire by Hitler youths, and at least two Russian officers have been shot and killed by snipers.

Just As Russians Predicted

Without question some followers of Hitler are performing just as the Russians predicted they would, carrying on operations behind the backs of the Allies and seeking to spread the seed of distrust and commit sabotage wherever they can.

I was walking alone near what is now being used as the town hall when a young German about 17 or 18 rode up on a bicycle.

"Pardon me," he said in passable English. "Are you British or American?"

"American," I told him.

Queried About Russians

"We are glad to see you," he replied. "Do you know much about the Russians?"

I had just arrived here from Moscow, but he apparently thought I had come from France or direct from the United States, so I did not enlighten him.

He looked around in a guarded way and then said: "We have just finished a war with the Russians and you will have a war with them too." He talked on and on. It was the old Nazi line the same as they had used during the war.

"See You In The Next War"

A Red Army officer appeared down the street. "So long," said the young German as he hopped on his bicycle and peddled off. "See you in the next war."

I have talked to about 50 Germans in Berlin, and most of them are quick to argue that Germany was not to blame for the war. While condemning Hitler publicly is very popular, the childishness of this tactic is very apparent. The Germans mechanically wait for your applause for saying nasty things about their late leader.

In a bar on Kant street a young German in civilian clothes, obviously fresh out of the *Wehrmacht* or the SS, held a lengthy discussion with me after offering me a non-alcoholic cocktail.

"Slightly Barbarous"

"Germany," he said, "has always been misunderstood. Look at all of this destruction. Why do this to one of the greatest centers of world culture? I hope you will pardon me, but your American aviators were slightly barbarous. I cannot see any other point in such wanton destruction.

"How would you like to look at your monuments of beauty and culture all ruined?"

Being in Berlin with all this destruction around, one hardly expects the populace to throw roses at anyone wearing an American, British or Russian uniform, but I was unprepared for the way most of the Berliners have reacted to their defeat.

Lack Atrocity News

The Germans I talked to on the street have heard very little of German atrocities. Even Burgomeister Arthur Werner expressed considerable surprise when he was told of some of the atrocities uncovered in Nazi prison camps.

From the way the Germans seem to view the entire situation, one gains the impression that it will take a lot of education to stamp out the effects of Nazi teachings.

FRATERNIZING SEEN ON RISE

GI's Favor It, No Matter What Home Front Says

By DANIEL DE LUCE

Field Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters, Bad Oeyenhausen, Germany, June 12 (AP)—Fraternization is widespread and increasing in western Germany, regardless of all Allied military edicts.

It ranges from open camraderie in rural villages to bootlegged friendships in big towns.

It's a case of boy meets girl, and the ranks of Allied armies are in favor of it, whatever the home fronts may think.

On a 600-mile trip from the Saar to the Danish border, this correspondent was unable to discover any difference of opinion among American, British and Canadian troops concerning fraternization.

Violations Abundant

In each army zone, I found abundant violations—at least 99 per cent official unreported—of supreme headquarters policy of nonfraternization. I have yet to meet a soldier, whether he comes from London, the Mississippi Valley, or the Alberta wheatfields, who wants the ban continued.

The British tend to believe the Americans are freer and easier. The Americans repeat rumors to the contrary. But neither group is critical of the other—it is merely envious.

"How are we punishing the German people by living ourselves as if we were in prison?" is the commonest question.

As a correspondent I have received confidences from enlisted men which their officers rarely enjoy. At one motor service depot, the commanding captain told me the nonfraternization policy was being observed strictly, but that he hoped for the benefit of all that it would be relaxed soon. His sergeant clerk quietly admitted later that every man in the unit had been entertained in some German homes in the past month.

Who's Watching Who?

A field artillery officer, suddenly made responsible for military government in an obscure corner of Hannover province, said that if he had made an issue of every violation of his troops, he would have none left outside military jails.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's disclosure that troops could now fraternize with "young children" at last sanctions what in fact has been done most of the time since Germany collapsed. Soldiers take a very generous view of what limit should be applied.

Sporadic efforts to tighten up the nonfraternization rule have created numerous bizarre situations. In a village near United States 15th Army headquarters last month, a counterintelligence detachment set out to watch a security guard which was watching a military policeman who had been flirting with a German girl.

The Two Big Questions

British Tommies were informed that as much as three months' imprisonment has been imposed on one offender. The Americans heard that an American colonel was fined $5,000 and dishonorably discharged on a like charge.

I have had the opportunity of asking many Germans their opinion of nonfraternization. German men shrugged off the question as unimportant and uninteresting. The women were of different inclination.

With Americans, Britons and Canadians, the two big questions are the same:

When do we go home?

When can we fraternize—legally?

2d Armored Set For Berlin

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 12 (AP)—An authoritative source said today that the United States 2d Armored Division would be the first American task force to go to Berlin and that it would move into the German capital at the same time that Russian troops occupy territory now held by the Americans. It was believed this would be accomplished in two or three weeks.

Supreme headquarters announced that the 2d Armored Division was to receive from Belgium a mass citation for the Croix de Guerre. It was the first foreign division ever to be offered such an honor by the Belgian kingdom.

The "Hell on Wheels" Division was the first to drive into Belgium. It played a heroic role last December in blocking Field Marshal von Rundstedt's Ardennes offensive by destroying the German 2d Panzer Division. The 2d Armored had fought in Africa, Sicily, France, Holland and Germany.

Maj. Gen. I. D. White, of Des Moines, commands the division. He is in San Antonio, Texas, for a celebration.

Army Trying To Trace Pro-Nazi 'Ghost' Radio

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 12 (AP)—Army authorities are trying to trace a "ghost" radio which for more than two weeks has been making midnight broadcasts attempting to revive the Hitler legend.

A 12th Army Group spokesman said the broadcasts first were reported in the Weissenburg area north of Augsburg. The station has operated on various wave lengths, but has a low-power transmitter, he added.

Ribbentrop's Son Found In PW Pen

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 12 (AP)—Rudolf von Ribbentrop, son of the Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, has been discovered hiding in a prisoner-of-war pen in the 3d Army sector, the 12th Army Group announced today.

The announcement said the younger Ribbentrop, a former tank officer, probably had been there for some time.

Capture of Dr. Baldur von Schirach, former Nazi governor and district leader in Vienna and former chief of the Hitler Youth, also was announced.

420,000 In Germany Await Evacuation

Augsburg, Germany, June 12 (AP). More than 420,000 displaced persons in the United States 7th Army occupation area still are awaiting evacuation to their homes, military government authorities said today.

Of this number, 196,000 were estimated to be roaming in cities and along highways. Records showed that 224,644 were being cared for in 40 camps throughout southwestern Germany.

Up to June 1, a total of 149,497, representing many nationalities, had been repatriated through military government channels.

BONOMI QUITS PREMIERSHIP

Umberto To Try To Form New Italian Regime Today

Rome, June 12 (AP)—Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi resigned tonight in an apparent effort to speed a solution of the deadlocked Italian political crisis, and an announcement said Prince Umberto would attempt to form a new government tomorrow.

Seventy-two-year-old Bonomi handed in his resignation to Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm, at 7 P.M., carrying out a

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pledge that he would step down when all Italy was liberated. Umberto reserved decision, an official communiqué said.

Agreed To Stay In

Last Friday, Bonomi, who became head of the six-party committee of national liberation a year ago, had agreed to remain in office if a swift solution of the official crisis — in which the liberation committee has been unable to decide on a successor — was found.

There was no indication tonight, however, that political leaders—who have been deadlocked for a month—could quickly form a new government.

The communiqué said that Prince Umberto would begin consultations tomorrow on the formation of a new government. The Bonomi Cabinet meanwhile will remain in office for "ordinary administration," the communiqué said.

Gasperi, Nenni Named

Named as possible successors have been Alcide de Gasperi, Foreign Minister in the Bonomi Government, and Pietro Nenni, Socialist leader recently arrested by the 5th Army for making an unauthorized speech in Allied Military Government territory.

It was the second time that Bonomi had resigned. He formed a new government last December after resigning in a crisis centered chiefly on a desire of Leftists for a quicker purge of Fascists.

POPE'S PEACE EFFORTS BARED

Appealed To Duce 2 Months Before He Entered War

Vatican City, June 12 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, in a letter to Benito Mussolini less than two months before Italy entered the war on the side of Germany on June 10, 1940, appealed to the Duce to spare the country "such a great calamity," the Vatican disclosed today.

Mussolini replied that if Italy entered the conflict it would be because her "honor and interests in the future will absolutely demand her to do it," said an 18-page pamphlet issued by the Vatican outlining the Holy See's fruitless efforts to keep Italy at peace.

The booklet pictured the late Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, as striving in words at least to keep Italy neutral until a few months before she declared war on Britain and France.

Ribbentrop's Communication

It also disclosed that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had told the Pope that the "entire German people" were convinced that Germany would win the war in 1940.

Luigi Cardinal Maglione, late papal secretary of state, informed the former United States Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles on March 18, 1940, that "in Italy the people are against the war," the pamphlet said.

Entitled "The Work of Peace of the Holy See and Italy," the pamphlet constituted the second pronouncement in less than two weeks on the Vatican's policy toward the war.

Declaring that the Pope was warned by the newly named Italian Ambassador to Germany, Dino Alfieri, on May 13, 1940, that his policy was "irritating" Mussolini, the booklet said:

"His Holiness to such representations serenely replied that he had only done his duty and could not feel impressed by the reaction which this had caused or might in the future provoke."

No Fear Of Prison

The pamphlet quoted the Pontiff as adding: "We are not afraid even of being sent to a concentration camp."

Alfieri told the Pope of Mussolini's irritation less than a month before Italy declared war and after the Pope had sent telegrams of sympathy to rulers of the Low Countries following the German invasion.

Pope Pius's letter to Mussolini, written April 24, 1940, was described by the booklet as an "extreme attempt" on the part of the Pontiff to "save the peace of the Italian people."

"In an hour of such gravity for Italy and for the world," the pamphlet said, "the Supreme Pontiff, faithful to the mission of peace which is among the principal duties of his pastoral ministry, appealed to the sense of responsibility of him who held the reins of government of the Italian nation which for its privileged position could have made such a valid contribution to the pacification of Europe.

"Grave And Paternal Message"

"While over still-immune peoples the phantasms of war appeared to gather ever closer and more threatening, the Holy Father formed from the bottom of his heart a burning prayer that Europe be spared 'vaster ruins and a greater number of tragedies: and in particular that our and your beloved country be spared such a great calamity.' "

Referring to the Pope's letter as a "grave and paternal message," the pamphlet said that Mussolini, in reply, asserted that the history of the church demonstrated that it never had accepted a formula of peace "at any cost," of "peace without justice," or of a peace which might irreparably compromise the destiny of the Italian people.

The Duce added:

"Of one thing alone I wish to assure the most Holy Father, and that is that if Italy should take up arms tomorrow it will be as clear as the sun to everyone that honor and interests in the future will absolutely demand her to do it."

The pamphlet described the Pope as being particularly interested in keeping Italy out of the war because it was the seat of the Vatican, and declared:

"So long as Italy remained at peace, the communications of the Catholic world with its center could have, despite war, continued to operate with a certain normalcy."

The pamphlet said the Pope was aware that "an Italy which remained in dignified neutrality could have rendered valuable services to the cause of peace among the peoples."

In conversations with Msgr. Borgongini Duca, Italy's apostolic nunzio, Ciano repeatedly professed that he was striving to keep Italy neutral, the pamphlet said.

As late as March 27, 1940, Ciano told Duca that "you have no idea how much I have done and how much I am doing" to keep Italy out of the war, the pamphlet said. This statement by Ciano was made nine days after Adolf Hitler and Mussolini had held a conference in the Brenner Pass.

Appealed To Duce To Keep Out Of War, Pope Says

Vatican City, June 12 (AP)—The Vatican, in an eighteen-page pamphlet outlining the Holy See's efforts to keep Italy out of war, disclosed today that Pope Pius XII personally appealed to Benito Mussolini in a letter April 24, 1940, to "spare our and your beloved country such a great calamity."

The letter was written less than two months before Italy entered the conflict.

Mussolini replied six days later, [illegible] pamphlet said, with a declaration that "if Italy should take up arms tomorrow it will be as clear as the sun to everyone that honor and interests in the future will absolutely demand her to do it."

Church History Cited

The Duce asserted that the history of the church demonstrated it had never accepted a formula of peace "at any cost," of "peace without justice," of peace which might [illegible] any compromise the destiny of the Italian people.

On May 13, less than a month before Italy declared war, the pamphlet said, Dino Alfieri, newly named Italian envoy to Berlin, told the Pope that Mussolini was "irritated" at the Pontiff's telegrams of sympathy to the Low Country rulers following the German invasion. Alfieri, who had been Italian Ambassador to the Holy See, saw the Pope then in a farewell address.

"Fervent Hints"

The Pope, the pamphlet said, replied that he merely had done his duty and "we are not even afraid of being sent to a concentration camp."

Other "fervent hints" in favor of peace for Italy were made by the Pontiff to King Vittorio Emanuele and the Queen when they visited the Vatican January 21, 1939, and again when the Pontiff called on them at the royal palace on January 28, 1939, the pamphlet said.

Possibilities Cited

It declared the Pope was particularly interested in keeping Italy out of the war because it was the seat of the Vatican.

"So long as Italy remained at peace," it explained, "the communications of the Catholic world with its center could have, despite war, continued to operate with a certain normalcy."

The Pope, it continued, was aware that "an Italy which remained in dignified neutrality could have rendered valuable services to the cause of peace among the peoples."

Second Pronouncement

It was the second time this month that the Vatican, perhaps in answer to Moscow criticism of its attitude toward the war and fascism, had made pronouncements concerning its pe[illegible]

Pope Pi[illegible]n an address to the Ca[illegible]2, reviewed the Vatica[illegible]toward Germany, sha[illegible]king national socialism [illegible]ng that "nobody coul[illegible]he Church of not having [illegible]ed and exposed in time the tru[illegible]ature of the national socialist movement and the danger to which it exposed Christian civilization."

The pamphlet told also of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's audience with the Pope March 11, 1940, and former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles's audience with Luigi Cardinal Maglione, late Papal secretary of state, on March 18 in the same year.

Asked For Audience

Ribbentrop was received at his own request by the Pontiff and, the pamphlet said, "in that audience he spoke of the war thusly:

" 'That we will win this war is the firm conviction not only of the Führer but also of all 80,000,000 Germans without exception. . . . The Führer is decided in the most resolute, decisive manner to have victory become a reality, and all the German people and he also are convinced that probably we will put an end to the war before the end of this year. . . . We believe that France and Britain will ask us for peace within a year.' "

Still Held Hope

Cardinal Maglione after his audience with Welles wrote:

"The Hon. Mr. Welles asked me what I thought of the Italian situation. I answered that in Italy the people are against war, but that Mussolini's attitude is not clear. He has a bent toward Germany, but it can, perhaps, be hoped that he will take note of the opinion of the people and will not hurl himself into an adventure in which Italian interests would risk mortal danger."

Plasma Expert In Russia

Moscow, June 12 (AP)—Capt. John Reichel, Jr., of Philadelphia, has arrived in Moscow to assist in setting up four dry blood plasma processing plants given to the Soviet Union by the American Red Cross, the organization's headquarters here announced today.

TRIESTE ITALIANS HOLD CELEBRATION

TRIESTE, June 12—(AP) Allied military authorities took over control of Trieste and other disputed territory west of a line established in the Belgrade agreement at 10:30 a.m., today, touching off a celebration by the Italians which probably will continue throughout the night.

Shutters closed for a month swung out. Thousands of Italian flags fluttered from city buildings. Thousands jammed the Piazza Unita where the main administrative buildings are located shouting "Viva Italia."

Yugoslav sentries lowered Marshal Tito's flag at 11 a.m., to the salutes of Allied military officials. Then the British and American emblems appeared. Italians cheered both ceremonies.

British and American officers entrusted the task of administration to Col. Nelson Montford, New York, senior civil affairs officer of the 13th corps of the Eighth Army. Lt. Col. Joseph D. Scholtz, former mayor of Louisville, Ky., is second in command.

Two hours after the formal exchange of control, Yugoslav patrols still were moving about the streets of Trieste, although the great bulk of Yugoslav troops had moved to the new demarkation line.

First supplies are expected by ship today.

The order that Allied troops carry weapons at all times will be relaxed and only soldiers on duty will be armed. One of the first official acts was to set the clocks ahead one hour to conform with time in the rest of Italy.

Quisling Treason Trial Is Probable In July

Oslo, June 12 (AP)—Vidkun Quisling, erstwhile pro-Nazi dictator of Norway, probably will be brought to trial on high treason charges in July, State Prosecutor Annaeus Schjodt said today.

Schjodt said it was unlikely that the trial of Quisling, remanded to prison until August 25 after his preliminary hearing, would continue more than three or four days.

Norse Cabinet Quits, Asked To Stay Over

Oslo, June 12 (AP)—Norwegian Cabonet members, headed by Premier Johan Nygaardsvold, handed their resignations to King Haakon today, who asked them to remain in their posts until a new government can be formed.

Norway's political parties immediately began meetings designed to aid in establishment of a new cabinet. The resigning Cabinet left Norway five years ago with the King to work in London during the war.

Lidice Priest Chose Death

Spurned Nazi Offer of Freedom When Told Rest Would Die

PRAGUE, June 12 (AP).—Gestapo records disclosed today that the priest of Lidice, the Rev. Joseph Sternbecker, might have escaped the massacre of the Czech village but deliberately chose to die with his parish.

The Gestapo file on the "Affair Lidice" now is in Czech possession. It shows that the Germans offered to release the seventy-six-year-old priest, but that he expressed a preference to die when told that others in the village would be killed. The Gestapo noted that he was "shot on his own request."

Flemish Pro-Nazi Executed

Brussels, June 12 (AP)—Execution of Victor Blommaert, head of the pro-Nazi Flemish brigade that fought the Russians on the Eastern front, was announced today.

U. S. Congressmen Visit Australia

Sydney, June 12 (A. P.).—Six United States Congressmen on a secret mission to inspect naval establishments have arrived here. They refused to be photographed and said they would make no statement until they return to America. Members of the mission are Representatives Robert A. Grant (R.-Ind.), Peter Jarman (D.-Ala.), Walter C. Ploeser (R.-Mo.), N. J. Johnson (R.-Ind.), J. L. Whitten (D.-Miss.) and H. R. Sheppard.

Sergt. Clyde Choate Wins Medal Of Honor

Salzburg, Austria, June 12 (AP)—The United States 3d Infantry Division has racked up its thirtieth Congressional Medal of Honor. It was awarded today to Sergt. Clyde Choate, of Anna, Ill.

Choate, who left for the United States in April, won the nation's highest valor award for destroying a German tank near Bruyeres, France, last October 25. His own tank knocked out, Choate grabbed a bazooka and chased the Nazi tank on foot. He stalled the tank with one rocket, ran back for more ammunition and then, approaching to within 10 yards of the Nazi machine, sent a second rocket smashing through the turret.

The crew came tumbling out and Choate wounded two of them with his pistol. Then he dropped a grenade inside the tank and finished it off. His daring was credited with breaking up the German tank and infantry assault and helping kill and capture 30 men.

B-29'S MOVED FROM INDIA

3,600-Mile Transfer To Marianas Made Without Loss

Guam, Wednesday, June 13 (AP). An official announcement disclosed today that 150 Superfortresses from India—first to bomb Japan—reached the Marianas in April, swelling the forces of B-29's which have wrecked wide areas of the enemy's six largest cities.

The 21st Bomber Command said the veterans of the 58th Bombardment Wing had made the 3,600-mile flight from distant bases without loss of a plane—one of the most remarkable records in the history of the American air forces.

While this disclosure told the Japanese that they must cope with raids of ever-increasing intensity, the Tokyo radio said forces of the Superfortresses had tightened the blockade about the island empire by laying more mines in home waters.

By this account 40 Superfortresses sowed the entrance to Japan's Inland Sea north of Kyushu Bay to the northeast.

Bases Of Wings Located

An enemy home broadcast said that at noon Tuesday about 40 planes, including fighters, flew over southern Kyushu, where enemy sui-

cide planes which have been attacking American shipping in Okinawan waters are based.

The announcement of the transfer of the 58th Wing from India said these veteran crewmen were joining in the mounting attacks on the enemy's homeland.

Led by Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, Denton, Texas, the 58th is based on Tinian, north of Guam, which also was disclosed for the first time to be the base of the 313th Wing under Brig. Gen. John H. Davies.

The announcement gave the locations of two other Superfortress wings in the Marianas—the veteran 73d under Brig. Gen. Emmet O'Donnel on Saipan and the 314th of Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Powers, on Guam.

The mass transfer of the old 20th Bomber Command to General Le May's 21st Bomber Command was staged in two laps. The first took the bombers over "the hump" of the India-Burma run to a mountain airfield in China. The second lap covered the remaining 2,600 miles to Tinian.

58th Bombing Wing Moved To Tinian

Guam, June 12 (AP)—The first Superfortresses to make a combat strike at Japan have been transferred from India bases to the Marianas where they are joining other B-29's in the mounting attacks on the enemy's homeland, the 21st Bomber Command announced today.

They are the 150 bombers of the 58th Bombardment Wing, which now is based on the Marianas island of Tinian, north of Guam.

Led by Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, wing commander, the big bombers made the 3,600-mile flight —most of it over hostile territory—without the loss of a plane.

The mass transfer of the old 20th Bomber Command to Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May's 21st Bomber Command was called one of the greatest of aerial migrations and set an outstanding safety record for the air forces.

Journey In Two Laps

The migration was staged in April in two laps, the first of which took the bombers over "the hump" of the India-Burma run to a mountain airfield in China. The second lap covered the remaining 2,600 miles to Tinian.

The bomber command also announced for the first time the specific locations of the other three Marianas wings of Superfortresses which have been plastering the enemy with rising fury.

The 73d Wing, commanded by Brig. Gen. Emmet O'Donnell, the pioneer Superfort force in this area, is based on Saipan.

Brig. Gen. John H. Davies's 303d Wing next was based on Tinian, and Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Powers's 314th Wing next set up its base on Guam.

Tht first B-29 of the 58th Wing landed in India April 1, 1944, and the first mission on June 2 of that year was a raid on the Makasan railway yards at Bangkok, in Thailand.

Hits Japan June 14

Twelve days later the wing made its first strike at Japan, bombing the Imperial iron and steel works at Yawata, on the southern island of Kyushu.

When bases were set up in China, they had to be built crudely by coolies and often supplies, including gasoline, were flown across the Himalayan hump by the bombers themselves.

Despite the difficulties, the wing interfered with Japanese attempts to reinforce their Philippine air forces against the American invasion, destroyed the Okayama aircraft plant in the home islands and smashed effectively at Singapore, sinking the world's largest floating drydock there.

Nine Missions Over Japan

The 58th flew nine missions against the Japanese homeland, and struck the enemy all the way from Rangoon in Burma to Manchuria, averaging 3,000 miles round trip for such missions.

Sometimes the big bombers attacking from Chinese bases were forced to fly all the way back to India to escape pursuing Japanese air forces.

Ramey's deputy commander was Col. A. I. Harvey, Garden City, N.Y., who was the first man to fly a Superfortress after the original test runs at Dayton, Ohio, in June of 1943. Harvey was one of the key project officers in the original Superfortress program.

U.S. Sows Mines In Jap Waters

Guam, June 12 (AP)—American Superforts strengthened the blockade on enemy shipping today with two Japanese-reported mine-sowing raids over the empire's home waters.

Radio Tokyo reported B-24 Liberators had joined the long list of United States Army and Navy planes attacking the heart of the empire and the 21st Bomber Command announced its B-29's had already devastated 102.67 square miles of six of Japan's largest cities.

The enemy said 40 Superfortresses made the first mine-sowing raid at the entrance to the inland sea north of Kyushu, southernmost Japanese island and that later 30 others flew over Wakasa Bay, off the west coast of Honshu Island, almost due west of Tokyo and Yokohama.

A later Japanese domestic broadcast said that shortly before noon about 40 planes, including P-47 fighters, penetrated the Kyushu area and after flying over Kagoshima and Miyazaki prefectures "fled southward."

B-24's Over Homeland

Tokyo, which a few days ago said Liberators were based on Okinawa airfields, reported two of the B-24's made their first flight over the homeland today. It was the sixth straight day in which United States Army and Navy commanders had sent B-29's, Army Mustangs or Thunderbolts, Marine Corsairs, or Navy carrier planes to attack Japan.

The Liberators and about 40 fighter planes attacked southern Kyushu this morning, the enemy broadcast reported.

Marine Corsairs, making their first Okinawa-based attack on Japan, struck southern Kyushu airfields Sunday. Iwo island-based Mustangs attacked two Tokyo airfields Monday. Twenty-nine Japanese planes were destroyed in these two fighter sweeps.

Damage Figures Given

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay's 21st Bomber Headquarters reported these figures for destroyed or heavily damaged areas in Japanese cities:

Tokyo	56.3 square miles
Nagoya	12.33 square miles
Yokohama ...	8.94 square miles
Kobe	6.8 square miles
Osaka	14.93 square miles
Kawasaki	3.37 square miles

On their maiden flight, the 2d Marine Air Wing's gull-winged Corsairs bagged twelve planes.

Follows Thunderbolt Raid

The Corsair sweep of Kyushu's southern airfields, from which the Japanese mount many of their *Kamikaze* (suicide) attacks, came the day after a strike at the same fields by the Army's Okinawa-based Thunderbolts.

The Iwo Mustangs wiped out sixteen planes on the ground and a seventeenth in the air on their 1,700-mile strafing mission against the Tokorozawa and Atsugi airfields in the Tokyo area. Radio Tokyo admitted fires were started in the 50-minute noonday strike.

Fly At Rooftop Level

The speedy P-51's from Iwo flew at rooftop level strafing and blasting while the enemy threw up some extremely intense anti-aircraft fire. All returned.

The day before Mustangs, escorting Superforts, destroyed 26 Japanese planes and probably seven more.

Reconnaissance photographs showed at least nine industrial plants damaged in the B-29's last Kobe raid—three plants of the Kobe Steel Works, the Kawasaki Locomotive and Car Company, the Rising Sun Petroleum Oil Storage, the Imperial Government Railway shops, the Nippon Airbrake Company, the Kawanishi machine shop and the Kawasaki heavy industry plant.

AUSTRALIANS PUSH AHEAD ON BORNEO, ADVANCE 4 MILES

Invaders Drive Within 10 Miles of Capital City Under Broiling Sun.

RESISTANCE LIGHT

Planes and Ships Support Invasion of Rich Oil Field Territory.

MANILA, Wednesday, June 13—(AP) Australian invaders of northwest Borneo, switching from helmets to brodrims under the broiling sun after Japanese resistance continued light, have pushed in force four miles from the coast to within 10 airline miles of Brunei.

This drive toward the capital city of the British protectorate, vital because it leads through rich oil fields, drew the personal attention of Gen. Douglas MacArthur who visited the front with Rear Adm. Forrest Bretton, Royal Australian assault group commander.

Official headquarters reports today listed new gains on Brunei from demolished Brooketon village.

An important staging point for supplies to support the mainland push was assured when the "diggers" completely occupied four-mile-long Muara Island, lying athwart Brooketon. The narrow channel does not permit direct unloading of supplies on the mainland.

Supplies Rushed Ashore

On Labuan island, which General MacArthur visited on D-Day, Sunday, hundreds of troops and supplies were poured ashore by the supporting U. S. Seventh Fleet. The Aussies, veterans of fighting in Africa against the Germans, cleared the Nipponese from densely wooded hills to a point two miles north of the airfield. Labuan commands the entrance to Brunei bay, an excellent fleet anchorage.

Although the push on Brunei was lightly opposed, ahead of the "Rats of Tobruk" are crocodile-infested swamps and tartan jungles, forested with ironwood and rubber trees.

Royal Australian and 13th Air Force fighter-bombers supported operations with 163 more sorties, dropping 170 tons of general purpose and deadly, fire bombs on pinpointed enemy targets.

Seventh Fleet patrol-torpedo boats strafed Sipitang, east of Brunei placed a stranglehold on attempted enemy barge movements.

While work was pressed toward preparing a great new Allied base within 800 miles of Singapore, a Navy Privateer sank a freighter and left another smoking at Kuching, capital of Sarawak, on the west coast of Borneo.

Land-based Liberators, Mitchells, Lightnings and Beaufighters smashed buildings and a narrow gauge railway between Jesselton and Beaufort, north and west of Brunei bay. PT boats nosed into Sandakan, British North Borneo, destroyed a 40-foot vessel, fired fuel dumps and strafed shore positions.

In the Philippines, Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's veteran 37th division gained another 9,000 yards along a hilly mountain road toward Luzon's fertile Cagayan valley northeast of Manila. The advance was east of Bagabag toward Oriun village. Japanese artillery and mortar fire slowed the push. Sunday and Monday, seven enemy tanks were destroyed in the Bagabag area, 94 Japanese killed and 61 taken prisoner.

On Mndanao, Eighth Army troops broke resistance east of the Davao river and pressed west to occupy Riverside. Sitae was captured during a 7,000-yard advance in central Mindanao.

On this fourth day of the Borneo invasion Japanese opposition continued almost negligible but Australian commanders predicted "some strife" as their forces move through mangrove swamplands and jungle-tangled wooded areas on the road to Brunei, capital city.

After invading the Borneo mainland near the bomb-wrecked village of Brooketon, the Aussies pushed southward. They were last reported within 10 miles of Brunei town. Some 40 miles from their starting point is the Seria oil field and another 35 miles farther is the Miri field. In normal times they produced 7,000,000 barrels of oil a year.

On Labuan island engineers worked like beavers to ready the 3,600-foot airstrip, near bomb-ruined Victoria city, for Allied planes. Aussie ground troops met their main opposition at the airfield. They liquidated stubborn pockets of resistance in a cleanup that required several hours.

Reporting from Brunei bay, Associated Press war correspondent James Hutcheson pictured the Japanese as still confused after the speedy almost bloodless landings. He said the biggest force of Japanese encountered during the first two days was met by the Aussies about 12 hours after the invasion. Seven Nipponese soldiers in a truck blundered into the Australian lines in the Brooketon sector. Six were killed, one wounded and captured.

Australian Forces Heading For Borneo Oil Fields

Manila, June 12 (AP)—Australian 9th Division troops, rapidly exploiting their landings on British Borneo, deepened their hold on the great Brunei Bay fleet anchorage today and trudged southwestward within 40 miles of the important Seria oil field against surprisingly scanty Japanese opposition.

When the United States 7th Fleet put the Australians and Gen. Douglas MacArthur ashore Sunday morning, the Japanese were found largely to have fled before the preliminary naval and air bombardments.

Little Resistance

In the two days since, sporadic machine gun and rifle fire and an occasional mortar burst have been the only reported resistance.

The ground forces in the reinvasion of Borneo were entirely Australian, but the United States fleet played a major role in the smooth-running operation. Rear Admiral Forrest B. Royal, amphibious commander, said more than 25,000 American naval personnel participated.

Jap Mortars Cleared Out

The Australian troops quickly seized the coastal village of Brooketon, the Island of Muara, the Labuan Island airfield and principal town of Victoria and marched through heat toward Brunei, capital of the British protectorate of Brunei, 16 miles southwest of Brooketon.

Australian cavalry commandos made a small landing on the mainland side of the island to clean out Japanese mortars and drive toward Tambalai airstrip, which the enemy had been constructing at the far end of the 6-by-10-mile island.

The captured Labuan strip was bombpitted and knee deep in lush jungle grass, but Australian engineers went to work immediately and expected to have it operating quickly.

The broad expanse of Brunei Bay itself was a major Allied prize. Almost completely landlocked, it gives secure anchorage within 800 miles of Singapore.

On the west side of the bay other Australian 9th Division forces were moving freely down the road leading from Brooketon to Brunei.

Rich Oilfields Ahead

Some forty miles southwest down the coast lies the Seria oil district, which before the war produced 6,000,000 barrels of petroleum annually. Thirty-five miles farther on is the old field of Miri, which produced 1,000,000 barrels a year.

While the Australian march was progressing without hindrance except for the tropical heat, the ambush possibilities of the heavily wooded terrain and mangrove swamplands along the route led Australian commanders to predict "some strife" before Brunei was cleared. The Australians killed six and captured one of seven Japanese in a truck who blundered into their lines at night.

Unloading Proceeds

Unloading operations in the bay area proceeded steadily, with heavy equipment going directly to Labuan for use on the airfield.

Witnessing the terrific bombardment that preceded the invasion, at 9.15 A.M. Sunday, MacArthur predicted that not a man would be lost in the landings. Two were killed, but by an accidental fire aboard a small landing craft. The first casualty from enemy action was an Australian wounded after advancing 2½ miles inland.

MacArthur, his air commander, Gen. George C. Kenney, and the Australian corps commander, Lieutenant General Sir Leslie Morshead, and other top officers went ashore within two hours after the initial four-point landings.

Yanks Pre... Jap Stronghold

Manila, June 12 (AP)—The 6th Army's 37th Division pressed to within striking distance today of the last major Japanese stronghold in the Philippines.

The Buckeye Division, under Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, consolidated positions a dozen miles from the main Cagayan Valley on northern Luzon Island yesterday after a drive northward from Santa Fe against scattered opposition, in which Japanese flame-throwing tanks were encountered for the first time in the Philippines' campaign.

106,000 Japs Killed

On Leyte Island, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, 8th Army commander, reported 26,000 Japanese had been killed since mop-

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ping-up operations started December 26 and that 450 had surrendered.

Added to 81,000 which General Douglas MacArthur announced killed between the time of the Leyte landing, last October 20, to the start of mopping up operations, the Japanese death toll for the single island reached 106,000.

Doughboys of the 38th Infantry continued their mopup of Nipponese pockets in central Luzon in a generally easterly direction from Manila.

Japs Preparing To Form Army Of Civilians

Manila, June 12 (AP)—Tokyo radio reported today that preparations are at last under way for organization of Japan's long-promised civilian army to defend the homeland with weapons ranging from grenades to bamboo spears.

A broadcast telling about the People's Volunteer Defense Corps, which was provided for by a Diet bill passed yesterday, said it would affect males between the ages of 15 and 65, and women between 25 and 45. Maximum ages will be reduced five years for those thrown into actual combat.

They will be organized in cities and towns and in individual factories for the dual purpose of providing additional labor for military purposes and undertaking defense when necessary, Tokyo reported in the broadcast recorded here.

JAPANESE PREMIER GETS DECREE POWER

Peers Enact War Emergency Rule—Diet Wins a Sop in Right to Review Steps

WASHINGTON, June 12 (U.P.)—The Japanese House of Peers gave final passage to Premier Kantaro Suzuki's emergency powers bill today, but not before dissident members had forced through an amendment making his decrees subject to review by a Diet committee of the Lower House, the Tokyo radio said tonight.

Speaker Toshio Shimada warned the Government to exercise care in applying the new wartime powers lest they result in "bitter unrest." He said that the measure was designed primarily to meet a "situation more grave than that at present," that is, an invasion of the Japanese main islands.

Shimada indirectly confirmed that the bill gave the Government full power to act without assistance from the Diet in assembly, enemy broadcasts said, but he added that he did not "share the view of those who assert the Diet is no longer needed because all of its functions have been mandated to the Government."

Another Tokyo broadcast said that the bill had been amended to make the decrees subject to either review or approval by "a special committee on extraordinary war measures," drawn from Diet members.

The enemy reports hinted that the parliament would be adjourned after four days of a special session convoked to consider the War Powers bill. The War Powers measure, limited to the duration of the war, permits the Government to act without general Diet consultation on such matters as increase of war production, maintenance of civilian food supply, maintenance of transport and communications, maintenance of order, tax adjustment and war rehabilitation.

The special session also passed a "Volunteers' Military Service bill," providing for the organization into a "battle corps" of a home guard army. The volunteer corps includes males between 15 and 65 and women 25 to 45 who are not in the regular service. When it is converted to a battle corps the age limit will be reduced by five years for both sexes.

Still another measure passed provided for the appointment of Lower House members as "officials for the investigation, establishment and planning of political parties and political policies in fields with a wide scope."

Diet Completes War Power Grant

San Francisco, June 12 (AP)—The Suzuki Government of Japan obtained from the Diet today virtually absolute power to rule the empire by decree in its "gravest crisis."

With little debate the House of Peers completed passage of the wartime emergency measure, Domei news agency reported, which puts the Diet on a rubber-stamp basis.

Restrictions Ease Fears

The lower house approved the bill yesterday after forcing some revisions. Restrictions written into the measure apparently calmed the openly expressed fears of members that they were legislating away their powers.

Domei, as recorded by the FCC, said the measure was limited to the duration of the war and authorizes the Government "to issue orders" in the event of "urgent necessity." The whole field of Japan's war economy is affected, "regardless of the stipulations in other laws and regulations," Domei asserted.

As originally drawn by Premier Kantaro Suzuki's Cabinet, the dictatorial bill would have permitted the Government to act "without parliamentary approval." Bitter opposition in the House, which delayed passage and forced an extension of the eighty-seventh special session of the Diet, resulted in the bill being rewritten.

Power Clearly Defined

The Cabinet accepted language "clearly defining the powers" authorized by the measure, Domei said, and "consented in principle to consult" rather than to "report" to a parliamentary committee on the exercise of these powers.

Before the special session adjourned, Toshio Shimada, speaker of the House, remnided Suzuki that the war-time powers were intended "to cope with a graver situation than that now prevailing," probably referring to an expected invasion of the homeland. He urged "great care" in use of the new authority.

During its four-day session, the Diet enacted five other bills dealing with Japan's wartime economy and voluntary military service in the event of invasion.

Commending the diet for its actions, Radio Tokyo broadcast:

"At long last the whole nation is definitely under way to a total war structure."

Domei's Plant Fire-Bombed

San Francisco, June 12 (AP)—The Japanese Domei news agency reported confidentially today that part of its plant in Tokyo has been burned up by American fire bombs.

Damage done by the May 26 Superfort fire raid seriously interfered with operations of the Government-controlled news agency, Domei said in a "confidential" broadcast message to editors in Asia that was overheard here.

"Transmitter trouble," recurring after B-29 raids, has hampered Domei's propaganda broadcasts. But the agency assured editors that Tokyo would continue to pour out its propaganda, "even if the worst conditions should befall us in the future," and toward this end the management ordered an "over-all readjustment of personnel" of the agency.

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CHINESE MAKE GAIN ON COAST

31-Mile Drive In 4 Days Brings Pingyang Capture

Chungking, June 12 (AP)—Chinese troops have swept 31 miles up China's east coast, within 24 miles of the port of Wenchow, in the drive to clear Japanese forces from mainland defenses opposite Okinawa, Chinese front reports said today.

Chinese sources in Chungking believed the Japanese might be planning to abandon Wenchow and withdraw 225 miles northward along China's invasion vulnerable coast to Shanghai.

Fukien Coast Abandoned

Pursuing the Japanese forces which have abandoned virtually all coastal Fukien province, Chinese troops drove into Chekiang province and captured Pingyang, in a southern threat to Wenchow, 440 miles west of Okinawa, the Central News Agency reported.

In the last three weeks, Japanese forces have fallen back along the coast 135 miles from Foochow. The Chinese stormed into Pingyang after a 31-mile advance in four days from Futing.

The strategic coastal region is little more than an hour's flying time from Okinawa Island.

Wenchow, with a prewar population of 80,000, was captured by the Japanese last September 7 after the seaport had changed hands twice before.

Japs Retake Most Of Ishan

The Japanese scored a number of defensive successes in South China as the Chinese attempted to take the big former American airbases of Liuchow and Kweilin.

Headquarters of Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure's Chinese Combat Command announced that the Japanese had recaptured nine tenths of Ishan, in Kwangsi province, 43 miles west Lichow. The Chinese reported they had captured Ishan Sunday. McClure's headquarters said the Chinese had been driven back only after hard fighting and now were clinging to the western outskirts.

The American announcement said that Ishan, Liuchow and Tatang, on a highway 21 miles southwest of Liuchow, formed a triangle of interconnected strong points for the Japanese. The announcement indicated that the Japanese also had recaptured Tatang.

Quit Border Village

Along the Indo-China frontier the Chinese withdrew from the border village of Chungchingfu, 19 miles northeast of the Indo-Chinese highway junction of Caobang, a Chinese communiqué said. The Chinese retreat followed a Japanese counterattack launched from Caobang.

North of Hong Kong, Japanese forces also were gaining in drives designed to strengthen their Hankow-Canton corridor.

In Kwangtung province, a Japanese column striking from the southwest took the highway town of Linping, 100 miles northeast of Canton, and continued northeastward toward the Kiangsi province border.

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Pingyang, Coast Town, Captured By Chinese

Chungking, June 12 (AP)—The Chinese Central News Agency reported today that Chinese forces had captured the coastal highway town of Pingyang, 135 miles north of Foochow and 25 miles south of Wenchow.

The dispatch said the Japanese withdrew toward Wenchow.

The Chinese high command also revealed that across southern China to the southwest its troops fighting near the Indo-China border had been forced to withdraw from Chungchingfu, 19 miles northeast of the Indo-China town of Caobang.

Enemy Counterattacked

The withdrawal followed a Japanese counterattack from Caobang. The announcement said fighting continued near Chungchingfu after the withdrawal.

The Chinese high command said that at Ishan, 43 miles west-northwest of Liuchow, Chinese troops who were reported to have captured the town on June 10 were wiping out snipers.

Conflicting Report

However, Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure's Chinese Combat Command headquarters at Kunming stated that the Japanese had reentered the town on June 11 and had driven the Chinese back to the western outskirts.

The high command said also that Chinese planes struck Japanese airfields at the junction of the Tientsin, Pukow and Lungahi railroads, destroying a barracks and three planes on the ground. Chinese planes also strafed and sank three ships in the Yangtze.

The Japanese withdrawal overland northward from Foochow toward Wenchow, 160 miles away, instead of by sea indicated a critical lack of shipping and also the peril which enemy ships faced from air attacks.

Japs Make Junction

A relief force sent southward from Wenchow to help the withdrawing Japanese made a junction at Futing, 55 miles south of Wenchow.

It was believed that the Japanese may abandon the former treaty port of Wenchow and transfer its garrison to the Shanghai area.

Meanwhile, a Japanese column striking from the southwest in Kwangtung province captured the highway town of Linping, 100 miles northeast of Canton, and continued to advance toward the northeast.

Japs Advance 45 Miles

Another Japanese column, striking northward from Hoyun, 105 miles east-northeast of Canton, penetrated into the town of Chunghsinchen, 15 miles east of Linping. This represented an advance of 45 miles from Hoyun.

In Kiangsi province, a Japanese column from Sinfeng, 185 miles northeast of Canton, infiltrated into Tatang, 12 miles to the south, but was beaten back, the Chinese said.

Chinese Communists Claim Victories

New York, June 12 (AP)—The Chinese Communist-operated radio at Yenan said today that Communist forces had captured two Japanese-held towns, killing and taking prisoner numerous Japanese and Chinese puppet troops.

The broadcast, recorded here, said Communists and guerrillas on June 1 had captured the town of Tunghou, 20 miles northeast of the puppet capital of Nanking. "All fortification works were destroyed" and more than 200 puppet troops were taken prisoner.

Other Communist troops captured Wenan, 40 miles west of the port of Tientsin, and "wiped out the entire Japanese garrison," the broadcast added.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER COMPLETES CABINET

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Dr. Karl Renner, chancellor and foreign minister of the provisional Austrian regime, said today in a broadcast address that his administration included "absolutely all parties in the country with the single exception of the Fascists." He said he hoped it would be admitted to the "community of nations that the victorious powers have undertaken to establish."

His administration, set up in territory cleared of Germans by the Red army, has not been recognized by Britain and the United States.

His address, broadcast in German and repeated in English, French and Russian, formed part of the inaugural ceremony for the opening of two new short-wave transmitters for the Vienna radio, the FCC reported.

Declaring that his government was a restoration of the Austrian republic wiped off the map by Adolf Hitler in 1938, Renner said it had the "unlimited confidence of all the people of Austria."

King Majority Waits On Soldier Vote

Ottawa, June 12 (AP)—The question of whether Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Liberal Government will have a majority in the new Parliament elected yesterday rests with the armed forces, whose votes, although cast, will not be announced for another week or ten days.

The King Government, which had overwhelming majorities in the parliaments elected in 1935 and 1940, won handily over their nearest competitors, the Progressive Conservatives, but their total seats on the basis of the civilian vote was short of the 123 needed for a clear majority of the 245 in the House of Commons.

Latest returns gave straight Liberal candidates 117 seats and had them leading in both of two constituencies still in doubt. To these King could add eight Independent-Liberals elected from Quebec, giving him a total of 125 or 127.

Service Vote Put At 500,000

There were some 750,000 service men and women at home and abroad who were registered to vote, and it was believed perhaps 500,000 cast ballots. Canadian Press tabulations showed there were 64 seats where the civilian majorities were seven per cent or less and the soldier vote could conceivably alter the results.

The only clue to date as to how the soldier vote might go was provided in last week's provincial election in Ontario. Although not yet complete for the entire province, returns from seventeen Toronto

and neighboring ridings (voting districts) favored the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in contrast to the heavy civilian vote in those constituencies for the Progressive Conservatives.

30 Liberal Seats Near Line

The threat to King's hopes for a good working majority thus lay in the possibility that the soldier vote might ease out Liberals chosen by civilians in close contests with CCF candidates. Of the 64 borderline seats, 30 were Liberal, and of these 30 about a third were seats in which the CCF was the contender.

One of these seats was that of the Prime Minister himself at Prince Albert, in northern Saskatchewan. His CCF opponent, E. L. Rowerman, a preacher-farmer, was pressing him in nearly complete returns from the civilian vote.

Should he be defeated, King presumably would immediately seek re-election from another constituency by arranging a byelection. He has done this before, having gone to Prince Albert in 1926 expressly for this purpose after being defeated in Ontario.

While the issue of a King majority hung in the balance, the bid of the Conservatives and socialistic CCF to fight the Liberals on even terms in Parliament had definitely failed. The Conservatives won 66 seats, which was, however, an increase of 26 over their strength in the last Parliament, and the CCF 26, an increase of 16.

Proportions Of Popular Vote

An analysis of the popular vote showed that the Liberals polled 39 per cent of the civilian vote of nearly 5,000,000, the Conservatives 28 per cent and the CCF 15.

The CCF, making its first nationwide bid for power, polled its largest number of votes in Ontario, where it collected approximately 220,000. This was only one eighth of the provincial total, however, and the party failed to elect a single Ontario member to the House.

In the CCF's chief stronghold, the western wheat-growing province of Saskatchewan, where the party elected 16 of 21 members, it polled 140,000 votes, or about two fifths of the total.

MACKENZIE KING BACK IN OFFICE FOR NEW TERM

Government Wins by Slight Margin in Canada's General Election.

MONTGOMERY

ITS MAJORITY IN HOUSE IS CUT

Soldier Vote Not In Yet—May Alter Results—Socialist C. C. F. Gains Ground.

Ottawa, June 12 (A. P.).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Government was back in office today for another term. Late returns from yesterday's general election gave it a slim majority in the new House of Commons with the aid of forty-five straight liberals and eight supporting independent - liberals from the French-speaking Province of Quebec.

The results were based entirely on civilian votes and may be affected by the ballots of service men and women at home and abroad which are not to be counted for another ten days. There are approximately 750,000 eligible in the armed services, of whom about 500,000 were expected to vote.

King and his party, who have governed Canada continuously since 1935 and for eighteen of the years since 1921, won easily over their nearest rivals, the Progressive Conservatives, but had their previous overwhelming majority cut sharply.

Liberals Hold Majority of 126.

The Liberals won 118 of the new Parliament's 245 seats and were leading in two others. With eight Quebec Independent-Liberals elected, this gave the Government a majority of at least 126 seats. The Progressive Conservatives won sixty-two seats and were leading in three.

The Socialistic CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation) elected twenty-six members, the third largest group in the new Parliament, increasing its strength as expected from the West but electing only one candidate from the East.

In the last Parliament, dissolved at the end of its five-year term in April, the Liberals had 160 seats, the Conservatives forty and the CCF ten. Minor parties and independents made up the remainder.

Soldier Vote May Alter Result.

Close races in many constituencies may be affected by the service vote, with Prime Minister King himself a possible casualty in his northern Saskatchewan riding of Prince Albert. His CCF opponent there, E. L. Bowerman, a Mormon preacher-farmer, was pressing him closely, and in last week's Ontario provincial election the CCF led in the service voting despite its poor showing among civilians. With 128 of 182 Prince Albert polls counted, King had 6,287, Bowerman 6,007. If he should be defeated in Prince Albert, King would immediately arrange a by-election in a constituency considered safe for him.

MAVERICK BLASTS COCKTAIL GOSSIP IN DRAFT DEBATE

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WASHINGTON, June 12 — (AP) "Anti-Russian gossip" in connection with peacetime draft proposals was condemned vehemently today by Maury Maverick, head of the smaller war plants corporation.

An unscheduled witness before the House postwar military policy committee, the former Texas congressman warned against "loose cocktal gossip" and "martini bleeding" that "might possibly spread to mob-like thinking on a bigger scale throughout the nation."

Thus Maverick, who favors postwar compulsory military training, took issue with the reasons advanced by some other proponents. At previous committee sessions, some witnesses had cited Russia's conscription plans and had suggested that the United States must keep prepared to preserve the peace in a Europe in which the Soviet has expanded its sphere of influence.

Besides Maverick, the committee today heard a number of spokesmen for organized educators and other groups, who criticized the draft plan and urged that action be postponed at least until after the war.

Maverick declared that "to drag Russia into the discussion of universal military service is gravely dangerous talk and is certainly harmful in connection with any military policy."

"It is also knavish," he said, "to be causing suspicion and picking trouble with Russia at the very moment we are fighting to preserve the peace of the world.

"Imagine anyone with the bloody crust of needling for a war with Russia after what we have suffered, and after what our courageous ally, Russia, has suffered! Isn't a million casualties enough for us? Do we want to get five or ten million killed?

Maverick said "the honest, fair, and democratic way is to have universal service—I should think at least a year x x x for rich and poor alike."

Opponents Heard

Heading the opponents were spokesmen for the National Education association, the Association of American colleges and the American Association of University Professors. They urged postponement of action until at least after the war and suggested that emphasis of action until at least after the war and suggested that emphasis in preparedness be placed on scientific development.

Ralph McDonald, Winston-Salem, N. C., executive secretary of the NEA's department of higher education, said his organization went on record at Chicago last January requesting deferment of action until the postwar situation becomes clearer.

Enactment of peacetime draft legislation, he said, would "serve to perpetuate the military hierarchy which has been established by war" and "would set the stage for the third World war."

The Association of American colleges presented their views through Dr. Raymond Walters, New York, chairman of the committee on public relations; Dr. Daniel Marsh of Boston, and Dr. Guy E. Snavely of New York.

Dr. Walters said the annual meeting of the association at Atlantic City last January voted six to one that "it would be unfortunate to make an issue at the present time of compulsory military training in time of peace."

"A casual study of history shows that when a nation becomes militarized it is soon on its way to decay and death," said Dr. Snavely.

HOPKINS IS HOME FROM MOSCOW TRIP

WASHINGTON, June 12—(AP) Harry L. Hopkins flew home today from his latest mission to Moscow, and soon afterward the capitals of the Big Three nations announced a step toward settlement of the tangled Polish reorganization question.

Hopkins reported immediately to President Truman, who had dispatched him to Russia to discuss several problems vexing Russo-American relations, and made no public comment on the results of his trip.

A few hours after his return, it was announced here and in London and Moscow that representatives of the United States, Britain and Russia will meet in Moscow Friday with Polish provisional government and other Polish leaders to seek a solution of the Polish government reorganization agreed upon at Yalta.

Mr. Truman is scheduled to discuss Russo-American relations at his news conference tomorrow.

UNITED NATION STATUS IS SOUGHT FOR ITALY

WASHINGTON, June 12 — (AP) United Nations status for Italy was sought today by Italo-Americans in a plea to President Truman for a changed policy toward the former Axis nation.

Luigi Antonini, president of the Italian-American labor council, and Generoso Pope, publisher of Il Progresso, asked the President to assume the initiative to bring about the changes.

Antonini also told a news conference that a plan to continue relief to Italy is being developed by Sen. James M. Mead (D-NY) and Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The plan, which presumably would be designed to extend the present military aid program after American troops are withdrawn from Italy, will be submitted to President Truman. The President, Antonini said, "is extremely interested in such a project."

Whole Stern Gone, Warship Makes 400-Mile Trip

Washington, June 12 (AP)—A torpedo from a Nazi U-boat clipped off the stern of the destroyer escort Fogg, but her crew got her safely to a friendly port 400 miles away.

The action occurred last December 20 north of the Azores in the Atlantic, but the Navy withheld the story until today. Now the Fogg is repaired and ready to fight again.

The torpedo ripped into the D-E just aft of the deck house, when she turned to give assistance to a disabled landing ship in a convoy. The explosion hurled the Fogg's fantail into the air and the entire stern section began to settle.

Within minutes, a third of the ship was flooded. A bulkhead athwartships kept her afloat, however, until the remaining two thirds of the ship could be made watertight.

Finally, the entire stern section sheared off.

The remainder of the ship regained buoyancy and another vessel took the Fogg in tow. At the first friendly port—not further identified by the Navy—the damaged parts of the hull were cut away and all usable equipment salvaged. A jury rudder was rigged up, the ship was ballasted and eventually was taken in tow and returned to the United States.

McKim To Become Aide To Snyder

Washington, June 12 (AP)—The White House disclosed today the resignation of Edward D. McKim, President Truman's chief administrative assistant, to become a deputy Federal loan administrator.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told his news conference that McKim is to become a deputy to John W. Snyder, the Federal Loan Administrator, but he had no further details as to the assignment.

Ross said that McKim, a World War private under President Truman, was making the transfer immediately.

Replacement Not Chosen

He said he did not know who would replace McKim in his job as $10,000-a-year chief administrative assistant, nor what McKim's salary would be in his new post.

A reporter told Ross that McKim had announced in Omaha recently that a new veterans hospital would be erected in Montana and asked in what capacity McKim had made the announcement. Ross said he had no information on that.

The reporter apparently referred to a statement of Representative Halleck (R., Ind.) in the House last week that "the chief administrative assistant to President Truman" had telegraphed to Representative Mansfield (D., Mont.) one week before a special Montana congressional election that "the Veterans Administration has advised me that the hospital will go to eastern Montana."

Location Not Decided

Halleck, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, said he was informed by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans Administrator, that the location of the hospital had not been definitely determined. Halleck contended that the telegram was designed to influence votes." The Republican candidate won the Montana election.

McKim, one of the men who accompanied the President when he campaigned for the Vice Presidency last fall, is on leave from his post as an executive of an insurance company at Omaha.

Taft Says 'Politics' Will Rule Bretton Bank

Washington, June 12 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio), an opponent of the Bretton Woods financial plan, declared today he could see where "politics" would rule the proposed world bank.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, defending the measure before the Senate Banking Committee, reported:

"The whole spirit of the Bretton Woods conference was in the nature of a religious revival. It is intended that all loans will be made by banking experts on the basis of the nation's economy and its needs and without any political consideration."

An Argentine Example

To illustrate, Morgenthau said that if Argentina wanted a loan, it would be granted only on the basis of its economic need, and would not be turned down "for its political ideology."

Taft replied: "It seems to me if Russia would object to a loan to Argentina it would be considered."

Taft asserted further that the world bank proposal would tend to implant "government control" of foreign trade, the exact opposite of the plan's aim.

Germany And Japan

Taft asked if it were true that whatever trade gains Bretton Woods obtains would be lost by the elimination of Germany and Japan as world traders and Morgenthau said:

"They never did amount to much and they'll not be missed. The continent of Europe can absorb Germany's foreign trade overnight."

The Treasury chief told the committee that peace would be built only on a solid foundation of economic order and prosperity in all countries.

"Shoving Leads To Blows"

"If peace is to endure," he said, "there must be jobs, there must be hope of economic betterment. Otherwise, men fall easy victim to the rabble-rouser, to the quack with a dangerous nostrum.

"It is the same with nations as with men. In either case, scuffling, pushing and shoving soon lead to blows. And when blows are struck in a crowd, there is likely to be work for the police riot squad.

"There was no riot squad on duty to prevent World War II.

Describing international monetary and financial problems as a source of conflict for a generation, Morgenthau told the committee that they must not again become

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the basis for new conflicts.

The Agreements

The Bretton Woods agreements have already been overwhelmingly approved by the House.

As drawn at a meeting of 44 nations at Bretton Woods, N.H., last summer, the agreements call for establishment of a $9,100,000,000 world bank to make reconstruction and development loans and a currency stabilization fund of $8,800,000,000. This country's share of the cost would be $3,175,000,000 for the bank, $2,750,000,000 for the fund.

CONGRESS IS TOLD TO BOOST ITS PAY

Truman Favors Raise For Solons Of 15 Per Cent

Washington, June 12 (AP)—President Truman told members of Congress today they are underpaid "by any measuring rod," and invited them to grant themselves an immediate raise in line with the Little Steel formula.

This would mean a salary increase of 15 per cent, an addition of $1,500 a year to the $10,000 drawn by members of both the Senate and House.

Congressional salaries should be increased to at least $15,000 after wage controls over private industry are lifted. Mr. Truman said in identical letters to Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), president pro tempore of the Senate, and Speaker Rayburn (D., Tex.) of the House.

No Reference To House Action

The letter made no reference to the $2,500 expense allowance recently voted by the House to its members, and which is awaiting presidential action. President Truman said at a recent news conference that he would approve the allowance, although he would prefer an outright salary increase. The Senate declined to vote the allowance for its members.

Senator McKellar, who opposed the allowance proposal, said today he believes the matter of salary increases should be postponed until the 1947 election.

"Let the people pass on the idea," he said. "It could become an issue in each individual campaign.

Should Be Limited To 15%

"Certainly any increase proposed now should be limited to the fifteen per cent allowed under stabilization policies."

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) said the President's suggestion would call for new legislation substituting for the bill he and Senator Overton (D., La.) proposed last week to authorize $20,000 salaries for congressmen.

That bill, Bridges said, was prompted by President Truman's news conference comment that congressmen should get salaries somewhere between $15,000 and $25,000.

Bridges said the President is right in suggesting that Congress could act now wholly within the Little Steel formula in increasing salaries 15 per cent—or by $1,500 of the present $10,000 salaries.

2 VETS' HOSPITAL OFFICIALS CALLED

Ex-Soldiers 'Used Like Dogs' at Northport, N.Y., Probers Told.

WASHINGTON, June 12 — (AP) The House Veterans committee subpoenaed officials of two veterans hospitals today after a member declared ex-soldiers are "used like dogs" at one of them.

The committee, investigating published charges of abuse, neglect and inefficiency in government hospitals, summoned Col. Louis Verdel, head of a hospital at Northport, N. Y., and John Ale, manager of a Dayton, Ohio, veterans hospital.

The action came after the Disabled American Veterans, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars filed lengthy reports on their own investigations of Veterans administration hospitals.

Fifteen negro soldiers have been courtmartialed for abusing patients at the Northport hospital and testimony before the committee last week indicated criminal charges may be pressed against five civilian employes on the same accusation.

Rep. Kearney (R.-N. Y.), a member of the Investigating House commitee, telegraphed Veterans Administrator Frank T. Hines today demanding the suspension of Colonel Verdel at Northport.

"He is not a proper individual to be in charge of that institution," said Kearney. "Incompetency and inefficiency in the facility x x x certainly demonstrates inability to conduct it on a humane plane in treatment of our veterans."

Colonel Verdel and Ale will appear before the House committee Thursday. Rep. Ramey (R.-Ohio) told other committeemen veterans of this war have complained about their treatment at the Dayton hospital.

In its report the Veterans of Foreign Wars said 47 per cent of the veterans hospitals provided "inadequate hospitalization" to former service men and said there is "a desperate shortage of trained medical and service personnel."

The V.F.W. called for an "undercover investigation" by the House committee, "starting with Northport, N. Y., where sickening examples of the results of physical violence were witnessed by V.F.W. investigators."

The American Legion said veterans hospitals "are suffering from lack of medical personel, red tape, staff dissension at some points, over-crowding and such low pay scales that staff morale is adversely affected."

The Legion placed before the committee a 10-point program for revising Veterans administration hospital affairs, among them a demand for appointment of an outstanding medical man as a deputy administrator of Va.

The Disabled American Veterans recommended an immediate increase in the construction of new hospitals.

Probe Of 'Abuse' At VA Hospital In N.Y. Slated

Washington, June 12 (AP)—The House Veterans Committee today decided to investigate charges of "sickening . . . physical violence" inflicted on patients at the Neuropsychiatric Hospital for Veterans at Northport, N.Y.

The charges were made by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, although two other veterans organizations reported finding conditions in the average veterans hospital generally good.

Chairman Rankin (D., Miss.) subpoenaed the officer in charge at Northport, Col. Louis Verdel, to appear before the committee Thursday.

Suspension Asked

The action followed testimony before the committee recently that thirteen enlisted Negro soldiers had been convicted of mistreating patients at the Northport Hospital and that similar charges had been brought against seven white civilian attendants.

Representative Kearney (R., N.Y.) read to the committee today a telegram which he said he had sent to Brig. Gen. Frank Hines, veteran administrator, asking immediate suspension of Colonel Verdel.

"It certainly has been demonstrated," the telegram read, "that he is not a proper individual to be in charge of that institution. These cases . . . revolt not only the veteran of America but the entire American public.

Doctor Subpoenaed

"Incompetency and inefficiency in the facility . . . certainly demonstrates inability to conduct it on a humane plane in treatment of our veterans."

The committee also subpoenaed Major William J. Turner, a doctor at Northport, to testify on conditions there.

At the same meeting, committee members will investigate conditions at the Dayton (Ohio) Veterans Hospital and question its manager, John H. Ale.

"Used Like Dogs"

Representative Ramey (R., Ohio) told the committee he has had reports from veterans of this war that they have been "used like dogs" at the Dayton hospital.

The VFW placed the results of a hospital-by-hospital inspection before the committee.

It said 47 per cent of all veterans hospitals provide inadequate hospitalization, it criticized VA management here and in the hospitals and reported a shortage of trained doctors, of beds and facilities.

The American Legion said that "on the average" conditions in veterans hospitals were found to compare favorably with civilian institutions and in some instances were better.

The Disabled American Veterans reiterated that there should be more hospital construction, but that "in general, conditions at veterans hospitals are good."

Secret Probe Asked

All three reports were filed with the Veterans Committee.

"Our first recommendation," said VFW, "is for this committee to set in motion an 'undercover' probe, assuring immunity to each complainant. Such a survey would do well to give the most careful analysis to conditions reportedly existing in neuropsychiatric hospitals, starting with Northport, where sickening examples of the results of physical violence were witnessed by VFW investigators."

Beatings Charged

In a separate report on Northport, the veterans organization said it investigated "numerous complaints of beating and mistreatment of patients.

"The wives of several of the patients whose cases we handled as power of attorney complained of these conditions, some involving broken bones, long before this investigation was instituted."

The report said fifteen "enlisted colored troops had been court-martialed and convicted of mistreating the patients, and five civilian employés are now facing criminal assault charges for beatings administered to patients."

Reorganization Urged

In its general report, VFW said: "Alleged mistreatment, neglect and physical abuse of patients is charged by patients in investigations of fourteen hospitals."

Six hospitals were found with "unsatisfactory medical treatment," thirteen are hampered by red tape, nine have inadequate recreational facilities.

The Legion report, while not so critical generally of the hospitals, expressed dissatisfaction with operation of the medical setup and proposed that the whole Veterans Administration medical division be reorganized.

Red Tape Charged

It said that much of the "present trouble" was due to an attempt to operate under a system set up to handle a potential load of slightly less than 5,000,000 veterans, whereas the agency now is faced with the problem of handling a potential total of 18,000,000. It said that "presently the veterans hospitals are suffering from lack of medical personnel, red tape, staff dissension at some points, overcrowding and such low pay scales that staff morale is adversely affected."

The V.F.W. and the American Legion presented a digest of conditions in the various hospitals. The list included:

PERRY POINT: (A.L.) Treatment and care, "average-poor"; other conditions generally good. (V.F.W) Recreation, canteen and transportation facilities inadequate.

FORT HOWARD: (A.L.) Pay, transportation, recreation, canteen poor; overcrowding. (V.F.W.) Recreation, canteen and transportation facilities inadequate.

HUNTINGTON, W.VA.: (A.L.) Staff morale and discipline very good; recreation poor for World War II men; good food, excellent canteen. (V.F.W.) Help shortage; too few doctors, nurses; transportation inadequate.

GERMAN, JAP TRADE IS GONE

Morgenthau Minimizes Loss Before Senate Group

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Washington, June 12 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, saw Germany and Japan today as eliminated from future world trade and viewed that as little loss to the American economy.

Neither nation ever amounted to much as a trader, Morgenthau told the Senate Banking Committee, and what business they conducted can quickly be absorbed by others.

He voiced this opinion under questioning by Senator Taft (R., Ohio) as the committee opened two weeks of hearings into the Bretton Woods world financing plan.

Some Opposition By Taft

The bill passed by the House sets up United States participation in a multibillion-dollar world bank and a fund to stabilize currency. Senate leaders forecast passage despite some opposition led by Taft.

Morgenthau, once quoted as proposing that Germany be turned into a farming nation, told the committee that the beaten nation now should be allowed to industrialize itself only to the extent that it can become self-sufficient.

Taft questioned whether the trade gained by the Bretton Woods commerce stimulation would not be lost by the subjugation of the enemy countries.

Never Will Be Missed

"They never will be missed (as world traders)" said Morganthau. "The continent of Europe can absorb Germany's trade overnight."

Taft also charged that "politics" would inevitably enter into the decisions of the Bretton Woods bank.

Morganthau differed sharply, asserting that the whole aim of the banking and stabilizing proposal is to do business purely on an economic basis.

Questioned by Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.) on this score, Morgenthau said Argentina, for instance, if a member of the bank, would get a loan on its economic needs regardless of its "political ideology."

Fulbright said he thought "that isn't quite sound."

Spirit Of Religious Revival

"We have to assume," said Morgenthau, "that the nations of the world have learned something from this bloody war. If they haven't, the last five years have been wasted. The whole Bretton Woods meeting had the spirit of a religious revival."

"Well, I can't argue with a religious revival," said Taft.

Taft asked Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, to supply the committee with the itemized record of lend-lease shipments to Russia, and Senator Butler (R., Neb.) specifically requested the food items. Taft said he wanted to make sure that materials were for war purposes, "not postwar construction, which is supposed to be the role of Bretton Woods."

Questioned about lend-lease agreements with European allies, Acheson explained that the agreement with Britain is dependent on V-J day. There are clauses also in the Belgian, Holland and French agreements permitting President Truman to cancel the lend-lease phase at any time and placing the arrangements "on a repayment basis."

Lend-Lease To China Is 15 Times Greater

Washington, June 12 (AP)—Lend-lease aid to China in April was more than fifteen times that of the same month a year ago, it was announced today.

Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, said in a statement that April's $61,000,000 worth of materials and services brought total lend-lease assistance to China since March, 1941, to $458,874,000.

Principal items in the total: Ordnance, $210,387,000; aircraft, $83,453,000; tanks and vehicles, $84,686,000; industrial products, $79,005,000, and agricultural products, $1,343,000.

Sentence Of Pastor Commuted By Truman

Washington, June 12 (AP)—A ten-year sentence imposed in 1942 on the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, Philadelphia pastor, on an espionage charge has been commuted by President Truman, the Justice Department said today.

The commutation was granted June 1. The Justice Department said the pastor had been in ill health.

The minister failed in 1943 to obtain a Supreme Court review of his conviction on charges of conspiring to violate the Espionage Act by aiding in an attempt to deliver military secrets to Germany and Japan. He was sentenced by the Federal District Court of Hartford, Conn., and the verdict was upheld by the Federal Circuit Court at New York.

Austrian Princess Freed From Camp

Washington, June 12 (A. P.)—Austrian-born Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe was paroled from the Seagoville, Tex., detention camp for enemy aliens on May 18, the Department of Justice said today. Princess Stephanie entered the United States in 1939. The next year she was refused an extension of her visitor's permit and subsequently was ordered deported for over-staying her visit.

The deportation order was not carried out because of the war, and in 1941 she was interned. The Department of Justice declined to comment on her release. About 200 Germans have been released since V-E Day.

ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT GOT $200,000 LOAN

A.& P. Head Says He Settled Debt For $4,000 In 1942

New York, June 12 (AP)—John Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, today described as "substantially correct" a published report that

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Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late President, borrowed $200,000 from him in 1939.

The debt was settled three years later for $4,000 "at the request of the Roosevelt family" through Jesse H. Jones, then Secretary of Commerce, Caruthers Ewing, A. & P. general counsel, said in Danville, Ill.

Asked for comment on the account as it appeared today in Westbrook Pegler's column, Hartford said:

"It is not the whole story but it is substantially correct. I would not have made it public myself and I regret very much that it has been published."

Says President Approved

Elliott Roosevelt, now a brigadier general in the Army Air Forces, could not be reached for comment.

Pegler said there was "no doubt that President Roosevelt knew of the loan and approved it."

Elliott Roosevelt, then 29, sought the loan to finance his Texas radio interests, Ewing said, adding that after the loan was made he asked to see "trial balances" on the Texas operations.

"They were losing money hand over fist," Ewing said.

Ewing said the next contact he had with the matter was in 1942 when Jones told him "the Roosevelt family" wanted to compromise the indebtedness.

Ewing said he took young Roosevelt's note and stock collateral to Jones and that "Jones gave me a check payable to John Hartford for $4,000, which was all Hartford ever received on the loan and the whole thing was closed."

"The loan was written off by Mr. Hartford in his 1942 income tax report as a bad debt," Ewing added.

Securities Not "Bankable"

Ewing said he understood Elliott Roosevelt approached Hartford for the loan because the securities he had for collateral were "not bankable" and because radio people he might have approached were "afraid to make a loan to the President's son."

Pegler said Hartford was reluctant to make the loan at first on the ground that the transaction might be misunderstood and embarrass the President.

"Elliott immediately telephoned to President Roosevelt at the Little White House at Warm Springs, Ga.," Pegler continued, "and the President spoke cordially to Mr. Hartford . . . and thanked him for this favor to his son. He also invited Mr. Hartford to call on him."

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TROOPSHIPS LAND 16,845 DURING DAY

Disembarkation Breaks All Records At New York Port

New York, June 12 (AP)—Nine ships today brought from the European theater of operations 16,845 troops, setting an all-time record for a single day's arrivals in the port of New York.

Largest load of returning soldiers was aboard the giant navy transport William S. Benson, which carried 5,012 liberated prisoners and 184 members of the 97th Infantry Division headquarters staff.

Another large contingent, comprising 2,716 former war prisoners and 275 reassigned troops, was aboard the army transport Marine Robin.

6,381 More Troops

Several hours later the U.S.S. General Squier and the S.S. Sea Porpoise pulled into the fog-shrouded harbor to unload between them 6,881 troops.

The ships carried men from the 1st, 4th and 45th divisions, the 3d Ranger Division, the 4th, 7th and 9th Armored divisions and airmen shot down over Germany.

Three rust-encrusted Liberties also arrived from the Mediterranean—the James Hoban, the Joseph T. Robinson and the Hillary Herbert.

Men From Patton's Army

The Hob, eighteen days out of Marseilles, had on its passenger list veterans of Gen. George S. Patton's victorious 3rd Army. There were battle-hardened 29th Division infantrymen and members of the 94th Division and the 8th and 9th Air Forces.

Aboard the Robinson, 21 days out of Naples, were 5th Army men, among whom were elements of the 34th, 85th, 88th and 91st divisions, including some Japanese-Americans. The Herbert, also out of Naples, largely transported members of the 15th Air Force.

Censorship Curtailing Favored

New York, June 12 (AP) — The French Government has adopted an ordinance "abolishing prepublication censorship of the French press," the French Press Agency (AFP) said today in a wireless dispatch reported by the FCC.

The prepublication censorship was designed to control domestic publication inside France. Post-publication censorship is a control for the shipment abroad of French periodicals.

Letter By Eisenhower On Free Press Released

New York, June 12 (AP)—General Eisenhower, in a letter written before V-E day and released tonight, said "every soldier in this war has the right to hope that all peoples may have, at the very least, the advantages of a free press and the free exchange of information throughout the world."

The letter, dated January 26, 1945, was addressed to Wilbur Forrest, chairman of a committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors which made a world tour in the interests of freedom of the press.

Forrest released it tonight, saying General Eisenhower had stipulated that it should not be made public until the Germans were defeated and the A.S.N.E. committee had made its report.

Moscow Reports Laval In France

New York, June 12—The Moscow radio said in a broadcast reported today by the Federal Communications Commission that the former Vichy chief of government, Pierre Laval, had "finally been returned to France," arriving without luggage at the port of Bordeaux, near the French-Spanish frontier.

PEACE BY FORCE REPORT APPROVED

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United Nation Conference Adopts Vital Part of World Charter.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12—(AP) The heart of a new world charter—provisions for a security council to enforce peace and back up its decisions with armed might—was approved unanimously late today by a United Nations conference commission.

Accepted by diplomats of 50 nations at a public session in San Francisco's Opera house was a committee report which termed these provisions "a great historic development" and the keystone of a peace structure.

They empower a tightly-knit council of 11 members to take over for all the United Nations the responsibility for stepping into any situation or dispute which threatens to embroil the world in conflict in the future. Council membership is restricted to the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China permanently, plus six smaller powers on a rotating basis.

The council could take whatever measures it considers necessary to erase the threat of war. It could make recommendations, draft terms for peaceful conciliation of quarrels, and apply military and economic sanctions.

If it takes military persuasion to prevent war, the council will have at its call some of the air, sea and land forces of great and small powers. Directing them will be great power chiefs of staff—the experts who engineered the defeat of Germany.

Voting Rule Undecided

Still to be decided, however, is the voting procedure by which the council will make its decisions and the question of whether each of the Big Five will have the right they demand to veto peace-enforcement action. A conference committee was working toward a critical ballot on the issue tonight.

British Delegation Chief Lord Halifax told the committee the result would show whether we shall or shall not have a charter.

The commission action on enforcement arrangements is subject to final approval of the entire conference, but that will be more or less routine.

Slender Wilhelm Morgenstierne or Norway rapped the commission to order and declared that the security, peace and very existence of freedom may very well depend on the security council.

He presented France's chief delegate, Joseph Paul Boncour—"that veteran of international cooperation, that gallant leader of the mother country of freedom" — to read a report on the month of committee toil that produced the peacekeeping mechanism for a new world organization.

From the point of view of security, Paul-Boncour said, definite and considerable progress has been made over the old League of Nations.

In case of aggression, he said, military assistance ceases to be a recommendation to member states and becomes an obligation "which none can shirk."

"If these proposals are adopted," the elderly diplomat asserted, "the international organization will cease to be unharmed in the face of violence; a collective force the size, the degree of preparedness, the composition, and the general location of which will be determined beforehand will have been placed at the disposal of the council to carry out these decisions."

Senator Connally (D.-Texas) moved adoption of the report and three was no dissent.

The security council will have power to:

Determine the existence of any threat to peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression and measures to maintain or restore peace.

Call upon disputants to accept temporary, provisional suggestions to keep an ominous situation from getting worse.

Call upon league members to apply diplomatic or economic pressure, including "complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations."

Take such action "by air, naval or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security," including demonstrations, blockade and "other operations."

Initiate the signing of agreements with member states for making available on call "armed forces, assistance and facilities, including rights of passage." Any state not represented in the council would be consulted and allowed to vote if its forces were to be used.

It would be the duty of the military staff committee to advise the council on "military requirements for maintenance of international peace" and on questions regarding regulation of armaments and possible disarmament. It could delegate some of its responsibility to regional sub-committees.

Little powers were on the losing side of a battle against granting the Big Five veto authority in the security council. They were giving in grudgingly to the idea that a veto over investigation and peaceful settlement of disputes has to be accepted if the great powers are to become part of an effective United Nations organization.

BIG FIVE VETO FORMULA DUE FOR APPROVAL

Parley at San Francisco Decides Time Has Come for Voting.

CONFERENCE NEARING CLOSE

Delegates Speed Up Work to Complete Charter by One Week From Tomorrow.

San Francisco, June 12 (A. P.).—Both sides in the United Nations debate over the big-Power veto decided today that the time had arrived to stop talking and start voting.

On this point Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt of Australia and Senator Tom Connally of the United States, opposing leaders, agreed. It appeared that the veto voting formula would be approved, but with several countries, which do not like it, not balloting.

The formula requires that the United States, Russia, British, China and France, as members of the proposed World Security Council, would have to concur before the council take any step toward settling an international dispute—except that any nation party to a dispute would refrain from voting on peaceful settlement measures.

The main issue before the United Nations conference committee which has the formula in hand is an amendment by Mr. Evatt. It would eliminate the concurrence requirement, and therefore the veto, from peaceful settlements. It does not, however, challenge the concurrence requirement on use of force by the council.

Moving to a Close.

The big five sought first to rally enough votes to defeat Mr. Evatt's amendment and, second, enough to win approval for the formula as it stands.

Other conference work moved along in high gear toward possible completion of the United Nations charter a week from tomorrow.

A committee planning for regional defense arrangements under the world security system—one of the big issues early in the conference—completed its work with preparation of a report to go before the security council commission.

Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) of the American delegation said this committee's accomplishments show "what can be done when men of good will are determined to co-operate." Under its recommendations, such a defense system as that organized by the American nations could assure those nations of collective protection any time the security council failed to protect them.

About to wind up eight weeks of the United Nations conference, the Big Five Powers today in the interest of speed:

Agreed to appoint a liaison committee to keep each of the five informed currently of the progress of the conference and what the other four delegations are doing.

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LONDON, JUNE 12—(AP)— TANJUG, YUGOSLAV TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, ANNOUNCED TODAY THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION HAD ISSUED A CERTIFICATE TO YUGOSLAVIA LISTING GIUSEPPE BASTIANINI, FORMERLY MUSSOLINI'S FOREIGN MINISTER, AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

BATIANINI WAS REPORTEDLY RECENTLY TO HAVE FLED FROM

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NORTHERN ITALY TO SWITZERLAND, AND ALSO TO HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE S[illegible]
TOLEAVE THE COUNTRY.

TANJUG SAID HE "AS GOVERNOR OF THE ITALIAN-OCCUPIED PROVINCE OF DALMATIA IN 1941-43 WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ISSUING A SERIES OF REGULATIONS AND ORDERS WITH GHASTLY INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ITALIAN ARMY AND FASCIST MILITIA TO CARRY OUT A SYSTEMATIC POLICY OF TERRORISM, MASS MURDER, AND SHOOTING AGAINST THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, TOGETHER WITH THE CUSTOMARY DEPORTATIONS TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND BURNING DOWN AND PILLAGING OF ENTIRE VILLAGES."

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ALB/ 02022 APR 337PEW

LONDON, JUNE 12 --(AP)-- PATRIARCH ALEXEI OF MOSCOW AND ALL RUSSIA DECLARED [redacted] TODAY [redacted] THE ALLIED VICTORY OVER FASCISM WOULD MEAN THAT [redacted] LONGED FOR PEACE SHALL NOW DESCEND UPON THE WHOLE WORLD."

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH LEADER'S SENTIMENTS WERE EXPRESSED IN A PERSONAL MESSAGE DELIVERED TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY BY METROPOLITAN NIKOLAI KRUTUTSKY, WHO IS HEADING [redacted] A RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH DELEGATION VISITING THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE MESSAGE SAID "THE COMMON STRUGGLE WAGED BY OUR PEOPLES AGAINST FASCISM NOT ONLY WAS A BATTLE FOR SALVATION, FREEDOM FOR LEARNING, FOR CULTURE, FOR PEACE IN EUROPE AND THE WHOLE WORLD. IT ASSUMES SACRED SIGNIFICANCE AS A DEFENSE OF CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES FROM THE BARBARIC FOES OF OUR CHRISTIAN [redacted] CIVILIZATION.

"WE BELIEVE THE SACRIFICE MADE BY OUR PEOPLES IN THIS CRUEL STRUGGLE SHALL NOT BE IN VAIN AND THAT LONGED FOR PEACE SHALL NOW DESCEND UPON THE WHOLE WORLD."

APL-CAMPBELL&2305 THRU SECOND-DH-540PEV

LONDON, JUNE 12. --(AP) -- GREAT BRITAIN NEVER WILL FORGET NORTHERN IRELAND'S SUPPORT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID TODAY IN A MESSAGE TO SIR BASIL BROOKE, PRIME MINISTER OF ULSTER.

"IT ENABLED THE BRITISH NATIONS TO LIVE AND USE ITS

MIGHTY POWER IN THE WORLD CRUSADE WITHOUT COMING INTO PHYSICAL COLLISION WITH HR. (EAMON) DE VALERA'S GOVERNMENT AND THUS PREVENTED HIM A NEW AGGRANDIZING BREACH BETWEEN HER US AND SOUTHERN IRELAND," CHURCHILL SAID.

CAMPBELLS 00100 APL BR 745PEN JUN 13 1945

EISENHOWER

LONDON, JUNE 12-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN MILITARY POLICEMEN WERE ACCORDED THE HONOR TODAY OF STANDING GUARD AT THE ENTRACE OF GUILD HALL WHERE DURING THE CEREMONIES HONORING GEN. EISENHOWER. THEY WERE CORP. ROBERT SHONACK, CHICAG C, AND PFC. RAYMOND ALENDER, VANDALIA, ILL..

APR 1314 11TH RM 859A

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13 --(AP)-- REUTERS SAID BULABHAI DESAI, LEADER OF THE CONGRESS PARTY'S [redacted] CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, RETURNED TO BOMBAY TODAY AND VOICED SATISFACTION WITH TWO-DAY CONFERENCES HELD WITH MOHANDAS GANDHI ON PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE INDIA GOVERNMENT.

THE NEW BRITISH PLAN, MAINFEATURES OF WHICH ARE REPORTED TO BE THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE INDIAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ON AN INTERIM BASIS THAT WOULD NOT AFFECT THE FUTURE CONSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE, WILL BE ANNOUNCED SIMULTANEOUSLY BY WAVELL, VICEROY OF INDIA, AND THE CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT LATER THIS WEEK.

REUTERS SAID CONGRESS PARTY CIRCLES WERE INFORMED THE PLAN IS BASED LARGELY ON DESAI'S SUGGESTIONS RESULTING FROM DISCUSSIONS WITH NAWABSADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, DEPUTY LEADER OF THE MUSLIM PARTY.

GANDHI APPROVED THE PROPOSALS BUT DEMANDED THE RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AND LIFTING OF THE BAN ON CONGRESS BEFORE THE LATTER WOULD ACCEPT ANY FORMULA FOR ENDING THE POLITICAL DEADLOCK, THE REUTERS DISPATCH SAID.

APL-CAMPBELL 20094

A94

LONDON, JUNE 12-(AP)-PARLIAMENT MOVED TODAY TOWARD ENACTMENT OF A "BABY BONUS" BILL, DESIGNED TO STEP UP THE NATIONAL BIRTH RATE BY ENCOURAGING FAMILIES TO HAVE MORE THAN ONE CHILD.

THE MEASURE AUTHORIZES AN ALLOWANCE OF ONE DOLLAR WEEKLY FOR EVERY SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT CHILD.

THE BILL PROVIDES THAT MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ARE ENTITLED TO THE NEW ALLOWANCES IN ADDITION TO ANY ALLOWANCES PAID BY ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. THUS A SERVICEMAN'S FIRST CHILD NOW RECEIVES $2.52 WEEKLY AND HIS SECOND CHILD AND SUBSEQUENT CHILDREN WILL RECEIVE $3.52 EACH.

APPROVED BY COMMONS, THE BILL IS SCHEDULED TO GO TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS TOMORROW.

MT928AEW

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LONDON, JUNE 12-(AP)-PROPOSALS TO RAISE DOMESTIC SERVICE IN BRITAIN TO THE STATUS OF INDUSTRY THROUGH ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONALLY-SUBSIDIZED TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MAIDS WERE MADE TODAY IN A GOVERNMENT REPORT.

PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF ERNEST BEVIN WHEN HE WAS MINISTER OF LABOR, THE GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER SUGGESTED FORMATION OF A "NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HOUSEWORKERS" WHICH WOULD:

FIX WAGES AND HOURS; ACT AS AN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FOR FULL AND PARTTIME WORKERS; PROVIDE HOSTELS AND CLUBS FOR DAY WORKERS, AND TRAIN DOMESTIC WORKERS--AND ALSO HOUSEWIVES.

WE1008PEW

LONDON, JUNE 12-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI INVESTED GEN.EISENHOWER WITH THE ORDER OF MERIT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE TONIGHT.

JP1205PEW

PMS BUDGET (300)
EISENHOWER

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LONDON, JUNE 12-(AP)-LONDON TURNED OUT TODAY TO WELCOME GEN. EISENHOWER AND BESTOW UPON HIM WITH ANCIENT POMP AND CEREMONY THE HONORARY FREEDOM OF THE CITY, THE HIGHEST CIVIC HONOR THIS CAPITAL OF EMPIRE CAN BESTOW.

ALL THE COLORFUL TRADITION OF HISTORIC LONDON WAS INVOKED FOR THE PROCEEDINGS, AT WHICH EISENHOWER WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A SWORD IN TOKEN OF HIS GREAT VICTORY OVER GERMANY. A SWORD USED BY THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT WATERLOO HAS BEEN LENT BY A MUSEUM FOR THE CEREMONY, AS A SPECIAL SWORD WHICH IS BEING FORGED FOR EISENHOWER BY THE MAKER OF THE FAMOUS STALINGRAD VICTORY BLADE IS NOT YET FINISHED.

EISENHOWER ARRIVED BY PLANE YESTERDAY. HE IS EXPECTED TO GO TO WASHINGTON NEXT MONDAY AND PRESUMABLY AFTER THAT WILL RETURN TO EUROPE.

HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT THAT HE KNEW OF NO PLANS FOR HIM TO GO TO THE PACIFIC, DECLARING "SO FAR AS I KNOW, MY JOB IS RIGHT HERE IN EUROPE."

THE ALLIED COMMANDER SAID HE BELIEVED "RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES INTEND TO MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR GERMANY TO WAGE WAR AGAIN."

"THE RUSSIANS ARE VERY FRIENDLY," HE ADDED, "AND I AM CONVINCED THEY WANT PEACE AND A CHANCE TO DEVELOP THEMSELVES JUST THE SAME AS ALL THE REST OF US."

HE SAID MARSHAL GEORGI K.ZHUKOV, COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN GERMANY, WAS A "GRAND SOLDIER."

EISENHOWER DECLARED THE NON-FRATERNIZATION POLICY IN GERMANY WAS WORKING REASONABLY WELL.

THERE ARE MANY GERMANS, HE SAID, "WHO WANT TO BE FRIENDLY," BUT "THEY SHOULD HAVE WANTED TO BE FRIENDLY BEFORE. OUT EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN THAT THE GERMAN IS ARROGANT IN VICTORY AND VERY POLITE IN DEFEAT."

EISENHOWER SAID THE FAVORITE QUESTION IN GERMANY WAS WHETHER OR NOT HITLER WAS DEAD. "IF HITLER IS NOT DEAD", HE SAID, "HE IS SUFFERING MORE THAN IF HE WERE, BECAUSE HE WILL BE HUNTED FOR LIFE AND WILL BE FEARFUL EVERY MINUTE THAT HE IS GOING TO BE CAUGHT."

HE SAID THE DAMAGE TO THE GERMAN CAPITAL WAS SO GREAT "I JUST WOULDN'T KNOW WHERE TO BEGIN TO REBUILD BERLIN."

W512AEW

[illegible] AND LONxx SHELL (IRAQ PIPELINE)

THE PROJECT OF IRAQ PETROLEUM, A JOINTLY AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH DUTCH-OWNED CONCERN, IS IN ADDITION TO THE TRANSARABIAN PIPELINE PLANNED BY TEXAS CO., AND STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA WHICH HOLDS A SAUDI-ARABIAN CONCESSION.

JP1142AEW

30.24 2 7513

BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, JUNE 12-(AP)-SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES BY THE GERMANS, CAPTURED, AND THEN SHOT DOWN AND WOUNDED BY ONE OF HIS OWN COMRADES, FLT.LT.R.J.CROT OF 425 NORMAL PARKWAY, CHICAGO, IS BACK AT THIS RCAF BASE TODAY WITH THE COMMENT THAT TWO AND A HALF YEARS IN A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP HAD GIVEN HIM "A BETTER SENSE OF VALUES."

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CROT JOINED THE RCAF AT WINDSOR, ONT., IN 1940, AND WAS SHOT DOWN OVER EL ALAMEIN IN SEPTEMBER, 1942. HIS HANDS WERE BADLY BURNED AND HIS CLOTHING WAS AFIRE WHEN HE JUMPED FROM THE PLANE. HE FELL FREE UNTIL THE FIRE WAS BLOWN OUT, AND THEN PULLED HIS PARACHUTE RIPCORD.

CAPTURED, HE WAS PUT ABOARD A JUNKERS-52 FOR TRANSPORT TO GREECE, BUT THE PLANE WAS ATTACKED OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN BY A HURRICANE FIGHTER, AND FORCED TO TURN BACK FOR A CRASH-LANDING. CROT WAS WOUNDED IN THE BODY. LATER HE SPENT TIME IN PRISON CAMPS IN GREECE, ITALY AND GERMANY.

JR403PEW

NORFOLK, ENGLAND, JUNE 12-(AP)-DISTRICT COUNCILLOR S.L.STANDROOM SAID TONIGHT CITIZENS WERE COMPLAINING THAT THE U.S.AIRDROMES AT SHIPSHAM AND WENDLING WERE BURYING AND BURNING FOOD, CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

U.S. AIR FORCE OFFICIALS IN LONDON COULD NOT BE REACHED IMMEDIATELY FOR COMMENT.

STANDROOM SAID THE MITFORD AND LAUNDITCH (NORFOLK) RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL HAD RECEIVED "NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS ABOUT THIS WASTE FROM PEOPLE WHO HAVE SEEN THE BURNING OF VESTS, PANTS, SHIRTS, TIMBER PACKING CASES AND NUMEROUS OTHER THINGS. THERE MUST HAVE BEEN HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS OF POUNDS WORTH BURNED."

RW740PEW

PARIS, JUNE 12-(AP)-AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT FRANCE HAS SENT TWO MORE PROTESTS TO GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS OF BRITISH [illegible] COMMANDERS IN SYRIA.

HERE
THE BELIEF WAS GROWING THAT DESPITE THE OFFICIAL BRITISH

ASSURANCES, GREAT BRITAIN INTENDS TO SUPERCEDE FRENCH AUTHORITY COMPLETELY IN THE LEVANT.

REPORTS REACHING PARIS SAID MORE FRENCH OFFICERS AND ONE BEDOUIN SOLDIER HAD BEEN KILLED IN SYRIAN ATTACKS ON ISOLATED OUTPOSTS. THE SAME REPORTS SAID THE BRITISH HAVE PERMITTED SYRIANS TO DEMONSTRATE PUBLICLY AGAINST THE FRENCH. FRENCH BOOKS WEREX REPORTED BURNED PUBLICLY AT ALEPPO. OFFICIAL QUARTERS DESCRIBED BRITISH INTENTIONS TO INTERN SYRIAN SPECIAL TROOPS AS "EFFORTS TO LOWER MORALE."

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THE FOREIGN OFFICE ALSO PROTESTED THE ABOLITION OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICE FOR COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT. THE BRITISH THEN REOPENED THE OFFICE UNDER BRITISH MANAGEMENT, USING THE SAME SYRIAN PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT, IT WAS SAID.

OFFICIAL QUARTERS SAID THE BRITISH APPARENTLY WERE PREPARING TO EXPEL THE FRENCH ENTIRELY FROM SYRIA.

MORINS 11630 APR RM 125TAP

PARIS, JUNE 12-(AP)-AMERICAN ARMY ENGINEERS PRESENTED BELGIUM, NORWAY AND FINLAND TODAY WITH GERMAN MAPS PINPOINTING EVERY NAZI MINEFIELD IN THEIR COUNTRIES.

THE AMPS WERE GIVEN TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THREE COUNTRIES AT THEIR PARIS EMBASSIES. FRANCE RECEIVED SIMILAR MAPS LAST WEEK.

ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 7TH ARMY CAPTURED THE MAPS. THEIR USE WILL SPEED THE CLEARANCE OF DEADLY MINE BELTS AND POSSIBLY SAVE THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS.

JP1243PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE U.S. 13TH AIRBORNE DIVISION WITH ITS GLIDER-RIDING BLACK CAT MASCOT WAS ON THE CONTINENT BUT NOT YET IN ACTION WHEN GERMANY SURRENDERED, IT MAY BE DISCLOSED TODAY.

AND IT HAS NOT YET BEEN IN COMBAT. THE 13TH OR BLACK CAT DIVISION WAS ACTIVATED AT FORT BRAGG, N.C., ON FRIDAY THE 13TH OF AUGUST, 1943 AND REACHED FRANCE ON FEB. 2 OF THIS YEAR DIRECT FROM THE UNITED STATES. IT WAS A RESERVE UNIT OF THE 18TH AIRBORNE CORPS OF THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY. THE DIVISION WAS ALERTED SEVERAL TIMES BUT FINISHED THE EUROPEAN WAR WITHOUT PARTICIPATION.

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BEALBEAR 91755 RM 130P

PARIS, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY BAND IS GOING HOME AFTER TWO YEARS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND EUROPEAN THEATER WHERE IT PLAYED TO THOUSANDS OF ALLIED TROOPS. CAPT. THOMAS DARCY OF WASHINGTON IS THE

COMMANDER OF THE 86 MUSICIANS WHO ARE TO FLY HOME THIS WEEK TO PARTICIPATE IN WELCOME CEREMONIES FOR GEN. EISENHOWER.

BE ALMEARS 01703 APR RM 1256P

PARIS, JUNE 12-(AP)-- AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS STATIONED IN FRANCE WILL BE ISSUED COUPONS THAT WILL MAKE THEIR FRANCS GO FARTHER, A FRENCH OFFICIAL SAID TODAY.

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MINISTER OF FINANCE RENE PLEVIN HAS SCHEDULED A PRESS CONFERENCE FOR U.S. AND BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS THURSDAY, AND INFORMED SOURCES BELIEVE THE PLAN WILL BE ANNOUNCED THEN.

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PLEVEIN RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE UNITED STATES WHERE HE DISCUSSED FINANCIAL PROBLEMS FACED BY AMERICAN TROOPS BECAUSE OF THE INFLATION OF THE FRENCH FRANC WHICH HAS BROUGHT ITS ACTUAL VALUE TO APPROXIMATELY HALF THE ARBITRARY EXCHANGE RATE OF TWO CENTS FOR U.S. ARMY TROOPS. BRITISH FORCES ARE PAID 200 FRANCS TO THE POUND.

ALTHOUGH DETAILS OF THE PLAN WERE NOT ANNOUNCED IT IS REPORTED THAT IT WILL BEGIN AT THE FINANCE OFFICERS' PAYWINDOWS WHERE SOLDIERS WILL BE GIVEN COUPONS WHEN THEY RECEIVE THEIR FRANCS.

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UNION AT THE ARBITRARY RATE OF TWO CENTS EACH AT THE TIME THE ALLIED EXCHANGE RATE.

CERTAIN SHOPS WOULD BE DESIGNATED FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL.

TO PATRONIZE IN PURCHASING SUCH GIFTS AS PERFUME AND JEWELRY.

NIGHT CLUBS AND MAY BE BROUGHT INTO THE PLAN, WHERE POWER CONSULTATION

SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH HERE PARIS NIGHT LIFE

FOR ABOUT HALF THE AMOUNT IN COSTS THEM NOW.

STARS AND STRIPES, THE U.S. ARMY NEWSPAPER,

LAUNCHED WITH AN EDITORIAL CAMPAIGN SATURDAY AIMED AT THE EXCHANGE RATE.

APHB 155 EUNSONS SECOND 1800 JRT ALD 4PEM

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 12-(AP)

RUMORS THAT JAMES S. HART WOULD BE REPLACED AS DIRECTOR OF THE ALLIED PRESS SERVICE--SHAEF'S OWN NEWS AGENCY--WERE UNCONFIRMED TODAY AT HEADQUARTERS AND

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HART EXPRESSED IGNORANCE OF THE IMPENDING CHANGE.

REACHED BY TELEPHONE IN LONDON, HART SAID THAT AS FAR AS HE KNEW HE WOULD CONTINUE TO HEAD THE ORGANIZATION HE SET UP TO PROCESS NEWS OF THE WORLD FOR ALLIED DISTRIBUTION IN GERMANY.

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THE PRESISTENCE OF REPORTS, HOWEVER, LED CORRESPONDENTS HERE TO BELIEVE THAT THE BRITISH-BORN DIRECTOR ACTUALLY WAS ON THE WAY OUT, ALTHOUGH SHAEF ADHERRED TO ITS USUAL POLICY AND DECLINED EITHER TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE RUMORS, MERELY SAYING "NO COMMENT." HART BECAME A NATURALIZED AMERICAN IN ~~NOV~~ 1920 AFTER SERVING WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE LAST WAR.

THE ALLIED PRESS SERVICE IS STAFFED BY PERSONNEL OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION AND THE POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE. IT PRODUCES NEWS REPORTS THAT ARE BROADCAST DAILY TO THE CONTINENT AND SUPPLIED TO NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE. IT FUNCTIONS UNDER THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE DIVISION OF SHAEF.

HART'S PRESENT HOME ~~HN~~ IS IN JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY. AFTER MOVING TO THE UNITED STATES, HE WORKED ON NEWSPAPERS IN PROVIDENCE, R.I., AND WAS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO GOV. VANDERBILT OF RHODE ISLAND IN 1939 AND 1940.

THE OWI HIRED HIM IN AUGUST, 1942, AND HE ARRIVED IN LONDON IN JANUARY, 1944, AND SET UP A NEWS SECTION FOR THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION OF SHAEF. THIS EVOLVED INTO THE ALLIED PRESS ERVICE.

BEALMEARS 1930 PM APR 12 20

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, JUNE 12-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. CORNELIUS RYAN, COMMANDER OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION OF THE 12TH ARMY GROUP, SAID TODAY THAT FOOD WAS THE GREATEST PROBLEM IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE BUT THE SITUATION WOULD BE IN HAND IF THE GERMANS COULD SUBSIST UNTIL MID-SEPTEMBER.

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HE PREDICTED WANT IN SOME SECTORS BECAUSE OF MEAGER SUPPLIES AND POOR TRANSPORTATION. BAVARIAN CROPS, HE SAID, ARE UP TO PRE-WAR LEVELS AND THOUSANDS OF GERMAN WAR PRISONERS ARE BEING RELEASED TO HELP THE HARVEST.

RYAN SAID IN THE INTERVIEW THAT 25 OR 30 LOWER COURTS HAD BEEN OPENED, THAT BANKS WERE IN EXCELLENT CONDITIONS AND THAT ALL INDUSTRY WAS BEING SURVEYED. A SOAP FACTORY AND OTHER PLANTS MAKING MESS GEAR AND EQUIPMENT NEEDED BY DISPLACED PERSONS ~~MEDIUM~~ ARE IN PRODUCTION.

HE SAID THE SHORTAGE OF CURRENCY WAS BEING REMEDIED BY THE PRINTING IN MUNICH OF SMALL NOTES OF OCCUPATION MARKS. THE EVACUATION OF

DISPLACED PERSONS AND THE RESTORATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH WERE DECLARED MORE MONTHS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

THE GENERAL SAID ONLY ANTI-NAZIS WERE PERMITTED TO HOLD OFFICE IN ADMINISTRATIVE FIELDS AND THAT EVERYONE WHO BENEFITTED BY THE NAZI REGIME WAS AUTOMATICALLY OUTLAWED. CIVILIAN JUDGES, FOR INSTANCE, WERE FORMER PRISONERS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

DOCTORS WHO WERE NAZIS ARE NOT PERMITTED TO HOLD PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE BUT MAY PRACTICE AMONG GERMAN CIVILIANS.

RYAN SAID THAT THE CURRENT FOOD LEVEL FOR OCCUPIED GERMANY WAS 1,050 CALORIES A DAY AND THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE WILL BE LEVEL BE RAISED HIGHER THAN THAT PERMITTED CITIZENS OF LIBERATED COUNTRIES SUCH AS FRANCE, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. DISPLACED PERSONS GET 2,000 CALORIES.

TUCKERS 1710 THRU 3-RM-APR 309P JUN 13 1945

BY HOWARD COWAN

MUNICH, JUNE 12 --(AP)-- THE PASSING OF NAZISM [redacted] WILL LEAVE BAVARIANS WITH MORE MONEY JINGLING IN THEIR POCKETS AFTER THEY PAY THE COLLECTOR FOR THEIR SECOND QUARTER TAXES.

UNDER THE NEW GOVERNMENT PROGRAM ANNOUNCED BY AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES. THERE WILL BE NO MORE DEDUCTIONS FROM PAY CHECKS FOR NAZI PARTY DUES, WHICH RANGED FROM TWO TO TEN PER CENT.

OTHER LEVIES, INCLUDING HEAVY TAXES ORIGINALLY INTENDED TO SUPPORT THE GERMAN WAR EFFORT, WILL BE CONTINUED AND THE FUNDS HELD IN ESCROW.

MAJ. MINER [redacted] PHILLIPPS, FORMER CITY COMPTROLLER OF PASADENA, CALIF., SAID CONTRARY TO EXPECTATIONS NO DISCRIMINATORY TAXES AGAINST JEWS AND OTHER MINORITIES WERE FOUND. THE NEAREST THING TO THIS WAS A CAPITAL FLIGHT TAX, WHICH WAS CONFISCATORY, BUT THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BAN ON MOVEMENTS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION NEUTRALIZED THAT.

"THE NAZI SYSTEM WAS TO FORCE WEALTHY JEWS TO CHANGE PLACES OF RESIDENCE AND THEN CONFISCATE BANK FUNDS UNDER THE CAPITAL FLIGHT TAX," JUN 13 1945 MAJOR PHILLIPPS SAID.

THERE ARE ENOUGH FUNDS ON HAND TO RUN THE BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTERED BY PRESIDENT FRITZ SCHAFFER 60 DAYS DAYS AND CURRENT COLLECTIONS ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE UP THE SLACK WHEN THAT IS EXPENDED.

SUFFICIENT WEHRMACHT FUNDS ARE UNFROZEN TO PERMIT PAYMENT OF

DEMOBILIZATION PAY OF 40 MARKS TO ALL EXCEPT OFFICERS, WHO GET 80 MARKS.

ALTHOUGH THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT PEGGED THE MARK AT 10 TO ONE AMERICAN DOLLAR, THE GERMANS STILL ARE USING THEM AT THE PRE-OCCUPATION RATE OF THREE TO THE DOLLAR.

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MAJOR PHILLIPPS INVESTIGATORS FOUND RECORDS SHOWING THAT HITLER IN 1936 OWED MORE THAN 400,000 MARKS IN BACK TAXES. HIS BILL RAN BETWEEN [redacted] 50,000 AND 60,000 MARKS A YEAR. THE REICHMINISTER OF FINANCE DECIDED THE FUEHRER SHOULD NOT HAVE TO PAY TAXES AND CANCELLED THE ENTIRE AMOUNT.

BANKS ARE GRADUALLY REOPENING IN BAVARIA AND IT IS REPORTEDTHAT DEPOSITS EXCEED WITHDRAWALS. CHURCHES ARE THE ONLY PLACE WHERE PERSONS CAN CONGREGATE LEGALLY AND THEY ARE ENJOYING CAPACITY CROWDS. FIFTEEN THOUSAND SCHOOL TEACHERS ARE BEING "SCREENED" AND IT IS HOPED TO START THE FIRST FOUR GRADESOF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BY SEPTEMBER.

CIVILIAN MORALE IS CONSIDERED GOOD, ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN SOME GRUMBLING IN FOOD [redacted] QUEUES. CIVILIANS WHO A FEW WEEKS AGO FEARED RUSSIAN OCCUPATION NOW ARE COMPLAINING THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE REPORTED TO BE TREATING THE GERMANS BETTER IN EASTERN GERMANY THAN THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS IN THE WEST.

APL-HOWCOWANS1995 THRU 4TH-DH-802PEW

BERN, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE BASLER NACHRICHTEN SAID TODAY INFORMATION BROUGHT FROM BUDAPEST BY LEGATION PERSONNEL AND OTHER SWISS WHO HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THAT CITY VIA ANKARA HAD LED THE GOVERNMENT TO UNDERTAKE A FORMAL INQUIRY INTO THE TREATMENT OF SWISS NATIONALS DURING THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

ABOUT 30 MEMBERS OF THE BUDAPEST LEGATION STAFF HAVE BEEN ACCOUNTED FOR, BUT ONE SECRETARY AND ONE CLERK ARE REPORTED STILL MISSING. THE LAST DIRECT CONTACT BETWEEN BERN AND THE BUDAPEST LEGATION WAS CHRI[illegible]DAY, 1944.

JP1218PEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 12. --(AP) -- THE SOVIET UNION'S COMMERCIAL FOOD STORES -- WHERE A PERSON MAY BUY WITHOUT RATION COUPONS -- TODAY PUT INTO EFFECT THEIR FOURTH [redacted] PRICE CUT SINCE OPENING AT EASTER, 1944.

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MEAT, BUTTER, CIGARETTES, BREAD, CANDY AND OTHER ITEMS WERE REDUCED [redacted] AS MUCH AS 25 PER CENT. THE REDUCTIONS WERE LINKEDTO THE NATION'S ECONOMY WHICH IS MOVING TOWARD PRE-WAR NORMALCY.

PM GILMORE 1815 THRU SECOND DR 737PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JUNE 12-(AP)-AN ATMOSPHERE OF OPTIMISM PREVAILED IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE TONIGHT OVER THE JOINT BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND U.S. ANNOUNCEMENT THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BIG THREE WOULD MEET IN MOSCOW FRIDAY TO DISCUSS THE KNOTTY POLISH QUESTION WITH POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FROM THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT AND FROM ABROAD.

DIPLOMATS BELIEVE THE WAY IS CLEAR FOR WHAT THEY CALL "A REAL CHANCE OF SETTLING THE POLISH QUESTION."

THE VERY FACT THAT 12 POLES ARE COMING TO MOSCOW--AND IT IS BELIEVE HERE THAT ALL WILL COME -- INDICATES AN ENTIRELY "NEW SPIRIT," IT WAS POINTED OUT.

WHILE THE MERE FACT OF THE INVITATION DOES NOT MEAN SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION, IT WAS SAID HERE THERE ARE SEVERAL GOOD REASONS TO BE OPTIMISTIC.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, PEASANT PARTY LEADER WHO RESIGNED AS PREMIER OF THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT LAST YEAR AND WITHDREW FROM THAT GROUP, WAS TO BE ONE OF THE GROUP APPEARED A SIGNIFICANT PIECE OF NEWS POINTING TOWARD A SETTLEMENT AND EVENTUAL RECOGNITION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT BY THE U.S. AND BRITAIN.

THE CONFERENCE, IT WAS REPORTED BY RELIABLE DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITY, IS TO BE HELD ON THE BASIS OF REORGANIZING THE GOVERNMENT WITH THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AS THE NUCLEUS. INFORMED DIPLOMATIC SOURCES HERE ARE CONFIDENT SUCH A MOVE IS PROBABLE AND SAY RECOGNITION BY THE U.S. AND BRITAIN WOULD FOLLOW.

SN1035PEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 12-(AP)-EDWIN WILLIAM PAWLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION, ARRIVED IN MOSCOW TODAY BY PLANE ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ASSISTANT, DAVID LUBIN, AND BY MRS.PAWLEY. THEY WERE MET BY DEPUTY FOREIGN COMMISSAR IVAN MAISKY.

PAWLEY, WHO WILL HAVE AMBASSADORIAL RANK, TOOK HIS PARTY TO THE RESIDENCE OF U.S. AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, WHERE THEY WILL LIVE WHILE IN MOSCOW. THE DELEGATION WILL HAVE OFFICES IN THE SAVOY HOTEL.

MT934AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 12-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM BUCHAREST TODAY ACCUSED A GROUP OF YUGOSLAVS HEADED BY FORMER PREMIER DRAGISA CVETKOVIC OF MAPPING A CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARSHAL TITO'S NEW YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT.

THE DISPATCH ALSO SAID GEN DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, FORMER WAR MINISTER, WAS "MAKING USE OF HIS OLD FOREIGN COMMUNICATION TIES."

IT DECLARED THE FORMER YUGOSLAV MILITARY ATTACHE IN TURKEY, COLONEL BANKOVIC, RECENTLY LEFT FOR FRANCE WHERE, "ACCORDING TO AN ASSIGNMENT OF MIHAILOVIC, HE IS TRYING TO ORGANIZE 'MILITARY FORMATIONS' OF YUGOSLAV CITIZENS FREED BY ALLIED TROOPS FROM IMPRISONMENT."

MT925AEW

OSLO, JUNE 12-(AP)-- KING HAAKON SUMMONED HIS CABINET XXXX XXXXXXXXX TODAY TO ITS FIRST MEETING IN NORWEGIAN SOIL SINCE XXX XXXXXXXX JUNE 7, 1940, WHEN THE GOVERNMENT FLED TO ENGLAND TO ESCAPE T

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INVADING GERMANS.

THE STATE BUREAU OF INFORMATION SAID PREMIER JOHAN NYGAARDS-VOLD WAS EXPECTED TO SUBMIT HIS RESIGNATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED INTENTION, BUT THAT THE KING PROBABLY WOULD ASK M.V TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE UNTIL A NEW GOVERNMENT CAN BE FORMED.

APL NORDNESS 01630-JA- 330A

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 12 --(AP)-- THE FA[illegible] FLIGHT OF A PROJECT SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS LINE TO THE UNITED STATES WILL BE MADE TO MORROW OVER THE FIRST LEG FROM STOCKHOLM TO ICELAND. THE PLANE IS A CON-

30.24 27519

VERTED FLYING FORTRESS AND WILL CARRY NO PASSENGERS. SWEDISH AUTHORITIES HOPE TO START OPERATIONS BETWEEN STOCKHOLM AND NEW YORK SOMETIME THIS SUMMER.

APL-STURDEVANT602230-DH-835PEW

BRUSSELS, JUNE 12-(AP)-A HUNT IS UNDER WAY TODAY FOR 50 MEMBERS OF THE "BLACK MAQUIS," PRO-NAZI FLEMISH NATIONALISTS WHO WORKED FOR THE GERMANS DURING THE WAR.

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THREE EXECUTIONS WERE ANNOUNCED, INCLUDING THAT OF VICTOR BLOMMAERT, HEAD OF THE FLEMISH BRIGADE WHICH FOUGHT THE RUSSIANS ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

AN OFFICIAL SOURCE SAID XXX PRO-NAZI FLEMMINGS STILL WERE WELL ORGANIZED FOR HIDING AND PROTECTING FORMER COLLABORATIONISTS.

APR ASSD 1030/MM 630A

BRUSSELS, JUNE 12-(AP)-- THE OFFICIAL BELGA NEWS AGENCY said today that king leopold had ordered an investigation of reports that he had ever sent a message to adolf hitler during the war congratulating him on his birthday.

the investigation was ordered after the newspaper le peuple published on its front page a photograph of a telegram purporting to be hitler's thanks to the king for a congratulatory ~~message~~ message.

belga said leopold declared he had sent no message to hitler and knew nothing about the pruported reply.

ap asscos 01015-jn- 708s

BEYROUTH, JUNE 12-(AP)-- REPORTS REACHING HERE TODAY SAID 30 PERSONS WERE WOUNDED OR KILLED IN FIGHTING BREAKING OUT SUNDAY AT DJISR ECH CHOGHOUR (CAPS D AND C) WHEN IN SYRIA WHEN FRENCH TROOPS FIRED WITH MORTARS AND MACHINEGUNS AT GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND GENDARMERIE HEADQUARTERS. THE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK WAS NOT LEARNED HERE.

THE CITY, 140 MILES NORTH OF BEYROUTH, WAS REPORTED CALM AT NOON TODAY AFTER A BRITISH ARMORED COLUMN INTERVENED, ~~BUT TENSION IN~~ THE AREA WAS SAID TO BE HIGH.

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ALB/ OBRIENS 01845 APR LDN 153PEW

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 12-(AP)-GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR BRAVED HOT SNIPER FIRE WHEN HE WENT ASHORE WITH LT. GEN. SIR LESLIE MORSHEAD, AUSTRALIAN COMMANDER ON BORNEO, WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER THE FIRST TROOPS HIT THE BEACH ON LABUAN ISLAND, JACK PERCIVAL, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AUSTRALIAN PRESS, REPORTED.

MORSHEAD CALLED ON MACARTHUR ABOARD HIS SHIP AND THEY BOTH WENT ASHORE IMMEDIATELY TO ESTABLISH THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS. MACARTHUR WALKED ABOUT A HALF MILE TO THE MOST FORWARD AUSTRALIAN SCOUTS, WHO WERE ENGAGED IN FLUSHING OUT JAPANESE. AND HIS PARTY ATTRACTED ENEMY FIRE. ALL BUT THE TWO GENERALS DROPPED TO THE GROUND.

"GET DOWN ON YOUR FACES OR YOU'LL GET SHOT," THE DIGGER SCOUTS SHOUTED, THE GENERALS REMAINED STANDING. SOON AFTERWARD THE ENEMY WAS DRIVEN AWAY OR KILLED.

MACARTHUR SEEMED SO ANXIOUS TO PUSH ON TO THE FIRST AIRSTRIP, PERCIVAL SAID, THAT IT APPEARED HE WANTED TO TAKE IT HIMSELF WITH HIS AIDES AND ACCOMPANY WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

ON THE WAY TO THE AIRSTRIP TWO JAPANESE RAN ALONG A PORT OF THE PATH THE GENERAL'S PARTY HAD PASSED AND WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE DIGGERS.

WW412APW NM

BY AL DOPKING

U.S. 10TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OKINAWA, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF JAPANESE FORCES ON OKINAWA IGNORED TODAY A PRECEDENT SETTING PERSONAL OFFER FROM LT.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER,JR., TO NEGOTIATE A SURRENDER AND PREVENT ANNIHILATION.

THREE COPIES OF THE OFFER, SEALED IN OFFICIAL ENVELOPES AND ADDRESSED PERSONALLY TO THE JAPANESE LEADER, WERE DROPPED YESTERDAY MORNING FROM TWO AIRPLANES NEAR A CAVE BELIEVED TO BE THE ENEMY GENERAL'S HEADQUARTERS.

IT CALLED ATTENTION TO THE HOPELESS PLIGHT OF HIS TROOPS AND GAVE HIM 36 HOURS TO REACH A DECISION.

BUCKNER'S PROPOSAL MARKED THE FIRST TIME IN THE PACIFIC AN AMERICAN COMMANDING GENERAL HAD GIVEN AN ENEMY LEADER A SPECIFIC OPPORTUNITY TO SURRENDER.

THERE ARE AN ESTIMATED 15,000 JAPANESE TROOPS ON OKINAWA.

FJ120ACW

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BY AL DOPKING

U.S. 96TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, OKINAWA, JUNE 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PFC.CLARENCE CRAFT, SANTA ANITA, CALIF., WAS CREDITED TODAY WITH KILLING 30 OR MORE JAPANESE IN A SPECTACULAR, ALMOST SINGLE-HANDED RIFLE AND GRENADE FIGHT.

THE ACTION OCCURRED SEVERAL DAYS AGO WHEN THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS FIGHTING FOR BITTERLY CONTESTED CONICAL HILL. FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ AND LT.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., BOTH SAID CAPTURE OF CONICAL HILL WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE FACTOR IN LEADING TO SMASHING OF THE SHURI DEFENSE LINE.

CRAFT'S REGIMENTAL COMMANDER SAID HIS DARING STAND--AGAINST MORE THAN TWICE AS MANY MEN AS HE KILLED--HELPED DRIVE A WEDGE THAT BROKE THE BACKBONE OF THE JAPANESE CONICAL HILL DEFENSE.

CRAFT RELOADED HIS RIFLE FOUR TIMES AND TOSSED A COUPLE OF CASES OF GRENADES (48) DURING HIS 15 OR 20 MINUTES ON THE HILLTOP ALONE.

WHEN THE FIGHT WAS OVER, THE HILLTOP WAS LITTERED WITH 58 JAPANESE BODIES, ALONG WITH THREE "KNEE" MOTARS, ONE LIGHT AND TWO HEAVY MACHINEGUNS AND ABOUT 80 RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.

ONLY TWO JAPANESE HAD RIFLES THAT WOULD FIRE--THE REST WERE TOO RUSTY. CRAFT PICKED OFF THOSE TWO NIPPONESE IN A HURRY AND THEN WENT TO WORK ON THOSE ATTACKING HIM WITH EIGHT FOOT LONG, CRUDELY MADE SPEARS. THE JAPANESE TOSSED GRENADES AT HIM, BUT CRAFT SAID LATER "ALL THEY DO IS GO PUFF. THEY DON'T SEEM TO HURT ANYBODY VERY MUCH."

AT THE HEIGHT OF THE BATTLE, OTHER DOUGHBOYS WERE WAVED UP BY CRAFT AS HE STOOD ALONE ON THE HILLTOP. IN THE BATTLE OF GRENADES THAT FOLLOWED, TWO OF HIS BUDDIES AND THE JAPANESE WERE TOSSING THEM OVER HIS HEAD.

CRAFT SET OFF THREE SATCHEL CHARGES IN THE MOUTHS OF CAVES. ONE DIDN'T GO OFF, SO HE WAITED THREE MINUTES, CLIMBED DOWN TO THE MOUTH, PULLED OUT THE FUSE AND RESET IT. THAT TIME IT SEALED THE CAVE, WITH THE JAPANESE INSIDE.

SCORES OF TROOPS WATCHED FROM BELOW AS HE BOLDLY EXPOSED HIMSELF ON THE SKYLINE. AS LT.ROY L.BARNES, WINCHESTER, IND., EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF G COMPANY OF THE 382ND REGIMENT WATCHED, HE COULD THINK OF ONLY ONE THING: "THAT DAMN FOOL IS DETERMINED TO GET OUT OF THE ARMY, EITHER VIA A MEDAL OF HONOR---OR DEAD."

CALLING HIMSELF LUCKY TO ESCAPE WITHOUT A SCRATCH, CRAFT POINTED OUT THAT MANY OF HIS BUDDIES HADN'T GOT OFF AS EASY.

"A LOT OF THEM DIDN'T COME BACK," HE SAID.

JQ957PCW

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BY ROBERT GEIGER

WITH THE 96TH DIVISION ON OKINAWA, JUNE 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE SMELL OF DEATH AND SMOKE FROM FIRES OF DESTRUCTION HANGS OVER THIS COUNTRYSIDE TONIGHT AS YANK TROOPS BORE INTO THE YAEJU-DAKE ESCARPMENT INTENT ON ELIMINATING 10,000 TO 15,000 JAPANESE WHO ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE A BLOODY AND FOOLISH LAST STAND.

AMERICAN OFFICERS GENERALLY BELIEVE THE ENEMY WILL FIGHT DESPERATELY UNTIL ONLY THE LAST FEW HUNDREDS SURVIVE AND THEN WILL MAKE THE USUAL "BANZAI" CHARGE.

THE FIGHT IS ALREADY HOPELESS FOR THE ENEMY. LEADING UP TO THE ESCARPMENT IS A NARROW ROAD, THAT IS DUSTY ETX

THE FIGHT IS ALREADY HOPELESS FOR THE ENEMY. LEADING UP TO THE

ESCARPMENT IS A NARROW ROAD, THAT IS DUSTY AND MUDDY AT THE SAME TIME. ALONG WHICH AND IN THE SURROUNDING AREA THE BODIES OF JAPANESE DEAD, THE WRECKAGE OF THEIR TRUCKS AND EQUIPMENT ARE STREWN. IT IS AN AREA WHICH TELLS ITS OWN STORY, AN AREA OF BURNING THATCH-ROOFED HOUSES AND OF CAVES IN WHICH COWERING CIVILIANS HIDE ALONG WITH THE SOLDIERS OF THE RISING SUN.

THE ROAD LEADS DOWN FROM YONAHARU ON THE EAST COAST, FLANKING CONICAL HILL WHERE SOME OF THE WORST FIGHTING OF THE CAMPAIGN TOOK PLACE. A DEAD JAPANESE SOLDIER SPRAWLED AMONG WRECKED AMMUNITION BOXES, STILL HOLDS A MORTAR SHELL IN HIS HAND WHICH HE APPARENTLY WAS READY TO LOAD INTO A MORTAR WHEN AMERICAN FIRE KILLED HIM.

IWA VILLAGE IS NOW AN AREA OF FOXHOLES AND TENTS. ONCE IT, HAD A HUNDRED HOMES WITH STONE WALLS AROUND ITS COMPOUNDS. NOW THE HOMES ARE BURNED AND THE WALLS A SHAMBLES FROM THE POUNDING OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

AMERICAN MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT RECOGNIZED A FEW OBSTACLES, AND THE HARD MUD OF OKINAWA IS NO EXCEPTION. YESTERDAY ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT WE PASSED A NARROW BOGGED ROAD WHICH WAS DELAYING MOVEMENT. IN THE AFTERNOON THE POINT WAS SUPPLIED BY A BROAD FOUR LANE ROAD, CUT AND FILLED BY GIANT BULLDOZERS AND MECHANIZED ROAD MAKING MM

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IN THE AFTERNOON THE POINT WAS SUPPLIED BY A BROAD FOUR LANE ROAD, CUT AND FILLED BY GIANT BULLDOZERS AND MECHANIZED ROAD MAKING MACHINERY.

THE MORALE OF THE YANKS IS HIGH AS THEY PREPARE FOR THE FINAL ONSLAUGHT OF THE CAMPAIGN. LT. DONALD H. REYNOLDS, 5616 ADELINE, OAKLAND, CALIF., SANG AS HE PACKED YESTERDAY TO MOVE HIS COMMAND POST. FIRST SGT. PETE MOREY OF PASO ROBLES, CALIF. REFUSED TO GO HOME. HE WANTED TO SEE THE FIGHT THROUGH.

SF&WW745APW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND

NAHA, OKINAWA, JUNE 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A STEEL BRIDGE BELIEVED TO BE THE LONGEST EVER BUILT IN COMBAT BY THE MARINE CORPS WAS OPENED TODAY TO TRUCK AND JEEP TRAFFIC DESPITE ENEMY FIRE.

THE BRIDGE IS THE MAIN SPAN ACROSS NAHA HARBOR FROM ONOYAMA ISLAND TO THE SOUTH SHORE ON A HIGHWAY LEADING TO NAHA AIRFIELD.

IT WAS BUILT BY A COMPANY UNDER CAPT. BURT LEWIS, JR., THREE RIVERS, MICH., OF A MARINE ENGINEER BATTAION.

"IT'S A 350-FOOT SPAN," LEWIS SAID, "THE LONGEST THE MARINE CORPS EVER PUT UP IN COMBAT, WE BELIEVE."

MAJ. ROBERT MAYO, LANCASTER, PA., BATTALION EXECUTIVE OFFICER, SAID THE BATTALION DURING THE OKINAWAN CAMPAIGN HAD INSTALLED "MORE BRIDGES THAN IT EVER BUILT BEFORE. THE SMALL ONES IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND AS WELL AS IN THE NAHA SECTOR MUST TOTAL AROUND 75."

FIRST LT. JAMES C. BROWN, BLUEFIELD, W.VA., AIDED LEWIS IN SUPERINTENDING CONSTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE.

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JQ 18PCW NM

PUERTO RICAN TROOPS (160)

BY MURLIN SPENCER

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, HONOLULU, JUNE 11-(AP)-A REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM FROM PUERTO RICO HAS ARRIVED IN HAWAII FOR TRAINING PREPARATORY TO GOING INTO ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

WHILE THE SIZE OF THE FORCE WAS NOT DISCLOSED, A REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM GENERALLY IS MADE UP OF A REGIMENT PLUS ADDITIONAL UNITS ASSIGNED TO IT TO HELP DO SPECIFIC TASKS.

THE PUERTO RICANS, MANY OF THEM SPANISH-SPEAKING, ARE UNDER COMMAND OF A COLONEL. ACTIVATED IN 1940, THEY HAD BEEN ON DUTY IN THE CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND.

THEY WERE ASSIGNED TO THIS PACIFIC COMMAND FOR INTENSIVE, REALISTIC TRAINING APPROXIMATING ACTUAL COMBAT.

THEY ARE BEING TAUGHT THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHODS OF COMBATTING JAPANESE TACTICS AND WEAPONS, PLUS USE OF AMERICAN WEAPONS FOUND BEST SUITED TO WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

THE UNIT'S DESIGNATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ITS TOP RANKING OFFICERS ARE MILITARY SECRETS AND PROBABLY WILL REMAIN SECRET UNTIL THEY HAVE BEEN IN ACTION. IT PROBABLY WILL BE USED AS A COMPLETE UNIT ALONGSIDE OTHER AMERICAN FORCES WHEN IT GOES INTO ACTION, ALTHOUGH SOME COMBAT TEAMS HAVE BEEN USED ALONE ON SMALL OPERATIONS.

QD959PPW

NOW THE AMERICANS EXPECT THE JAPANESE TO WIND UP THEIR HOPELESS BATTLE WITH ONE OF THEIR SUICIDAL "BANZAI" CHARGES.

TO THE WEST ON OROKU PENINSULA, THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION SQUEEZED JAPANESE FORCES INTO AN AREA OF ABOUT ONE SQUAREMILE AND WAS CLOSING IN FOR THE KILL. THE JAPANESE FOUGHT BACK WITH PHOSPHOROUS SHELLS, WHOSE FRAGMENTS SEAR EVERYTHING THEY TOUCH.

TO THE SOUTH, THE COASTAL CITY OF ITOMAN ONCE TOUTED AS THE WESTERN ANCHOR OF THE ENEMY'S LAST-DITCH LINE, WAS BEING BY-PASSED BY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION.

THE REGIMENT, PACED BY TANKS, WAS BATTERING SOUTH UNDER HEAVY MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE TOWARD KUNISHI RIDGE, LESS THAN A MILE SOUTHEAST OF ITOMAN AND A KEY POINT GUARDING THE WEST FLANK OF THE YAEJU LINE.

IN THIS WESTERN SECTOR, GROUPS OF 50 TO 100 OKINAWAN CIVILIANS WERE EMERGING FROM THE FLAMING BATTLE LINE TO SURRENDER, BEARING SURRENDER LEAFLETS DROPPED BY AMERICAN PLANES, AP CORRESPONDENT VERN HAUGLAND SAID.

A188

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE BETWEEN 2,000 AND 5,0 SOLDIERS IN THE BRUNEI BAY AREA, MOST OF THEM AT JESSELTON, ABOUT 60 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE INVASION BEACHES.

HUTCHESON REPORTED HUNDREDS OF BORNEO CIVILIANS--TURBANED MOSLEMS, CHINESE AND MALAYANS, AS WELL AS SIX YOUNG JAVANESE WOMEN BROUGHT IN BY THE JAPANESE FOR PROSTITUTION--FLOCKED TO THE ALLIED CAMPS. MOST OF THEM WERE BUT SKIN AND BONES, SOME WOUNDED, MANY DISEASED.

THE AMERICAN SEVENTH FLEET HAD A MAJOR PART IN THE INVASION. REAR ADM. FORREST B. ROYAL, AMPHIBIOUS COMMANDER, SAID THAT MORE THAN 25,000 YANK NAVAL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATED. THE AMERICAN MEN-OF-

WAR IN THE 200-SHIP INVASION ARMADA TEAMED WITH AUSTRALIAN WARSHIPS IN CLEARING THE BAY AND BLASTING THE BEACHES. DARING SWIMMERS FROM THE FLEET BRAVED JAPANESEFIRE TO CHART THE BAY BOTTOM PRIOR TO THE ACTUAL INVASION.

ALL GROUND FORCES IN THE INVATION ARE AUSTRAIAN.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WENT ASHORE ON LABUAN SOON AFTER THE AUSSIES LANDED. HE WITNESSED A BRIEF SETTO AS JAPANESE OPENED UP WITH SMALL ARMS. THE GENERAL'S SHORE PARTY INCLUDED GEN.GEORGE C. KENNEY, AIR COMMANDER, LT.GEN.SIR LESLIE MORSHEAD, AUSTRALIAN CORPS CHIEF, AND OTHER HIGHER OFFICERS.

JW155PCW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES (300)

BY DEAN SHEDLER

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES RESUMED THEIR ADVANCE MONDAY TOWARD THE BROAD CAGAYAN VALLEY OF NORTHEASTERN LUZON, WHERE THE LAST MAJOR BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES MAY BE FOUGHT, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID TODAY IN A COMMUNIQUE.

THE 37TH (BUCKEYE) DIVISION, PUSHING NORTH ALONG HIGHWAY 4, DESTROYED SEVEN ENEMY TANKS AS THE JAPANESE INCREASED THEIR RESISTANCE IN AN ATTEMPT TO BLOCK THE ADVANCE ON THE BROAD VALLEY.

FIGHTERS CAUGHT A JAPANESE TRUCK CONVOY OUT ON THE HIGHWAY AND DEMOLISHED 48 VEHICLES, MACARTHUR SAID.

FAR TO THE NORTH, THE JAPANESE REAR WAS HARASSED BY LIGHT NAVAL UNITS, WHICH POUNDED ENEMY POSITIONS ALONG THE NORTHERN COAST OF LUZON.

ONCE MORE FAR-FLUNG AIR RAIDS WERE CUTTING INTO JAPAN'S VANISHING SEA AND AIR POWER WITHIN THE RADIUS OF THE PHILIPPINES BASES.

AIR PATROLS SANK TWO COASTAL VESSELS AND A LAUNCH IN MACASSAR STRAIT BETWEEN BORNEO AND CELEBES, AND CARRIED OUT OTHER HARASSING ATTACKS ON AIRDROMES AND ADDITIONAL TARGETS IN THE AREA.

HEAVY BOMBERS STRUCK AT REMNANTS OF THE ENEMY'S NORTHWESTERN GARRISON IN SARMI VILLAGE IN NEW GUINEA WHILE FIGHTER BOMBERS ATTACKED VILLAGES NEAR WEWAK IN SUPPORT OF THE GROUND FORCES.

NIGHT PATROL PLANES STARTED SEVEN FIRES IN TOSHIEN, IN CENTRAL FORMOSA AND SEARCH PLANES STRUCK INTO INDO-CHINA, DAMAGING RAILROAD COMMUNICATIONS AND SHORE INSTALLATIONS.

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IN THE MOP-UP OF THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINE ISLAND OF MINDANAO, MACARTHUR SAID A JAPANESE STAND AROUND THE VILLAGE OF MANDOG, NORTHWEST OF DAVAO PORT, HAD BEEN BROKEN, FORCING THE ENEMY DEEPER INTO THE MOUNTAINS.

THE MAIN STRUGGLE, HOWEVER, APPEARED SHAPING UP IN CAGAYAN VALLEY ON NORTHERN LUZON.

THE LAST FORMIDABLE JAPANESE ARMY IN THE ARCHIPELAGO HOLDS THE RICH VALLEY WHICH RUNS NORTHWARD ABOUT 150 MILES FROM PRESENT AMERICAN FORWARD POSITIONS TO APARRI, NORTHERNMOST PORT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

THE AMERICAN 37TH (BUCKEYE) DIVISION, ONLY 12 MILES FROM THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE VALLEY, CONSOLIDATED ITS POSITIONS ON A MOUNTAIN-FLANKED ROAD FOR THE DRIVE NORTHWARD INTO OPEN COUNTRY. THE DOUGHBOYS MADE SLOW PROGRESS AS THEY LIQUIDATED STUBBORN JAPANESE MOUNTAIN POSITIONS.

JAPANESE DEAD ON AMERICAN-CONQUERED LEYTE ISLAND, ORIGINAL YANK INVASION POINT, MOUNTED TO 106,000 AS LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, DISCLOSED THAT 26,000 HAVE BEEN KILLED IN MOPPING UP OPERATIONS SINCE LAST DECEMBER 26. PRIOR TO THAT GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR LISTED 81,000 JAPANESE DEAD ON LEYTE. THE MOPPING UP TROOPS HAVE TAKEN 450 JAPANESE PRISONERS.

OTHER AMERICAN FORCES CONTINUED TO ELIMINATE JAPANESE HILL POCKETS EAST OF MANILA AND NORTH OF DAVAO CITY ON MINDANAO ISLAND. DOUGHBOYS OF THE 38TH DIVISION BATTLED THE JAPANESE ON JUNGLE-CLAD MT.MAPATAD TO THE EAST OF THE CAPITAL CITY. THE 24TH AND 31ST DIVISIONS WERE COMPRESSING A POCKET ON MINDANAO.

JW247PCW

SHANGRI-LA (260)

MANILA, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE OVERLAND HIKE OF THREE PLANE CRASH SURVIVORS FROM A MOUNTAIN SADDLE TO THE FLOOR OF NEW GUINEA ISLAND'S SHANGRI-LA VALLEY WILL BE POSTPONED AT LEAST FOUR DAYS TO PERMIT WAC CPL. MARGARET HASTINGS OF OWEGO, N.Y., TO FURTHER RECOVER FROM BURNS, THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE SURVIVING TRIO--SPUNKY MISS HASTINGS, LT.JOHN B.MCCOLLOM OF TRENTON, MO., AND SGT. KENNETH W.BECKER OF KELSO, WASH. --AND PARATROOP RESCUERS WERE SCHEDULED TO BEGIN THE DIFFICULT 10-MILE JOURNEY SUNDAY.

AFTER THE LATEST MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF MISS HASTINGS, CAPT. CECIL E.WALTERS, COMMANDER OF THE PARATROOPERS, DECIDED TO POSTPONED THE TRIP.

BY WALKIE-TALKIE RADIO THE FIRST MESSAGE MISS HASTINGS SENT TO THE OUTSIDE WO WAS: "TELL MY PARENTS I'M OKAY."

BECAUSE OF THE WET CLIMATE, THE BURNS AND CUTS SHE RECEIVED WHEN THE PLANE CRASHED ARE HEALTING SLOWER THAN NORMALLY. SHE WAS BURNED ON THE LEG WHEN HER SLACKS CAUGHT FIRE AT THE CRASH IN WHICH 20 OTHERS WERE KILLED.

SHE WAS DESCRIBED AS "WELL."

THE POSTPONEMENT WILL PERMIT HER TO GAIN STRENGTH FOR THE 2,000-FOOT DESCENT THROUGH WILD MOUNTAIN COUNTRY TO THE REMOTE VALLEY WHERE OTHER PARATROOPERS ARE BUILDING A TEMPORARY LANDING STRIP FOR AN ANTICIPATED GLIDER RESCUE.

THE FAR EASTERN AIR FORCE DISCLOSED THAT LT.ROBERT E. MCCOLLOM, PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED AS KILLED IN THE CRASH, WAS A TWIN BROTHER OF THE SURVIVOR, LT. JOHN B.MCCOLLOM. ROBERT'S WIDOW LIVES AT 660 SOUTH ROY ST., ST.PAUL, MINN.

A TRANSPORT PLANE CREW WHICH DROPPED ADDITIONAL FOOD SUPPLIES REPORTED THAT THE SURVIVORS HAD RAISED AN AMERICAN FLAG OVER THE UNEXPLORED MOUNTAIN SADDLE.

QD955PPW

JUN 13 1945

BY RUSSELL BRINES (220)

MANILA, JUNE 12-(AP)-MEXICAN AIRMEN OF THE MACARTHUR COMMAND TODAY HAVE ADDED TWO MORE COMBAT MISSIONS TO THEIR RECORD. THEY FLEW ON THEIR OWN AGAINST DIFFICULT TARGETS IN SUPPORT OF GROUND TROOPS ON LUZON ISLAND.

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SEVEN OF THE MEXICAN PILOTS WENT OUT ON A COMBAT FLIGHT LAST THURSDAY. THEY BOMBED JAPANESE TROOP CONCENTRATIONS ON SOUTHEAST LUZON. THE ONLY AMERICAN FLYING WITH THEM WAS MAJ.HARRY N.OBEN, OF BUNN CENTER, N.D., DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE 58TH FIGHTER GROUP. HE SAID THE MEXICANS "ACHIEVED EXCELLENT RESULTS" IN HITTING A TARGET 7,000 YARDS AHEAD OF THE YANK GROUND FORCES.

EACH OF THE P-47S IN THE FLIGHT CARRIED TWO 1,000-POUND DEMOLITION BOMBS. ALL EXCEPT ONE FELL DIRECTLY ON THE TARGET. OBEN REPORTED "IT WAS A DAMNED GOOD SHOW."

GM409PCW

30.24 27523

BORNEO CIVILIANS (260)
BY JIM HUTCHESON
BRUNEI BAY, BORNEO, JUNE 12-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS OF MANY RACES, MANY WITH WOODEN, SHOCKED FACES AND LITTTE BUT SKIN OVER THE BONES OF THEIR ARMS AND LEGS, FLOCKED TO THE SAFETY OF THE ALLIED CAMP FROM THE BACKWOODS JUNGLES OF THIS ISLAND YESTERDAY, AND TODAY.

THEY RANGED FROM TURBANED MOSLEMS TO A SELFCONSCIOUS HALF DOZEN YOUNG JAVA WOMEN WHO WERE BROUGHT HERE BY THE JAPANESE FOR PROSTITUTION AND SAT APART FROM THE MAIN GROUPS AS THOUGH OSTRACIZED. THE MOST MOTLEY GROUP ARE THE CHINESE WHOSE HOMES AT VICTORIA TOWN ON LABUAN ISLAND WERE MOSTLY WRECKED BY BOMBINGS AND BOMBARDMENT. ONE FAMILY OF EIGHT CHINESE WAS FOUND DEAD FROM A DIRECT HIT ON A BOMB SHELTER.

THE FIRST DOZEN CHINESE WHO REACHED THE BEACH AFTER THE LANDING BEAMED HAPPILY, BOWED PROFUSELY AND SHOOK HANDS WITH AN ENCIRCLING RING OF SOLDIERS.

ONE EDUCATED, ENGLISH-SPEAKING CHINESE SAID THE JAPANESE BRED HATRED OF THEMSELVES INSTEAD OF THE BRITISH AMONG THE BORNEO POPULAC[illegible] ILL-TREATMENT OF MUCH THE SAME NATURE AS FOUND ELSEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC REGIONS WHICH WERE OVERRUN BY THE MIKADO'S MEN.

"THE JAPANESE PAID US 80 CENTS A DAY," HE SAID, "WHEN EVEN ONE EGG WOULD COST $4.00. THEY ISSUED US ONLY THE EQUIVELANT OF THREE POUNDS OF RICE A MONTH. WE KEPT ALIVE BY GROWING VEGETABLES WHERE IT WAS POSSIBLE. WE WERE FORCED TO WORK. I WAS THE COMPANY CLERK IN THE TOWN BUT HAD TO WORK AT THE AIRFIELD ANYHOW."

THE PLOYGLOT OF OLD AND YOUNG INCLUDES MALAYANS AND INDIANS ALSO. ONE INDIAN WOMAN KEPT A SHAWT PARTLY COVERING HER FACE IN THE OLD ORIENTAL CUSTOM AND A FIERCE-LOOKING BLACK MUSTACHED INDIAN, APPARENTLY HER HUSBAND, WORE LONG BLACK HAIR TWISTED UP AND HAIR-PINNED IN A LITTLE KNOT ON TOP OF HIS HEAD.

SOME OF THE CIVILIANS WERE WOUNDED AND MANY WERE DISEASED. THE BRITISH BORNEO CIVILIAN AFFAIRS UNIT IS FEEDING THE CONSTANTLY GROWING FLOCK IN THE BEACH COMPOUND.
UM356APW NM

JUN 13 1945

BY JAMES HUTCHESON
BRUNEI BAY, BORNEO, JUNE 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN PUSH ON THE BORNEO MAINLAND AFTER THE LANDINGS YESTERDAY WAS SO RAPID THAT THE JAPANESE STILL WERE CONFUSED.

SEVEN JAPANESE IN A TRUCK BTUNDERED INTO THE AUSTRALIANS LINES LAST NIGHT, MORE THAN 12 HOURS AFTER THE INVASION. CHATTERING IN WILD SURPRISE, SIX OF THEM WERE SHOT DEAD AND THE SEVENTH WAS WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.

THIS WAS THE BIGGEST BAG OF JAPANESE MADE AT ANY ONE POINT DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS. IT WAS IN THE SECTOR WHERE THE AUSSIES ARE PUSHING TOWARDS BRUNEI TOWN AFTER THEIR UNOPPOSED SWEEP THROUGH THE RUINED VILLAGE OF BROOKETON, WHERE THE ONLY SIGN OF THE ENEMY WAS A "BATTERY" OF TWO WOODEN GUNS POINTING SEAWARD WITH A STRAW DUMMY AS "GUNNER."

THE AUSTRALIANS DID ENCOUNTER TWO POCKETS OF DETERMINED DEFENDERS NEAR THE LABUAN ISLAND AIRSTRIP. RIFLE AND MACHINE GUN FIRE DELAYED FULL OCCUPATION OF THE STRIP FOR SEVERAL HOURS. HOWEVER, THERE HAS AS YET NOWHERE BEEN ANY SIGN OF ENEMY MORTAR OR ARTILLERY FIRE.

ENGINEERS IMMEDIATELY BEGAN REPAIRING THE 3,600-FOOT AIRSTRIP, WHICH WAS PITTED BY BOMBS AND HAD KNEE-DEEP GRASS GROWING THROUGH ITS THIN SURFACING.

AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING CHINESE SAID THE JAPANESE HAD MANY PLANES THERE A YEAR AGO BUT HAD GRADUALLY CEASED USING THE FIELD AFTER ALLIED AIR RAIDS BEGAN.

MOST OF LABUAN'S CHIEF TOWN, VICTORIA, WAS A BOMB-RUINED RUBBLE. INCLUDING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HOUSE. A LONE BRICK CHURCH TOWER STANDS ABOVE THE RUINS, WHILE NOT FAR AWAY IS ONE OF THE FEW UNDAMAGED BUILDINGS IN TOWN, A PICTURESQUE CHINESE TEMPLE.

ALTHOUGH THE INVASION TROOPS AARE AUSTRALIAN, THE AMERICAN SEVENTH FLEET PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN THE LANDINGS.

REAR ADM. FORREST B. ROYAL, AMPHIBIOUS COMMANDER, SAID MORE THAN 25,000 AMERICAN NAVAL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATED.
UM109APW NM

JUN 13 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 12-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO ANNOUNCED THAT TWO AMERICAN B-24S WERE OVER THE JAPANESE INLAND EMPIRE EARLY TODAY FOR THE FIRST LIBERATOR FLIGHT OVER JAPAN'S HOMELAND.

AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES AND SUPERFORTRESSES ALSO SWEPT OVER KYUSHU, JAPAN'S SOUTHERNMOST HOME ISLAND, RAIDING AIRFIELDS AND LAYING MINES.

THE LIBERATORS PRESUMABLY FLEW FROM OKINAWA.

THE UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID THAT "ABOUT 40 FIGHTERS ATTACKED AIRFIELDS IN THE KANOYA AREA, THE SATSUMAA PENINSULA AND THE MIYAZAKI SECTOR (OF KYUSHU) FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF BEGINNING AT 8:30 A.M., TUESDAS." (7:30 P.M., MONDAY EASTERN WAR TIME.)

TWO B-24 LIBERATOR BOMBERS FLEW OVER THE MIYAZAKI AREA, SAID THE DOMEI DISPATCH.

AN EARLIER REPORT SAID THAT 40 SUPERFORTS MINED WATERS AROUND KYUSHU TUESDAY MORNING.
FJ122ACW

ADD CHUNGKING XX PROVINCE BORDER

U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS IN SOUTH CHINA CARRIED OUT A HEAVY ATTACK ON JAPANESE FORCES IN THE LIUCHOW AREA, KILLING ENEMY TROOPS AND STRAFING COMPOUNDS AND SUPPLIES.

IN CENTRAL CHINA, OTHER AMERICAN PLANES STRAFED AND BOMBED RAIL YARDS AT KWANGSHUI, 70 MILES NORTH OF HANKOW, WHILE FIGHTERS DESTROYED A BRIDGE OF THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD NORTH OF ANYANG IN NORTHERN HONAN. CHINESE PLANES ALSO WERE OUT IN FORCE.
PS332PEW

BY JOHN GROVER [illegible]

BOMBAY, JUNE 12-(AP)-POSTWAR TRADE RELATIONS IN THE FAR EAST ARE BEING REWRITTEN BY B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES, AND INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE--PARTICULARLY IN TEXTILES--LOOKS EXTREMELY ROSY IN THE GLOW OF FIRE BOMBS ON JAPAN.

"EVERY TIME THE SUPERFORTS HIT OSAKA I SAY 'THAT'S ANOTHER YEAR' FREE OF JAP COMPETITION IN THE INDIAN TEXTILE MARKET,'" SAID A LEADING BOMBAY TEXTILE OPERATOR. (OSAKA WAS THE PREWAR CENTER OF JAPANESE TEXTILE PRODUCTION, ITS CONVERTED FABRIC PLANTS HAVE BEEN LARGELY ERASED BY FIRE RAIDS.)

TEXTILE PEOPLE HERE ESTIMATE AT LEAST FOUR YEARS WILL BE REQUIRED TO REHABILITATE THE BOMBED JAPANESE TEXTILE INDUSTRY. THIS OPENS THE DOORS OF OPPORTUNITY FOR THE INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY BOTH IN DOMESTIC AND EXPORT MARKETS.

JAPAN GAMBLED HER EXPORT MARKETS AGAINST WAR AND HER BIGGEST BLUE CHIPS WAS A DOMINANT POSITION IN THE FAR EASTERN TEXTILE MARKETS. IT IS NOW OBVIOUS THAT SHE HAS LOST THE WAR AND HER MARKET POSITION. B-29'S ARE MAKING DOUBLY CERTAIN THE JAP COMEBACK WILL BE LONG DELAYED.

JAPAN WAS BY FAR THE LARGEST PREWAR COMPETITOR OF INDIAN SPINNERS FOR INDIAN TEXTILE MARKETS. JAPANESE TEXTILE EXPORTS TO INDIA IN THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1940 EXCEEDED BY 120,000,000 RUPEES EXPORTS OF ANY OTHER NATION. INDIA'S POSTWAR TEXTILE DEMAND IS CERTAIN TO BE STAGGERING OWING TO THE DIVERSION OF A LARGE SHARE OF THE NORMAL

OUTPUT TO MILITARY REQUIREMENTS IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

INDIA'S SPINNERS ARE IN THE ENVIABLE POSITION OF HAVING THEIR MAIN COMPETITOR KNOCKED SENSELESS JUST WHEN THE FATTEST MARKET IN HISTORY LOOMS ON THE HORIZON. THEY ARE CERTAIN TO CASH IN DOMESTICALLY BUT THE POSSIBILITY OF CUTTING IN ON THE FAR EASTERN EXPORT MARKET IS INTRIGUING TO ECONOMIC ANALYSTS. THE WHOLE FAR EAST IS BEGGING FOR CLOTH AND THE ANSWER SEEMS TO BE IN INDIA'S LAP IF SHE CAN EXPAND SUFFICIENTLY TO MEET THE DEMAND.

JP1146AEW

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 12 --(AP)-- MORE THAN 300 PROMINENT ARGENTINES [redacted] ED A "DEMOCRATIC EXHORTATION" PUBLISHED AS A PAID ADVERTISEMENT IN [redacted] BUENOS AIRES MORNING NEWSPAPERS, REQUESTING THE UNIFICATION OF ALL PARTIES FOR [redacted] ELECTION [redacted] TICKET OF "GENUINE DEMOCRATIC ORIGIN AND FREE OF ALL OFFICIAL INFLUENCE OR CONTAMINATION."

THE MANIFESTO, SIGNED BY SEVERAL MILITARY MEN, FORMER CABINET MINISTERS, PROFESSORS, LAWYERS, DOCTORS, BUSINESSMEN, NEWSPAPERMEN, BLUNTLY STATED THE GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA SHOULD "REESTABLISH THE [redacted] FORCES TO THEIR SPECIFIC TASKS."

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FIVE PROMINENT PROFESSIONALS, INCLUDING ENRIQUE GIL ALEJANDRO CEBALLOS WHO WAS RECENTLY ARRESTED AND LATER RELEASED BY THE GOVERNMENT, INVITED THE PEOPLE [redacted] TO ADHERE TO THE PRONOUNCEMENT.

PW-JIMENEZ12100-DM-903PEM

PANAMA, PANAMA, JUNE 12-(AP)-- FRANCISCO ARIAS PAREDES, LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION PARTY, PREDICTED TODAY THAT ENRIQUEZ JIMINEZ, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, WOULD BE ELECTED PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF PANAMA BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WHEN IT [redacted] CONVENES LATER THIS MON

ARIAS PAREDES, WHO CONTROLS A DECISIVE 12-VOTE BLOC WITHIN THE ASSEMBLY, INDICATED ITS MEMBERS WOULD DECLARE THEMSELVES IN FAVOR OF JIMINEZ, THUS [redacted] ASSURING HIM THE VICTORY OVER DOMINGO DIAZ, THE OTHER OUTSTANDING CANDIDATE.

JUN 13 1945

BOTH JIMINEZ AND DIAZ ARE LIBERALS.

AQ NOLIS 10100--JA-- 505A

JOHN BRACKEN, LEADER OF THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES SINCE 1942, WAS ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM NEEPAWA, MANITOBA, AND CCF LEADER M.J. COLDWELL WON HANDILY IN ROSETOWN-BIGGAR, SASKATCHEWAN. ADD OTTAWA AX FOR Hon

THERE WERE A TOTAL OF 64 SEATS LISTED AS DOUBTFUL AND LIABLE TO BE AFFECTED BY THE SERVICE VOTE, WITH THE APPARENT WINNERS NOW HAVING LESS THAN A SEVEN PER CENT MARGIN. OF THESE 30 WERE LIBERAL, 18 PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE AND EIGHT CCF.

THE CCF GAINS WERE SCORED PRINCIPALLY IN THE WESTERN PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN, WHERE ITS REPRESENTATION INCREASED FROM FIVE TO 18. IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ITS STRENGTH JUMPED FROM ONE TO FOUR AND IN MANITOBA FROM TWO TO FIVE.

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES, WHO INCREASED THEIR PARLIAMENTARY STRENGTH BY MORE THAN HALF, HAD DIRECTED THEIR MAIN CAMPAIGN ATTACK AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S MANPOWER POLICY, CRITICIZING ITS ADOPTION OF PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION FOR EUROPE, INSTEAD OF TOTAL CONSCRIPTION, AS A SOP TO ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONIST QUEBEC.

IN CONTRAST TO THE LIBERALS' 45 STRAIGHT CANDIDATES IN QUEBEC AND THEIR EIGHT SUPPORTING INDEPENDENT-LIBERALS, THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES ELECTED ONLY ONE IN THE FRENCH-SPEAKING PROVINCE.

TRADITIONALLY CONSERVATIVE ONTARIO PROVIDED THE BULK OF THE TORY STRENGTH, ELECTING 46 MEMBERS AGAINST THE LIBERALS' 35.

THE LIBERALS LOST 27 CONSTITUENCIES TO THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES AND 13 TO THE CCF, AND WON TWO FROM THE TORIES.

TWO OF KING'S CABINET MINISTERS WERE DEFEATED, GEN. A.G.L. MCNAUGHTON'S SECOND SUCCESSIVE FAILURE TO GET INTO PARLIAMENT FOLLOWING HIS APPOINTMENT LAST FALL, HE HAVING BEEN DEFEATED IN A BY-ELECTION AT GREY NORTH, ONTARIO, IN FEBRUARY.

THE SECOND CABINET MINISTER TO FAIL WAS THE NEWLY-APPOINTED MINISTER OF NATIONAL REVENUE, D.L.MACLAREN, WHO BOWED TO THE CONSERVATIVE INCUMBENT IN ST.JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

MONTREAL'S COLORFUL MAYOR, FRENCH-SPEAKING CAMILLIEN HOUDE, WAS DEFEATED IN HIS FIRST BID FOR PARLIAMENT. RE-ELECTED MAYOR BY A LARGE MAJORITY LAST FALL UPON HIS RELEASE FROM FOUR YEARS OF INTERNMENT FOR HAVING ADVISED FRENCH-CANADIANS NOT TO REGISTER FOR THE DRAFT, HOUDE RAN AS CO-LEADER OF THE FRENCH-NATIONALISTIC BLOC POPULAIRE.

MK652AEW

KING SEPARATE (WITH ELECTION BUDGET)

OTTAWA, JUNE 12-(AP)-IN RETURNING PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING TO OFFICE CANADIAN VOTERS RETAINED A MAN WHO HAS HEADED THEIR GOVERNMENT FOR 18 OF THE PAST 25 YEARS AND YET HAS NEVER BECOME VERY WELL KNOWN TO THEM.

KING LIVES AMONG A VERY SMALL CIRCLE OF FRIENDS AND OFFICIALS AND APPEARS IN PUBLIC RELATIVELY RARELY FOR A MAN OF HIS POSITION. HE IS REGARDED BY MOST CANADIANS, INCLUDING MANY OF HIS SUPPORTERS, MORE AS AN INSTITUTION THAN AN INDIVIDUAL.

DURING THE WAR YEARS KING GAINED PROMINENCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA, PRINCIPALLY THROUGH HIS CLOSE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. UNDER KING AMERICAN-CANADIAN RELATIONS WERE MADE STRONGER THAN EVER BEFORE, AND YET AT THE SAME TIME THE PRIME MINISTER STOOD BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, HELPING INTERPRET EACH TO THE OTHER.

THE OGDENSBURG DEFENSE AND HYDE PARK ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WERE NEGOTIATED PERSONALLY BY ROOSEVELT AND KING, AND THEIR FREQUENT MEETINGS AND THREE-CORNERED TALKS WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL KEPT THE WESTERN ALLIED WAR EFFORT AT A HIGH PITCH.

KING'S ASSOCIATION WITH THE UNITED STATES BEGAN EARLY IN HIS LIFE. HE TOOK POST-GRADUATE WORK IN POLITICAL ECONOMY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO IN 1896-97 AND THEN CONTINUED STUDYING IN THE UNITED STATES ON A FELLOWSHIP AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

AFTER COMING BACK TO CANADA TO BEGIN HIS POLITICAL CAREER AS DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOR, KING RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1914 AND SERVED FROM THEN UNTIL 1917 INVESTIGATING INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS UNDER AUSPICES OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION IN NEW YORK.

IN 1919 KING WAS CHOSEN LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY AS PROTEGE OF AND SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE SIR WILFRID LAURIER, THE GREAT FRENCH CANADIAN WHOSE 15-YEAR TERM AS PRIME MINISTER KING ALREADY HAS SURPASSED. ONLY THE 19-YEAR RULE OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, CANADA'S FIRST PRIME MINISTER, IS LONGER IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

KING'S TERMS AS PRIME MINISTER HAVE BEEN FROM DECEMBER, 1926, TO AUGUST, 1930 AND FROM OCTOBER, 1935, TO THE PRESENT.

HE HAS PURSUED A POLICY OF STRENGTHENING CANADA'S INDEPENDENCE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, RESISTING IN PARTICULAR A MOVEMENT TO WELD THE COMMONWEALTH INTO SOMETHING LIKE A COUNCIL OF NATIONS.

KING HAS STRIVEN TO ESTABLISH CANADA AS THE LEADER OF THE SO-CALLED "MIDDLE NATIONS", A ROLE IN WHICH SHE WAS PROMINENT UNDER THE PRIME MINISTER'S LEADERSHIP AT THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE.

MK7AEW

JUN 13 1945

TORONTO, JUNE 12-(AP)-MRS.GLADYS STRUM WAS THE ONLY WOMAN ELECTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY--CUTTING THE NUMBER OF WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES IN THAT PARLIAMENTARY BODY EXACTLY IN HALF. SHE DEFEATED DEFENSE MINISTER A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON IN QU'APPELE, SASK.

NEITHER OF THE PRESENT WOMEN MEMBERS OF COMMONS WAS RE-ELECTED. MRS.CORA CASSELMAN, CANADA'S ONLY WOMAN REPRESENTATIVE AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO, WAS DEFEATED IN EDMONTON EAST, AND MRS.DORISE NIELSEN WAS LAGGING BEHIND IN LATE RETURNS FROM UNITY-NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

JP136PEW

(150) WASHINGTON, JUNE 12-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY SIGNED LEGISLATION REDUCING THE REQUIRED GOLD RESERVE OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO 25 PER CENT OF DEPOSITS AND FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

HERETOFORE, THE BANKS HAVE BEEN REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN GOLD RESERVES EQUAL TO 35 PER CENT OF DEPOSITS AND 40 PER CENT OF NOTES.

THE LEGISLATION ALSO REPEALS TWO PROVISIONS OF THE 1933 EMERGENCY BANKING ACT--THE TREASURY'S AUTHORITY TO ISSUE $3,000,000,000 IN "GREENBACKS" AND THE AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS NOTES WHICH REQUIRE NO GOLD BACKING.

IN ADDITION, IT CONTINUES IN PERPETUITY AN AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF DIRECT OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AS COLLATERAL FOR RESERVE NOTES.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ASKED THE REDUCTION IN REQUIRED GOLD RESERVES WITH THE EXPLANATION THAT RESERVES HAVE BEEN SHRINKING DUE TO THE FACT THAT AMERICAN PURCHASES ABROAD DURING THE WAR HAVE BEEN PAID FOR IN GOLD WHILE THIS COUNTRY'S EXPORTS HAVE BEEN CHIEFLY UNDER LEND-LEASE, BRINGING NO RETURN FLOW OF GOLD.

SU1235PEW NM

NEW YORK, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY QUOTED A MADRID DISPATCH TODAY THAT SPANISH CIVIL GUARDS AND "ARMED GROUPS OF THE OPPOSITION" HAD CLASHED NEAR THE VILLAGE OF COLUMBRIANO IN NORTHWEST SPAIN.

THREE CIVIL GUARDS AND SIX MEMBERS OF THE ANTI-FRANCO GROUP WERE KILLED, SAID THE AGENCY IN A PARIS BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FCC.

W443AEW

ADD N.Y.(TROOPSHIP) XX 15TH AIR FORCE

SGT. L... GROSS, 37, OF (1310 NORTH WYCOFF STREET) BREMERTON, WASH.
PFC. TOM T. FUJISE, OF (3149 UPPER MANOA ROAD) HONOLULU.
STAFF SGT. GEORGE MILLER OF WACONIA, MINN.
JR951PEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, JUNE 12--NBC CORRESPONDENT PAT FLAHERTY SAID IN A BROADCAST FROM MANILA TONIGHT THAT THE JAPANESE ARE PUTTING THE TORCH TO THE TOWN OF BRUNEI. HE QUOTED AN OBSERVER WHO LANDED WITH GEN.MACARTHUR EARLIER TODAY AT BROOKETON AS SAYING THAT THE OFFICIAL PARTY HEARD SEVERAL EXPLOSIONS AND SAW TWO COLUMNS OF SMOKE RISING FROM THE TOWN.

SN1111PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 12 -- LOWELL THOMAS, BROADCASTING FROM CHUNGKING, SAID GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI SHEK TOLD HIM IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HE HOPES CHINA'S TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES SOON, PERHAPS AS [redacted] REPRESENTATIVE AT A BIG FIVE CONFERENCE.

NBC-DH-908PEW

JUN 13 1945

Marines Smash Jap Oroku Pocket, Advance on Flanks of Yaeju Line; Aussies Capture Brunei Airfield

JUN 15 1945

YANKS WIPE OUT ENEMY TROOPS IN PENINSULA TRAP

Sixth Division Kills 3,500 Nips Raising Casualties to 70,000 on Okinawa.

OVERRUN HOSPITAL

Wounded Japs Killed by Own Troops; Yanks Gain on Rim of Ridge.

GUAM, Thursday, June 14.—(AP)—The Sixth Marine division smashed the Japanese Oroku peninsula pocket on Okinawa yesterday after a fierce nine-day battle while the First Marine and Seventh Infantry divisions pressed back both flanks of the precipitous Yaeju escarpment.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s Sixth division killed 3,500 Japanese on the peninsula, raising to more than 70,000 the number of enemy troops killed on Okinawa in the 75-day old campaign.

Kill Own Wounded

Shepherd's Marines overran an enemy hospital on Oroku and found 150 Japanese dead inside. The bodies presumably were those of wounded who were killed by the Japanese before they withdrew from the area.

It is a matter of policy for Japanese not to permit wounded to fall into American hands.

Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh division doughboys advanced up to 400 yards on the east flank of the Yaeju line to gain control of most of the escarpment rim in their area.

With control of that rim, the division is in a position to develop a pincer arm around the eastern side of the escarpment. There are some roads and draws in this area and some small villages through which tanks and self-propelled guns can be brought up.

Troops Ride Tanks

On the west flank, Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First division Marines carried troop reinforcements forward on tanks through heavy Japanese fire to strengthen their positions on the Kunishi ridge. The reinforcements had to move across open rice paddies before the ridge.

Units of the division's Seventh regiment had taken the western half of the crest yesterday.

With complete capture of Kunishi ridge, the Marines will be able to push down the western coast and develop the right arm of the pincers around the escarpment.

In the central sector, the 96th Infantry division assaulted the highest and steepest escarpment faces. Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's New York doughboys advanced about 400 yards on its west flank to reach outskirts of Ozato town. Ozato is at the foot of the escarpment face at a point where the cliff line curves southward from the nose, already captured by the 96th division.

Japs Resist Fiercely

Bradley's troops were under heavy machine-gun and automatic weapons fire. The Japanese also were employing mortars in continued fierce resistance all along the Yaeju line, but their artillery fire has fallen off materially since the start of the U. S. Tenth army's assault against the enemy's last-stand defense there.

Great concentrations of American artillery were fired on Japanese troop assemblies observed on top of a plateau behind the escarpment face.

On Oroku peninsula, the Sixth Division Marines still had considerable mopping up of Japanese strong points to complete their task. However, the Japanese pocket as an organized unit was finished.

Cleaning out remaining pillboxes and caves appeared to be a matter of individual troop action.

With both flanks buckling, the Japanese fought back with everything they had—artillery, mortars, demolition charges, suicidal attacks and a new type of shell with a small propeller attached which made a wierd howling noise.

The report that one Marine company in 36 hours of battling on west flank had suffered 137 casualties, more than half its strength, testified to the ferociey of the climatic struggle.

The Japanese were caught asleep on their feet in two daring night attacks Tuesday, field dispatches said. It appeared that at last their positions were cracking under the shock of one Marine and two infantry divisions from Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's U. S. Tenth Army.

On the west, Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First Marine division marched from the ruins of the coast town of Itoman and without losing a man captured commanding Kunishi Ridge, more than half a mile southeast of Itoman.

Climb 100 Foot Precipice

Simultaneously, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh Infantry Division three miles to the east swarmed up ropes to the top of a 100-foot precipice southwest of Hanagusugu.

At daybreak, the Japanese woke up to their peril and with heavy motar fire drove back into Itoman a company of Marines trying to move across the rice paddies to the support of the men on the Kunishi heights.

So intense was the fire that the men on the ridge were isolated for a time until reinforcements were brought up under cover of a smoke screen.

The Japanese pressed their night attacks, charging with satchel demolition charges that blew them to bits as they came within the sight of Marine riflemen.

Sixty-four Japanese bodies, including one of a woman in uniform, were found before the Marines' positions.

The enemy realized that with the seizure of one more ridge south of the Kunishi position his western flank would be turned and the Marines could wheel east and charge right up the southern slope of the Yaeju escarpment.

JUN 13 1945

Napping Okinawa Japs Hit Back too Late in Cliff Battle; Marines Lose Heavily

By The Associated Press

Guam, June 13.—Simultaneous American pre-dawn attacks on both flanks of Yaeju plateua caught the Japanese napping and apparently cracked the enemy's last ditch defense line on Okinawa, front despatches reported today.

The Japanese came to life at daybreak and attacked with machine guns and knee mortars. But it was too late.

Cliff-scaling Seventh Division infantrymen held the eastern anchor of the Nipponese suicide line. First Division marines were astride a ridge at the western anchor, three miles away. And from the north, American field artillery unleashed one of the heaviest barrages of the campaign against two concentrations of the 10,000 to 15,000 enemy troops dug into caves atop the plateau.

Casualties Heavy

Fighting was so fierce that in 36 hours' battling for the slope of one hill, 137 men in a single marine company, including all of its officers, were killed or wounded. That is more than half the company's strength.

Japanese, including at least one woman in soldier's uniform, charged marine lines during the night with satchel charges. They blew up like firecrackers when hit.

U. S. infantrymen met counter-attacks with machine guns and a new flamethrower technique. Machine guns were packed to the top of the escarpment on the backs of Yanks scaling ropes, hand over hand. Tankmen brought flame-spewing 300-foot hose extensions connected to their tanks at the base of the cliff.

The Okinawa battle was so nearly ended that Tokyo turned its back on the Mikado's dying garrison, 325 miles south of Japan.

The enemy radio, instead, switched its theme to the menace of a homeland invasion. It quoted the Nippon Times as saying "Japan will defend herself unflinchingly and unshakably . . . as long as her very existence and her sacred ideals are threatened."

Brilliant Maneuver

The brilliant maneuver of the U. S. 10th Army marines and soldiers on Okinawa, entailing a night ascent up the sheer face of cliffs by ropes, posed a threat which the Nipponese acknowledged by heavy counter-attacks and intense fire from caves.

Shelter for the assault forces was poor. The foe in the distant caves played a deadly game of peekaboo. He withdrew deep inside as shells fell; then he darted back to the mouth to pour forth machinegun fire.

The Japanese defense pattern was an old, familiar one, seen on many a Pacific island. But the trick of hauling the flame-throwing hose up slopes which stalled tanks eased the going somewhat.

In Honolulu, Col. George F. Unmacht, chemical officer who designed the extensions, said:

"We are gratified, of course, at the success of these weapons. However, we are not through yet. More surprises are coming up but let the Japs hear about them first."

Associated Press correspondent Al Dopking told in a front despatch how elements of Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh Infantry Division got atop Hill 95 on the east flank of the escarpment Monday by first spraying the summit with flames from a hose attached to a tank.

Climb Rope

Then the Yanks climbed hand over hand up a rope attached to a boulder and won that strategic height southwest of Hanagusuku. Since then, these 32d Regiment infantrymen have pushed down the south slope, despite heavy enemy fire.

Yesterday, to the northwest of Hanagusuku, the 17th Regiment of the Seventh used the same tactics at night to ascend a cliff at the front of the plateau.

On the western end of the escarpment line at a point below Itoman town, First Division Marines of Major General Pedro A. Del Valle, started at night up Kunishi ridge, reached the top before daylight and were reinforced as the Japanese sought vainly to dislodge them. Enemy infiltration attempts, with satchel charges, were repulsed.

At last reports, the 381st Regiment of Major General James L. Bradley's 96th Infantry Division were atop a forward nose of the escarpment near the center of the line. Today's fleet communique reported seizure by the 96th's 383d Regiment of Yuza town and a push 200 yards south on the approaches to the escarpment.

Foe Pinned Down

A small Japanese force of navy men, pinned against the south shore of Naha harbor and in a hopeless situation, fought back with machine guns ripped from wrecked airplanes against Major General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s Sixth Marine Division on Oroku peninsula. Ninety-eight Japanese were killed during infiltration attempts yesterday.

The enemy air force sent more planes to Okinawa Monday, today's communique reported, losing 10 while succeeding in hitting a light surface unit, the 54th American vessel acknowledge damage in the area by air attack. Twenty-five others have been sunk.

For the third straight day, Okinawa-based planes raided southern Japan Tuesday, attacking Kyushu airfields and downing four interceptors.

Okinawa Civilians Flock Into U.S. Lines

Itoman, Okinawa, June 13 (AP)—Thousands of civilians are flocking into the American lines in ever-increasing numbers from the cave-pitted hills surrounding this once-picturesque city.

They are being removed by alligators and ducks from beach collecting points to an LST (landing ship tanks), which hauls them to places of shelter in the northern part of the island.

Lieut. Com. Robert F. Lynch, Utica, N.Y., said 700 were taken off by LST yesterday, and more than 1,000 had been moved today.

Many of the natives are shocked and hysterical and are hard to herd into the amphibious vehicles.

AUSTRALIANS GAIN AIRFIELD NEAR BRUNEI

Advance 14 Miles While Second Force Lands On Borneo Coast

Manila, *Thursday*, June 14 (AP)—Australian forces seized 3,600-foot Brunei airfield, 2 miles north of the British North Borneo capital, and the capture of another field, on Labuan Island, off Brunei Bay, is imminent, headquarters announced today.

Fall of the port city of Brunei, perhaps without a fight, may come at any time.

The landings Sunday in Brunei Bay, a spokesman said, caught the Japanese by surprise. It is evident the enemy expected an Allied landing at Jesselton, 60 miles to the northwest.

Advance Of 14 Miles

Digger columns advanced 14 miles from Brooketon in 48 hours to seize the Brunei airfield. Only a few disorganized Nipponese were encountered.

The occupation gives the Allied forces not only command of the strip but also some of the finest rubber plantations in Borneo, within the immediate vicinity.

On Labuan Island, off Brunei Bay, Australian cavalry commandos—mechanized forces—who landed at Point Hamilton moved over early today coconut and rubber plantation country to within

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2 miles of Tambalai airstrip—the third airfield of importance in the invaded area.

The first captured airfield, on Labuan Island, was overrun within a few hours of the Australian 9th Division's landing.

Torch Put To Oil Fields

Japanese demolition teams working in advance of the advancing Allied forces, put the torch to the great Seria and Miri oil fields to the southwest of Brunei and presumably dynamited the wells.

In addition to the seizure of Brunei airfield the Australian 9th made a successful daylight landing 2 miles east of Brunei town without opposition.

Japanese forces apparently pulled south and intend to relinquish the river, port and capital city of Brunei without a fight. Sixty-one Japanese dead were counted the first day of the invasion. Australian casualties for the first three days have been "practically nil," an Australian spokesmen said.

The bold shore-to-shore landing by elements of the 9th up the warm Brunei River gave the Aussies a dominating position overlooking the rivers' water-front area.

James Hutcheson, Associated Press correspondent, from the vantage point of leaping P-T boat's deck, found the night sky aflame in the Seria sector. At Seria the wells extended into the sea and it is presumed these were flooded by the Japanese.

The P-T boat skipper pushed near the flaming shores and strafed Japanese installations illuminated by the glare of the blazing wells.

Fighters Destroy Bridges

Beaufighters and Kittyhawks, operating in support of the ground forces, destroyed bridges and attacked a narrow-guage railway between Jesselton and the western areas north of Labuan.

At Tarakan, where Aussies landed more than a month ago, 40 Royal Australian Air Force Liberators pounded an enemy concentration on Hill 105 as the Diggers advanced slowly up its slope.

On northeastern Luzon, in the Philippines mopup, bombers and fighters ripped at enemy positions blocking the way to the broad Cagayan Valley, where the largest force of Japanese still in the islands may be brought to bay.

Ground forces broke Japanese resistance in Oroung Pass, only 5 road miles from the entrance to the valley at San Luis, and pressed on. They were 7 miles northeast of Bagabag, captured earlier this week.

Fighter planes raked the Japanese in strafing runs, MacArthur's communiqué said, attacking truck convoys.

Clear Mindanao Pockets

On the southern island of Mindanao mopping-up operations sped forward with the elimination of a number of bypassed pockets in the vicinity of Wangan, northwest of Davao port. Additional high ground was cleared north of Mandog in the same area.

Once more long-range bombers prowled the skies of the southwest Pacific and adjacent areas, attacking shipping and Japanese land targets.

Fire started by bombers at Donggala in the northern Celebes were visible for 60 miles and heavy bombers attacked two airfields near Makassar in the southern Celebes.

Moving deeper into the East Indies, other heavy bombers attacked the Malang airdrome in eastern Java. Fighters strafed enemy positions and water craft in the Halmaheras Islands south of the Philippines.

New Landing by Allies Cuts Behind Foe

Australians Speed Drive Toward Seria, Gain 2 Miles on Labuan

HUTCHESON

By The Associated Press

Brunei Bay, Borneo, June 13. — The Japanese fired west Borneo's rich Seria oil field storage tanks last night—even as Allied forces did before the Nipponese captured this island with its vast stores of oil early in the war.

Hundreds of thousands of gallons must have been destroyed last night alone. AP correspondent James Hutcheson counted 18 tank infernos from a P-T boat which went within a mile of the shore in the Seria vicinity.

Seria is 60 miles south of the point where Australian troops landed three days ago on the Borneo mainland at Brunei Bay.

Cut Behind Japs

The Aussies sped their southward push in the general direction of Seria by making a small scale amphibious landing on the Brunei River. The landing, 15 miles from the original invasion point, cut behind Japanese who were opposing the push toward Brunei town.

The main force was nine miles from Brunei when the amphibious operation was made to close the pincer.

DAY

On Labuan Island in Brunei Bay where the largest Australian force is involved, a drive pushed two miles beyond the captured airstrip.

Japanese in several strong pockets are resisting mostly with rifles and machine-guns, although one artillery piece was captured after it was knocked out.

No Road Connection

There is no road connection between the two areas, but the Japanese apparently are taking chances on having the rich oil reservoirs captured by any surprise maneuver.

It is taken for granted that they also will destroy the oil wells if that is not already done.

Allied forces followed the same oil destruction policy before the Japanese captured Borneo, but the enemy succeeded in restoring the field to large-scale production.

Some tanks blazed steadily like mammoth torches. Others seemed to glow in the darkness and flare up intermittently as though an invisible hand had pumped a new supply of fuel. The China Sea, off shore, was illuminated as if by moonlight.

Previously, Seventh Fleet P-T patrols had reported some fires.

Push Ahead Steadily

Meanwhile, the Australian Ninth Division infantry pushed ahead steadily against only light to moderate opposition on two main fronts as Lieutenant General R. L. Morshead predicted at a press conference that "the real fighting is yet to come."

He said the Borneo campaign will be impeded by rivers, swamps, mountains and lack of roads. He foresaw a "tedious and arduous campaign" and said: "The Jap will run with the best of them but when trapped he will fight to the death."

There were indications the Japanese had made a planned withdrawal from the invasion sector. They had strewn numerous booby traps and left dummy wooden guns in unoccupied pillboxes in efforts to delay the Australians' advance.

Sheet steel and pipe in an area General MacArthur visited Sunday, near Brooketon, indicated the Japanese had planned to construct a naval depot there.

Union Jack Raised

One small group of natives was seen at Brooketon.

Fifty British civil administration officials raised the Union Jack over Government House in Victoria town, Labuan Island, where a major landing occurred Sunday.

Labuan was the first of the Malay Straits settlements to be liberated.

Fighting on Labuan was stiffer than that encountered on the main island, but the veteran "Rats of Tobruk," supplemented by Australian (dismounted) cavalry commando units, secured a perimeter two miles north of captured Labuan airfield. They were sending patrols probing through the low rolling hills, which are covered with a coconut and rubber plantation.

Planes Support Troops

The southern portion of Labuan is swampy flatland, covered with dense mangrove forestation.

Royal Australian and American 13th Air Force bombers and fighters provided close support for the advancing ground forces. On Labuan Island, Tambalai airstrip, still held by the enemy, was hit heavily while other planes smashed at Jesselton on the mainland to the north and at Weston and Beaufort along the northeast rim of the broad, green waters of Brunei Bay. In 170 sorties, Liberators, Mitchells, Lightnings and Beaufighters dropped 163 tons on selected targets in this area Sunday, paying particularly attention to a narrow gauge rail line running from Beaufort to Weston. It no longer could provide the enemy any means of reinforcing these points if Allied landings were attempted.

M'ARTHUR WADES IN BORNEO JUNGLE

Goes 4 Miles through Oil Coated Swamps in Wake of Aussie Invaders

JUN 14 1945

By DON STARK

(For the Combined U. S. Press)

With General MacArthur on Borneo, June 11—(Delayed)—(AP)—General Douglas MacArthur waded through oil-coated swamps today and followed Australian infantrymen four miles through Borneo's jungles in his second inspection of Allied invasion beachheads on Brunei Bay.

During the morning, General MacArthur issued his only official statement on the Borneo landings—"rarely is such a great strategic surprise obtained at such a low cost of life."

Ashore, American mechanical equipment landed by American amphibious forces under protection of an American fleet was busy establishing a base for further operations.

MacArthur's path led down a jungle trail where strange bird calls and the pungent perfume of tropical flowers gave an unrealistic touch to the sounds of warfare ahead—the occasional bark of Australian light artillery.

Less than a dozen Japanese dead had been counted along the four-mile trail. The general passed an overturned enemy supply truck which had careened down the road during the night with lights burning brightly and ran full into an Australian machine-gun position. Two survivors said the enemy force in the area was at battalion strength (approximately 1,000).

American planes were bombing and strafing the Japanese ahead of the Australian troops. They were clearing the heights leading to Brunei town. Columns of smoke rising above the forest indicated the Japanese were setting fire to the town.

They had destroyed the bank building in Brooketon, the only town visited by MacArthur in his two Brunei Bay landings. Souvenir hunting Aussies dug a few gold pieces out of the rubble.

Only a small group of natives was seen in one thatched hut. All were diseased and some appeared to be mere walking skeletons. Their native ruler, the sultan of Brunei, who governs under a British protectorate, had apparently fled to the hills with his harem.

Stacks of sheet steel and pipe indicated the Japanese were preparing to convert the area into a naval depot, piping oil in direct from the fields.

BORNEO OPERATION LAUDED

McArthur Congratulates Allies, U. S. Fleet Commanding Officers

Brunei Bay, Borneo, June 13—(AP)—Congratulating the Australian and United States Seventh Fleet commanding officers, General Douglas MacArthur said today:

"The execution of the Brunei Bay operation has been flawless.

"Please accept for yourself and convey to your officers and men the pride and gratification I feel in such a performance."

The message went to Lieutenant General R. L. Morshead, Australian Corps commander; Rear Admiral Forrest B. Royal, Arlington, Va., amphibious force commander for the landing; Rear Admiral Russell S. Berkey, Lymen, Conn., commander of the cruiser bombardment and covering force, and Vice Air Marshal W. D. Bostock, commander of the Royal Australian Air Force and 13th Air Force planes for the operation.

EXILED POLES OPPOSE TALKS

Say Big 3 Are Without Authority In The Matter

SHORTEON

London, June 13 (AP)—Poland's Government in exile here refused today to recognize the authority of the three major powers to supervise the formation of a new Polish national unity administration at a conference set to open Friday in Moscow.

London's Poles assailed the proposed meeting as an outright concession to Russia and clung tenaciously to the hope that the Moscow negotiations would break down.

In a tense and troubled atmosphere they planned tenatively to hold an emergency Cabinet session to place before the world—and particularly before American Poles—a formal protest against the latest development in their relations with Russia.

NIGHT

Zakowski Not To Go

"Never, never will our people recognize this agreement," said a spokesman for the group. "Never, never will they recognize a so-called government formed in this manner."

And never, he emphasized, has the exiled Government acceded to the Crimea conference agreement for a broader-based provisional government.

It was learned in responsible quarters that Julian Zakowski, 48-year-old architect and one of three London Poles not connected with the exile Government who were invited to the Moscow parley, had decided to turn down the bid on the grounds that he never had been connected with politics.

Desertion Suggested

Regarded as a Liberal Socialist, Zakowski was understood to have been nominated to attend the conference by the Russian-backed Warsaw provisional Government.

The exiled Poles obviously were indignant over the fact that they were not consulted about the proposed meeting. One of them suggested, privately, that the Government here had been deserted outright by Britain and the United States, in return for Russia's relaxation of her veto demand at San Francisco.

It appeared obvious, at any rate, that the status of the London group in its relations with the western Allies had plummeted to the lowest point since it sought refuge here after Poland's fall in 1939.

Failure of the United States and Britain to consult the exiled Government about the forthcoming meeting was an unusual diplomatic step, since both countries maintain formal relations with the London group.

These relations, however, have been on little more than a token basis since Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, peasant-born former Premier who is among those invited to Moscow, resigned from the London Government in an argument over settling the dispute with Russia, taking with him the powerful Peasant party.

It was learned in responsible American and British quarters that the western Allies are counting heavily upon Mikolajczyk and Wincenty Witos, likewise a former Peasant Premier, to play a major role in forming a broad-based Polish Government.

Army, Assets Problems

The Polish Ministry of Information here attributed to exile quarters the statement that this was the first case in the reconstruction of a liberated country "when the leaders of resistance or of the underground movement have been omitted in such a vital question as the attempt to create the basis for the future of a country."

The formation of a Polish Government without the inclusion of the London group would pose a number of difficult questions. Perhaps chief of these is what will happen to the Polish Army, many of whose leaders profess loyalty to the exiled Government. Another would center around the disposition of Polish assets, as well as debts, which at present are on the books of the London administration.

British quarters both here and in Moscow continued to caution against overoptimism that Friday's conference would settle the Polish problem, yet none of those questioned went so far as to say he did not think a settlement was possible.

Release Of Sixteen A Help

Richard Law, speaking for the Foreign Office before Commons today, said that the release of the sixteen Polish leaders who were arrested by the Russians would "contribute to the success" of the Moscow discussions.

"The Soviet Government is well aware of the desire of the British Government for full information about the Polish leaders who are under arrest in Russia," he said. "The early release of these men would, I am sure, contribute to the success of the important consultations which will shortly begin in Moscow."

PARLEY CALL ENDS POLISH DEADLOCK

But Exiled Regime is not Invited, British Warn of Over Optimism

SHORTEON

By The Associated Press

London, June 13.—Poles and Big Three representatives will discuss reorganization of the Polish Provisional Government in Moscow Friday, it was announced today.

A British Foreign Office commentator said a very serious deadlock has been broken, but cautioned that "it is contrary to all our experience to say that it is going to be clear sailing from now on."

A simultaneous announcement in London, Washington and Moscow said reorganization of the Warsaw regime on a broad democratic basis as provided for in the Crimea agreement on Poland would be discussed in the Soviet capital by representatives of Britain, Russia and the United States. Spokesmen for the Provisional Government in Warsaw and Polish democratic leaders.

Members of the Polish government in exile in London, still recognized by Britain and the United States, were conspicuously absent from the list of Poles who will take

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part in the discussion.

Responsible quarters here said that Julian Zakowski, 48-year-old architect and one of three London Poles invited to the conference, had decided to turn down the bid on the ground that he has never been connected with politics. Regarded as a liberal socialist who has no affiliation with the exiled administration, he was understood to have been nominated by the Warsaw Provisional Government.

A despatch from Moscow by Associated Press correspondent Eddy Gilmore said a reliable diplomatic authority stated the conference was to be held on the basis of reorganizinig the government with the Soviet-sponsored provisional government as a nucleus. Gilmore said said diplomats in Moscow believed there were several good reasons to be optimistic.

Big Three representatives to the conference will be Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, U. S. Ambassador W. Averill Harriman and British Ambassador Sir John Archibald Clark Kerr.

Principal Polish leaders selected to attend were Boleslaw Beirut, president of the Warsaw Provisional Government; Wincenty Witos, former Premier and leader of the democratic group inside Poland not affiliated with the Warsaw Government; and Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Peasant Party leader who resigned as Premier and withdrew from the exiled government in London last year.

The announcement said that in addition to Beirut other members of the provisional government who will go to Moscow are Premier Edward Usubka-Morawski, Wladyslaw Kowalski and Wladyslaw Gomulka.

Others Named

Accompanying Witos as representatives of democratic elements inside Poland not associated with the provisional government will be Zygmund Zulawski, Stanislaw Kurzeba, Adam Kryzysanowski and Henry Kolodzeiski.

Mikolajyczyk will take with him Jan Stanczyk.

Announcement of the conference coincided with the return of Harry Hopkins to Washington following talks with Premier Stalin.

Churchill Cites Harm Of Election

London, June 13 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill said tonight that Great Britain's world influence has been diminished at a critical time by the bitter general election campaign.

He alluded to President Truman as "a strong President with three and a half years tenure and purpose before him."

In his second radio address of the campaign for the July 9 election, Churchill asked the voters to elect a government which would be a "powerful, organized and integrated force."

Relations Worsen

He said many nations failed to comprehend "the way we manage our affairs," adding:

"Until the election has been decided, we are found to be weakened in the world for all purposes."

He said relations between parties had worsened in the last ten day and warned they "could not afford to disparage and belittle each other while we aspire to be the heart center of the British Empire and Commonwealth and thus walk side by side with mighty entities like the United States and Soviet Russia."

"If party passions, doctrines and ambitious were to dominate our life for any lengthy period, the great powers of the world—one of which is a steel-knitted and heroic Russia and the other of whom has a strong President with three and a half years' tenure and purpose before him—would proceed on their way settling affairs without the British voice being heard except in terms of meek compromise abroad or raucous brawl at home."

CHURCHILL AND ATTLEE EXCHANGE CHARGES

Each Accuses the other of Precipitating Election

London, June 13—(AP)—A sharp exchange between Prime Minister Churchill and his former deputy, Laborite Clement Attlee, in which each accused the other of precipitating the general election next month, added new heat today to Britain's already warm political campaign.

In a statement issued from 10 Downing Street, Churchill brought into the open private discussions which had preceded the breakup of his coalition government by declaring Attlee had given him the impression the labor members of the cabinet would be willing to carry on until Japan was defeated.

Attlee, he said, apparently changed his mind after consulting with other Labor Party leaders.

Attlee issued an immediate reply denouncing Churchill's statement as "a sedulous attempt to make out that the labor ministers deserted the government."

Attlee repeated Laborite assertions that the Conservatives had forced an early election in order to capitalize on Churchill's "great service to the country in their party interest."

Food Parley Opens Today

London, June 13 (AP) — Representatives of at least nine Allied nations will meet tomorrow to tackle the threat of European starvation while Britain's National Farmers' Union predicted a winter of "the most frugal rations in living memory."

British Food Minister, Colonel J. J. Llewellin, expected to direct discussions of the Allied food conference opening in London, today told Commons that some 100,000,000 people in liberated Europe were looking for food.

"It will not be a good foundation for peace if they . . . have to go hungry," Llewellin warned.

UNRRA Not Invited

Food experts from the United States, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France are expected to attend the conference. Russia, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia also have been invited but there is no indication they will attend.

UNRRA — international relief agency set up to help feed liberated countries—has not been invited.

As the conference prepared to battle the threat of widespread hunger, reports of food problems flowed in from continental Europe.

From Allied-occupied Bavaria came a report of grim conditions with the German diet reduced to 1,150 calories daily. The current crop yield is expected to be near normal, but the discharge of German Army men is not fast enough to provide needed labor.

Bad Winter For Paris

In France, the Government moved toward combating hunger and inflation, with the Food Minister, Christian Pinaud, announcing he would soon go to Washington in a direct appeal for aid.

Pinaud predicted a bad winter for Paris, where housewives line up for groceries.

Llewellin told Commons that shortages in Britain largely were due to the fact that world production had declined while demands had risen. The South American drought also was responsible in part for the latest British ration cuts, he said.

HEROES HONORED BY BRITISH KING

LONDON, June 13.—(AP) Wartime leaders of the British Empire who helped bring the nation victory over Germany were recognized by King George VI today in his birthday honors list.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Admiral Sir Max Kennedy Horton and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Travers Harris were made Knights Grand Cross, Order of the Bath, while Sir Ernest Gowers—until recently regional commissioner for London in Civil Defense — was named a Knight Grand Cross, order of the British Empire.

Included on the honors list were five new barons — three of them members of parliament, one privy counsellor and four baronets. Among the new knights were representatives of the Merchant Navy and the shipbuilding and other industries.

The arts were recognized by the conferring of knighthoods on Lewis Casson, actor, and on Gerald Kelly, whose portraits of the King and Queen were notable features of the Royal Academy of Art this year.

The clergy was recognized with the Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Henry Herbert Williams, being made a companion of honor.

Among the women honored were Mrs. Sidney Markham, chairman of the National Women's Auxiliary of the YMCA, and Miss Katherine Christie Watt, chief nursing officer of the Ministry of Health, who were named dames commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Raised to the rank of Baron were Sir William Brass, Major Sir James Edmondson, Sir Eugene Ramsden, all members of parliament; Field Marshal Sir Philip Walhouse Chetwode, chairman of the executive committee for war organization of the British, Red Cross, and Major Sir William Cope, fromer member of parliament.

J. B. Chiefley, Australian treasurer and minister of Post War Reconstruction, was named a privy counsellor.

Named baronets were Richard Douglas Denman, member of par- Wilfred R. Freeman, recently chief executive of the Ministry of Aircraft Production; Sir James Hawkey, for Political and Public Services, and the Rt. Hon. Henry George Hill Mulholland, speaker of the House of Commons of Northern Ireland.

DUTCH CAN NOW SHIP TULIP BULBS TO U.S.

LONDON, June 13—(AP) Starving Dutch who were forced to eat 500,000,000 of their valuable tulip bulbs in the last 18 months are now in a position to resume export for American gardens.

In a statement released by the Netherlands Information service here C. J. van Til, president of the Society for Cultivation of Flowers, said Dutch growers hoped to send about 25,000 tons of bulbs to the United States and Britain this year.

It was Van Til who estimated human consumption of flowers in the lean year of 1944 and the early months of 1945. Allied food shipments have now permitted the Dutch to resume a more normal diet.

Eaters of tulip bulbs report they are very filling and taste like something between an artichoke and an onion. The Dutch people boiled them like potatoes or fried them when fat was available to create a tastier dish.

London, June 13 (AP)—The British radio said it was reported from Copenhagen without confirmation that the Danish capital would be the site of the "Big Three" meeting. There was no White House comment.

BRITISH PRESS PRAISES TALK BY EISENHOWER

General's Modest Manner Wins Hearts of Londoners

London, June 13—(AP)—The British Press united today in heaping new praise upon General Eisenhower, who won the hearts of London's multitudes yesterday by the modest manner in which he received the greatest honors this capital could bestow.

Commenting upon the speech with which the Allied supreme commander accepted the freedom of the city, the Daily Sketch declared Eisenhower was a man of words as well as action.

"The fundamental similarities of spirit and outlook that are the firm foundation of Anglo-American friendship and co-operation seldom — if ever — have found a better or more moving expression than in his speeches," the Sketch said.

The Daily Mirror said that Eisenhower, as leader of an army of many nations, had shown the United Nations how to live in a happy federation of thought and effort.

The Times summed up a long editorial tribute by declaring: 'If history now begins to take the course toward a happier order, in which the curse of war shall at last be exercised from human relations, no man of our time will have made a nobler contribution to that issue than this great American."

Gen. Eisenhower Leaves London.

London, June 13 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower left London today to return to his headquarters in Germany.

Safe and Sane Burma-India Air

London (A. P.).—A world safety record is claimed by the India-based R. A. F. transport command which flies a daily average equal to the circumference of the earth in maintaining internal services for India and Burma.

In 78,500 hours flying over eleven million miles only four fatalities occurred.

4770 SHIPS LOST DURING THE WAR

London, June 13 (A. P.).—Total Allied and neutral merchant shipping losses by enemy action during the war totaled 4,770 ships aggregating 21,140,000 gross tons, the Admiralty said, United States losses were 538 ships with a gross tonnage of 3,310,000. Four hundred forty of these ships were sunk by enemy submarines.

British Empire losses were 2,750 ships aggregating 11,380,000 gross tons.

CITES VALUE OF NEWS

London, June 13 (A. P.).—Minister of Education Richard K. Law told Commons today that Russia could foster good relations among the Allies by allowing British newspaper men in the countries she occupies. A Member had asked if the Foreign Office's attention had been drawn to the public anxiety over the news blackout from eastern and central European countries occupied by Russian forces.

Law replied for Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who is ill:

"I think the Soviet Government knows the view of his Majesty's Government, which is that it will certainly help to maintain good relations between the United Nations if there are adequate numbers of British press representatives in all the countries concerned, with proper facilities for free and objective reports."

U.S. ON WORLD COAL BOARD

Group Formed to Aid Distribution In Shortage Next Winter

London, June 13—(AP)—With the time growing short before another winter of fuel shortages and hardship sets in, the governments of ten nations have established a European coal organization as an advisory body.

J. C. Gridley, the chairman, has no authority over coal distribution, but can make known all facts on exportable surpluses, transport difficulties and manpower shortages.

The organization was set up under British sponsorship, with the governments of Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Turkey and the United States participating.

London, June 13 (A. P.).—Joachim von Ribbentrop, former German Foreign Minister, is believed still at large and the British Government has no information as to his whereabouts, an official announcement said today.

Radio Moscow last night reported the arrest of Martin Mutschmann, the gauleiter of Saxony, said today in a broadcast heard here by NBC. Mutschmann had fled Dresden when the Red Army approached but his hideout was reported to Russian authorities by the people of Saxony, the broadcast added.

About 16,000 Norwegian traitors have been arrested so far or about half the members of the Quisling party in Norway, BBC also said. The Prague radio announced the creation of peoples courts in Prague and other Czech cities to try about 5,000 traitors, BBC revealed.

17 U.S. SOLDIERS DIE IN CRASH IN BRITAIN

LONDON, June 13.—(AP) Seventeen American soldiers were killed and three others injured today when a Liberator plane crashed in the hills of South Ayrshire on a flight from Lancashire to Prestwick, Scotland. Details of the crash and the names of the victims were not immediately available.

Yanks Begin To Leave Chemnitz Area, Reds Say

London, *Thursday*, June 14 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today American troops have begun withdrawal from the Chemnitz area, about 120 miles south of Berlin, on a 30-mile front from 6 to 12 miles deep.

The broadcast said Soviet troops entering the area behind the Americans had reach the eastern bank of the Mulde River, entering the town of Zwickau and farther south Kirchberg and Stutzengruen. Allied troops have not yet begun withdrawal from other zones to be occupied by the Russians, the broadcast said.

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SYRIA-LEBANON BID TO PARLEY ASKED

London, June 13 (A. P.).—A demand that Syria and Lebanon be invited to sit in on any conference to discuss the Levant situation was voiced today by Camille Chamoun, Lebanese Minister in London, who has just returned from Beyrouth.

He told a press conference that if the suggested tri-Power parley by Britain, France and the United States were held, it was "absolutely indispensable that Syria and Lebanon, whose future and independence are at stake, should be represented at the conference from the very beginning."

Earlier, Major-Gen. Sir Edward Spears, former British Minister to the Levant, declared that Gen. Oliva Roget, French commander in Damascus, had fought against Britain in the 1941 campaign in Syria.

Spears made the declaration in Commons in calling upon the Government to answer Roget's allegations that British agents had stirred up trouble in Syria.

Richard Law, speaking for the Government, replied that Prime Minister Churchill already had made clear that British influence in Syria "had been used throughout not to foment disturbances but, on the contrary, to prevent them."

FLED IRISH ARMY AND FOUGHT NAZIS

Dublin, June 13 (A. P.).—Two Irish Army privates who joined the British forces and were captured by the Germans awaited today the findings of a court-martial which tried them on charges of desertion. They were Patrick Bishop Kugh, 20 years old, and Patrick Shannon, both arrested when their returned to visit their mothers.

Kugh, now an R. A. F. flight sergeant, told the court he joined the Irish Army for training in order to enlist in the British Army later "to have a crack at the Germans." A veteran of twenty-two operational flights over Germany, he was shot down last March and liberated six weeks later by the Americans.

Shannon, a corporal in the British Army, who fought in North Africa, Sicily, Anzio and in the Gothic Line, was captured in Florence. He said he joined the British Army because its better pay enabled him to contribute more to his mother's support.

DE GAULLE VISIT TO TRUMAN HINTED

Flight To U.S. To Talk Over Syria Issues Expected

Paris, June 13 (AP)—An official informant said tonight that Gen. Charles de Gaulle would fly to Washington next week to discuss the Syrian-Lebanese problem directly with President Truman following a report that the United States had declined France's invitation to attend a five-power conference on the entire Middle East.

The Government was believed to be considering the advisability of abandoning its five-power proposal. The Foreign Office has not heard from Britain, Russia or China, and their silence was interpreted as indicating they also did not favor the proposal.

3-Power Parley British Idea

Britain originally had proposed a tripartite meeting with France and the United States to deal exclusively with the Syrian-Lebanon crisis.

A diplomatic informant said the United States note declining France's invitation was "friendly" in tone. De Gaulle was described as "more anxious than ever" to visit Truman, and Government sources declared conditions in Syria were "increasingly unsatisfactory."

In London, Camille Chamoun, the Lebanese Minister who has just returned to the British capital from Beirut, demanded that Syria and Lebanon be invited to sit in on any conference to discuss the Levant situation.

Independence Demanded

He told a press conference that de Gaulle's suggestion for a five-power conference was an attempt to "drown Syrian and Lebanese problems in a discussion of problems which have nothing to do with present events.

"Complete independence without any reservations should be realized effectively and without delay."

91,000 Americans Freed In Germany

Paris, June 13 (AP)—Supreme headquarters announced today that 91,000 American prisoners of war had been brought out of Germany and all United States and British captives except for a few stragglers have been recovered.

Some 167,844 British prisoners have been recovered.

SHAEF said 2,413,000 displaced nationals of United Nations had been repatriated, leaving 2,068,000 to be returned home. In addition, 31,000 Italians of the 271,000 found by the western Allies have been sent to Italy.

The announcement said 1,180,000 Frenchmen, including 350,000 former prisoners, had been repatriated and that 119,000 still were to be returned. Other repatriations:

Belgium 226,000, including 55,000 prisoners of war returned; 28,000 on hand.

Holland 170,000, including 5,500 prisoners returned; 28,000 on hand.

Czechoslovakia 13,000 returned, and 22,000 on hand.

Luxembourg 5,000 returned, and 2,000 on hand.

Poland 10,000 returned, and 754,000 on hand.

Russia 818,000 returned, and 1,031,000 on hand.

Yugoslavia, 1,000 returned and ,000 on hand.

Negro Occupation Troops

Paris, June 13 (AP)—The United States Army will try to have 10.4 per cent. Negro troops in the total American occupation force in Germany and apply the same ratio to troops sent home for eventual discharge, it was disclosed today at ETO headquarters. That is the standard percentage used by the War Department wherever possible in fixing the proportion of Negro troops.

Paris, June 13 (A. P.).— Christian Pineau, new Food Minister said today that France cannot solve her food shortage alone so he was planning to take his troubles soon to Washington.

FRENCH KILL PRO-NAZIS

Armed Bands Take Suspects from Prison and Homes

Paris, June 13—(AP)—Armed men have summarily executed a number of alleged French collaborationists in provincial France, it was reported yesterday.

A dozen men attacked a police station at Voiron in the department of Isere, overpowering the guards, and seizing a prisoner whose body later was found riddled with bullets.

At Moulins, near Vichy, a group of unidentified men dragged a husband and his wife from their daughter's home and hanged them. At Limoges armed men in an automobile drove up to the door of a home of Andre Couty, recently returned from forced labor in Germany, and shot him to death.

Lindbergh On Secret Mission

Paris, *Thursday*, June 14 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh left Paris early today for an undisclosed destination, the United States Navy said. He is engaged in a secret technical mission for Admiral Ernest J. King.

Germans Barely Missed Out On 3,000 Mile Rocket Bombs

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, June 13 — (AP) Mass production of improved V-2 rocket bombs capable of pinpoint accuracy at a range of 3,000 miles was within reach of German scientists when the European war ended, in the announced opinion of U. S. Army Ordnance intelligence experts.

Within another six months, Germany would have been able to produce this bomb—the "flying telegraph pole"—on a scale which the Nazis believed would have been great enough to "neutralize any advantage our airplane superiority had given us," communications zone headquarters said today.

The announcement said the intelligence experts based their opinion on a month-long survey of a huge rocket assembly plant built 800 feet deep in the heart of the Kohnstein mountains near Nordhausen, Germany, captured by the U. S. First army in the closing days of the war, as well as on conversations with German scientists now in American hands.

Maj. William Bromley, Grants Pass, Ore., who directed the assembly of 100 projectiles for transfer to the United States for analysis, said numerous gadgets and improvements designed to give the rocket greater range and accuracy were found at the factory.

"The raid on the experimental plant at Peenemuende on the Baltic by British planes set the scientists back just about six months in their experiments," Bromley said. "They admitted that it caused great damage to installations and killed 800 of their best authorities."

The German scientists, most of them from 25 to 35 years old, were reluctant to talk at first, but later produced blueprints for the proposed V-bomb intended to travel 3,000 miles. Although it obviously was designed as a threat to American cities, it never got beyond the blueprint stage.

Bromley said the Germans felt that in two years they could develop rockets capable of traveling 15,000 miles.

Largest Underground Plant

The Nordhausen plant, reputedly the largest underground factory in the world, had two large tunnels separated by a network of smaller tunnels through which a 25-mile long railroad ran to form an assembly line capable of turning out 900 V-2 bombs monthly, in addition to other V-weapons and airplane motors. Sabotage by the 12,000 slave laborers and lack of materials kept the output well below that figure, however, the announcement said.

Started Year Ago

LONDON, June 13—(AP) A year ago today the Germans sent their first flying bombs over England. Three buzz bombs came over in the darkness, one hitting the village of Swanscombe in Kent, killing eight persons and injuring 52. Another crashed at Seven Oaks, also in Kent, and the third reached the edge of London.

The Germans' first V-2 rocket fell in London's suburbs on Sept. 8.

WEST GERMANY REGIMES JIBE

U.S., British Policies Similar In All Particulars

By DANIEL DE LUCE

Hannover, Germany, June 13 (AP). Whether the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack waves over the Town Hall makes little difference in the military government of Western Germany.

After a month of prospecting through zones of the United States 12th and British 21st Army Groups this correspondent can report no major divergences in rule over the conquered nation.

With identical measures both American and British Military Government detachments have tackled these problems:

Repatriation of displaced persons of whom those with Soviet citizenship have caused greatest disturbance to Anglo-American decrees concerning law and order.

Rehabilitation of public utilities in bomb-devastated communities.

Stimulation of agricultural production.

Prevention of typhus and typhoid epidemics and reduction of scabies caused chiefly by a scarcity of soap.

Organization of German-manned civil administration up to a level of provincial "governments" which, as a matter of fact, have less authority than any puppet regime established by the Nazis in occupied territories during the war.

This correspondent has accumulated evidence that London and Washington are in steadfast agreement that whatever else happens in Germany at least the British and American zones will attempt to work together as a unit.

No Policy Directives

Military government officers from the two countries went through the same training course. Upon entering Germany each detachment was dispatched in advance for a certain locality.

A British military government team arrived in Hannover with American troops and remains here while the Americans have gone. An American team went into Bremen with British troops and continues operating there.

I have asked numerous American and British military government officers from west of the Rhine River to east of the Elbe River "what about long-range policy?" With amazing unanimity their replies boil down to this:

"We haven't received any policy directives to speak of. Yes, there have been a few blanket don'ts—don't allow any political activity, don't allow rations above starvation minimum of 1,150 calories per day, don't permit industrial production beyond a few basic consumer necessities.

By Rule Of Thumb

"But mostly we have to work by rule of thumb, trusting common sense to guide us in restoring some order out of chaos. Policy? We would like just one word now from higher up!"

With mixed feelings military government officers read dispatches from Anglo-American correspondents who have been in Berlin and seen Soviet forces handing out generous food rations, meeting the population on apparently friendly terms and encouraging anti-Nazi elements to revive in political parties and trade unions.

All that as yet in Anglo-American zones is *verboten* with the exception of one frail trade union established in the Aachen district.

In such a priority subject as German re-education hardly even the ground work has begun.

British Now In Aachen

At Aachen last week Americans allowed several hundred students under 10 to return to first through fourth grade classes. Aachen is now British-controlled.

The permanent British zone, I was told today by a competent officer, had a prewar population of nearly 20,000,000 in an area of approximately 100,000 square kilometers.

Only at long-occupied Aachen, however, are schools open today. About 30 officers comprise the headquarters education staff in the British zone charged with the Herculean task of planning and developing the teaching of Germany's younger generation. The American education staff is about the same in strength with an assignment as vast.

German Political Party Is Organizing in Dachau

'Anti-Fascist' Group Assists U. S. Military Rule

DACHAU, Germany, June 13 (AP).—The "Anti-Fascists of Germany," probably the first political party in American-occupied Germany to receive military government sanction, is completing organization in this city of 20,000.

Syrius Eberle, head of the party, claims a membership of 4,000. Captain Malcolm Vendig, of Sands Point, N. Y., Dachau military governor, gave the party permission to continue activities after the executive committee petitioned him on May 9.

Vendig said the party had been helpful in keeping things running smoothly and in weeding out the Nazis. He said he decided to let the party continue because "if I had ordered them to disband I am convinced the group would have continued underground."

U. S. BARS RUSSIANS NEAR CZECH BORDER

WIESBADEN, German, June 13 (AP)—American troops today refused to permit a Russian task force of twenty carloads of soldiers to occupy ground near the Czech border—but it was stressed that the refusal was routine and in keeping with general policy.

The ground now is held by United States Third Army units, and American policy is to hold all ground now occupied until American forces make a general withdrawal to their own occupation zone lines, presumably within the next three weeks.

A Twelfth Army Group spokesman said there was nothing unusual in the request or in the American refusal. "The Russians get their orders from Moscow," he said. "They move forward until advance elements of our forces are contacted and they ask if it is o. k. to move on in. Our commanders usually have a directive on such matters and if not, they refer it to Supreme Headquarters. The refusal in this instance was purely routine and will continue to be until the zone boundaries become concrete," he said.

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Boy 'Pirates' Polled in German Town Find Reich Blameless in War

By TOM YARBROUGH
Associated Press Correspondent

Bad Neuenahr, Germany, June 13. —A half dozen village boys 14 to 17 years old, strutting behind a home-made death's head flag, provided some significant answers in a street interview with American authorities trying to learn what is in the minds of German youth today.

While no answer to this question has been found in any sweeping generalities, the little "pirates" gave some clues to the interviewers.

The group was questioned in the village of Peine, near Braunschweig:

Q. How did this war start? A. The Poles.

Q. What do you mean "the Poles?" Did the Poles attack Germany? A. Germanfolk in Poland were oppressed.

Q. How did the war actually start? A. The Jews stirred it up.

Q. Tell us something about Jews. What are they like? A. (From a boy with a hooked nose). Most of them have long hooked noses and mustaches.

Q. What else do you know about Jews? A. They always engaged in trade. They cheated. They agitated.

Q. Can you give us an example? A. No.

Q. Did you know the war started on the morning of September 1, 1939, when German planes bombed Polish cities and German armies crossed the Polish frontier? A. No.

Q. How did the United States get into the war? A. They declared war on Germany.

Q. You've seen many foreign workers here in Peine. What do you think of them? A. We don't like them.

Q. Why? A. They always are plundering.

Q. How do you think they came here? A. As volunteers. Germany needed manpower.

Q. Did you know that most of them were forced to come to Germany? A. No.

Q. Do you know what happened in the concentration camps? A. Yes, we've heard it from the Americans.

Q. What do you think should be done with the people who are responsible? A. Hang them.

Q. Do you think Himmler (Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler) was responsible? A. Yes.

Q. What about Hitler? A. No, he didn't know about it.

But the oldest boy in the group replied to some of the questions: "How should we know? We would like to know. Where can we find out what really happened?"

NAZI OFFICIAL SEIZED

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 13 (A. P.).—Twelfth Army Group Headquarters announced today that the United States Seventh Army had taken into custody Wilhelm Keppler, one of the two secretaries of State in the German Foreign Ministry.

BAVARIANS HAVE MORE CASH

Nazi Party Dues are no Longer Taken from Pay Envelopes

Munich, June 13—(AP)—The passing of Nazism leaves Bavarians with more money jingling in their pockets after they pay the collector for their second quarter taxes.

Under the new government program announced by American occupation authorities, there will be no more deductions from pay checks for Nazi party dues, which ranged from two to ten per cent. Other levies, including heavy taxes originally intended to support the German war effort, will be continued and the funds held in escrow.

Major Miner Phillipps, of Pasadena, Calif., said his investigators found records showing that Hitler in 1936 owed more than 400,000 marks in back taxes. The Reichsminister of finance decided the Fuehrer should not have to pay, and cancelled the entire amount.

Nenni Advises Umberto To Quit For Republic

Rome, June 13 (AP) — Crown Prince Umberto conferred tonight with Pietro Nenni, Italian Socialist leader, on the formation of a new government, and Nenni said later he had advised Umberto to resign and proclaim a republic.

Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm, was attempting to form a new government following the resignation last night of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi. The Crown Prince also conferred during the day with Alcide de Gasperi, Foreign Minister in the Bonomi Cabinet, and Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist leader.

Nenni, after leaving Umberto, said he had advised the Prince to resign in order "to avoid civil war by bending to the will of the people." He said his suggestion "did not surprise the lieutenant general and he explicity answered that he desired to avoid civil war."

"I told the Prince that which I always have said in public,' Nenni said. "I told him we see no other solution to the problem of democracy in Italy than the proclamation of a republic."

UMBERTO MAPPING NEW REGIME

Consults with Leaders in Italy after Bonomi's Resignation

Rome, June 13—(AP)—Crown Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, began consultations with Italy Party heads today(after Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's resignation, in efforts to solve a political dilemma as complex and baffling as any in post-war Europe.

A major factor in Italy's political problem is the absence of elections for an accurate gauge of popular sentiment.

The task of whatever new government emerges will be to prepare for a plebiscite or constituent assembly to decide the fate of the monarchy, which up to now is protected by the Allied embargo.

This embargo, frequently attacked by the republicans as an instrument enabling the monarchy to gird for a showdown battle, is regarded as a principal factor in Italy's political strife.

The tug-of-war out of which the new government will be created is being waged, far above the heads of Italy's 40,000,000 inhabitants, by these complex forces:

The Committee of National Liberation, a six-party coalition formed as an underground body to fight the Germans and to rule liberated Italy provisionally. After months of conferences it has been unable to agree on a new government to succeed Bonomi.

The Committee of National Liberation for Northern Italy. This, mor einclined to the left than its parent body, has become enmeshed in Rome's political tangle, and so far has been unable to produce a solution.

Umberto and his monarchist advisors. The Monarchists strongly oppose the Committee of National Liberation, probably because they believe any provisional government it forms will try to decide the monarchy's fate through a consultative assembly rather than a plebiscite.

The Allies hold veto power over the Ministries of War, Navy and Air. The question of winning Allied support, particularly economic aid, could well be the determining factor in shaping the new government.

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Russian Writer Sees No Barrier To Freer News

Calls Practical Problems Soluble; Condemns U. S. Ideas on Press Liberty

MOSCOW, June 13 (AP).—Eugene Zhukov, an "Izvestia" correspondent covering the San Francisco conference, said today differences in conception between the press of Russia and that of the United States or other countries need not bar understandings between them for improving information and mutual communication.

He condemned what he described as the "formal" type of freedom of the press in the United States and other countries, but said that if those countries wished this type of press the Soviet Union had no intention of trying to dissuade them from it.

Commenting on the difference in conception, Zhukov wrote: "Of course this does not mean that any concrete agreement on purely practical problems is impossible for improving information and mutual communication between the Soviet and the American or any other press."

Refers to A. S. N. E. Report

Zhukov referred to the report of Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Ralph McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," and Carl W. Ackerman, dean of Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism, to the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

[Forrest, McGill and Ackerman recently completed a 40,000-mile journey around the world to discuss freedom of the press and of communications in the post-war world. In their report they said the Russians were challenging the United States conceptions of a free press. They received from the Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, however, an expression of willingness to seek a common ground in the matter of a freer exchange of news and more fair and adequate mutual writing and reporting.]

Zhukov said that the American conception of "freedom of the press actually brings up a completely silly situation: calumny against private persons, and moreover the murder of an individual, is set upon by law, but calumny against a friendly country and starting a war with it, this is an appeal to mass murder and remains unpunished."

Sees Undemocratic Results

He continued: "Pro-Fascist propaganda which is carried on in the United States under the disguise of 'freedom of the press' is not only directed against other countries but against, first of all, American democracy. In this case formal 'freedom of the press' creates absolutely undemocratic results. Scarcely any one can envy such a situation.

"We have no inclination to urge on any one in America our own understanding of freedom of the press, but equally we do not want upheld as the last word in democracy such 'freedom of the press' which produces Hearsts, brings papers to irresponsibility, inspires false information and the seeds of suspicion in the relations between countries, and sometimes actually provokes conflict between them. We do not need such a 'democracy.' Let others have it."

Referring to the fact that newspapers are privately owned in the United States, Zhukov concluded: "But even if we leave aside the decisive side of the problem, what makes Americans think they have the world's most free press? The sole argument is the absence of moral and political responsibility before the people of the United States of America for the views set forth in the press. Practically, it means that, according to the canons of formal democracy, pro-Fascist reactionary forms in the United States of America have, on the same grounds with the democratic and progressive, equal right of circulation."

U. S. and British Papers Criticized in 'Red Star'

'Christian Science Monitor' and 'Economist' Are Assailed

MOSCOW, June 13 (AP).—"Red Star's" commentator I. Yermashev criticized "The Christian Science Monitor" and the British magazine "Economist" today on the subject of reports unfavorable to Soviet Russia.

The commentator said "The Economist" was leading a campaign for formation of an alliance of western European nations, and declared the argument that such an alliance would not be directed against any particular country would not stand up.

"Any alliance of two or more countries is always directed against some one, otherwise it is senseless," declared Yermashev. "An alliance between Britain, France, Holland and Belgium as a matter of fact can only end up by setting western Europe against eastern Europe."

Yermashev said "The Christian Science Monitor" had published "a most stupid invention" from Istanbul about a "mass extermination of intellectuals occurring in Balkan countries." He said it was moot "even necessary to deny this shocking lie."

ARGENTINA OBEYS AXIS ORDER, IZVESTIA SAYS

Russians Assert Declaration of War was Nazi-Inspired

Moscow, June 13—(AP)—An article in the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia charged today that Argentina's declaration of war on the Axis March 27 was made on instructions from Germany.

The writer, Jacob Illynsky, referred to the recent apprehension of Fritz Mandl, Austrian armament manufacturer in Argentina, and said:

"The 'arrest' of the Nazi 'merchant of death' in Argentina as well as the entire farce of reoutfitting the government of (President Gen. Edelmiro) Farrell and (Vice President Col. Juan) Peron in anti-Nazi clothes was played to the tune of music from Germany whose leaders as the world aren's observed, gave instructions to the military Fascist clique of Argentina as to the necessity of declaring war formally on the Axis Powers."

Illynsky quoted a despatch from Montevideo as saying that a week before Argentina's war declaration Argentine Foreign Minister Cesar A. Ameghino and Farrell's executive secretary Col. Gregoria Tauber participated in a secret conference with Mandl and "the chief resident of the German espionage in Argentina, Count Karl von Luxburg."

Revisions In Vote Rules Are Decreed In Bulgaria

Moscow, June 13 (AP) — A Tass dispatch from Sofia said today that voting revisions have been decreed for Bulgaria, to take effect September 1.

These include publishing the date of an election two months before the voting, completing the balloting in one day, and prohibitions against any military mobilization for four days preceding the voting, the dispatch said.

All persons of both sexes 19 years of age or older may vote, and anyone 23 or over is eligible to seek election, the dispatch said, adding that persons with fascist connections were barred from office.

BIG NAZI ROUNDUP

MOSCOW, June 13 — (AP) Tass News Agency reported in a dispatch from Vienna today that a big roundup of Nazi collaborators was in swing.

Soviet Formally Recognizes Italy

Moscow, June 13 (AP) — Pietro Quaroni, Italian Ambassador, presented his credentials today at the Kremlin. The ceremony marked the complete recognition of Italy by Russia.

Swedish Airline Sends Test Flight To America

Stockholm, June 13 (AP)—A converted Flying Fortress took off today from the Bromma airfield in Stockholm on the first test flight of the Sweden-United States air-route by the Swedish international airline, Sila.

The plane will fly only the first leg to Iceland. The newspaper *Aftonbladet* said the second leg to the United States would be flown after the arrival in Iceland of ten Swedes to establish Sila there.

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Quick-Change U. S. Airmen Flew Supplies to Norway's Patriots

By The Associated Press

Stockholm, June 13.—One night they would fly unarmed as civilians from Britain across dangerous Norway to Sweden and back. The next day they would don their American airmen's uniforms to ferry precious arms, ammunition and food to the Norwegian undergorund.

That was the adventurous life of the American aerial supply organization for Scandinavia, whose story of aid to Norway was released last night in London by Brigadier General Earl S. Hoag, chief of the Air Transport Command in Europe.

About a dozen of these quick-change lads now are taking it relatively easy as members of the Stockholm ATC staff. Captain Robert C. Durham, of New York City, ATC executive officer here, related today how he and others of the group parachuted agents and delivered 120 tons of supplies between July, 1944, and V-E Day to lonely Norwegian Patriots awaiting them in deep valleys and atop snow-swept mountains.

Throughout the Norwegian operations Durham and his fellow airmen also maintained a steady flow of aerial traffic between Scotland and Sweden, mainly ferrying escaped Norwegians to Britain for air cadet training. Flying into neutral territory they used unarmed planes and wore civilian clothes. Only one plane was lost, and that because of

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bad weather.

The intrepid band was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Bernt Balchen, Norwegian-born aviation pioneer and Arctic flier, who by plane and dogsled, previously had tracked down secret German weather stations and rescued fallen airmen in Greenland.

Durham was a member of the crew which dropped two Norwegian officers near the German battleship von Tirpitz in Altten Fjord late in 1944. It was the longest combat mission on record, 2,650 miles round-trip from their Scottish base. Durham said:

"We ran into intense flak from the Tirpitz and shore batteries, but they did not stop our 'Joe's' (Norwegian parachutists). They were unloaded properly through the 'Joe hole' (ball turret opening). They did some fine work later."

The parachutists' work paved the way for a 24-man rehearsal invasion or Norway by members of the special 99th Infantry Division of Norwegian-Americans, it was revealed.

NORWAY PLANS TO HOLD ELECTION ON OCT. 8

OSLO, June 13—(AP) The Norwegian government decided today that a national election will be held in Norway on Oct. 8. City elections will be held Nov. 19.

The cabinet of Premier Johan Nygaardsvold resigned yesterday, but will continue to function until King Haakon has formed an interim cabinet.

HITLER TELEGRAM QUOTED

Said to Thank King Leopold for Birthday Congratulations

Brussels, June 13—(AP)—Ernest Ron Gvaux, Belgian Minister of Communications, said in an official statement today the Belgian telegraph services possessed a telegram from Adolf Hitler to King Leopold thanking the king for birthday congratulations.

The telegram in the files of the telegraph service, is the same as that whcih was reecntly pictured on the front page of the newspaper Le Peuple, he said.

Yesterday, the official Belgian news agency, Belga, said King Leopold had denied that he sent a message congratulating Hitler on his birthday, and that he knew nothing of any reply.

QUIET EVACUATION

DAMASCUS, June 13—(AP) The French evacuation of Syria continued uneventfully today as the Ministry of Home Security announced casualties at Palmyra from shelling several weeks ago totalled 47 killed and 84 wounded. The ministry said 57 buildings in the town were destroyed.

Kyushu Attacked In Sixth Straight Day Of Air-Raids

Guam, *Thursday*, June 14 (AP)—Carrying the air attacks on Japan through the sixth straight day, Okinawa-based planes attacked Kanoya and Kushira airbases on Kyushu Tuesday, a fleet communiqué reported today. Bombs and rockets were fired.

The Kanoya naval base was a target recently of carrier planes from Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey's 3d Fleet.

Anti-Aircraft Fire Intense

The Tuesday raiders dived through intense anti-aircraft fire to accomplish their mission.

The virtual around-the-clock raids on Japan has been maintained by B-29's, navy and army fighters.

Kyushu has airbases from which enemy suicide planes have been taking off to strike at American shipping off Okinawa.

Today's communiqué reported no enemy air activity at Okinawa Tuesday.

Sakishima Group Also Hit

Okinawa - based planes also ranged south to hit the enemy-held Sakishima group in the Ryukyus, destroying two grounded planes.

Liberators and Privateers of Fleet Air Wing 18, based at Okinawa, maintained the shipping blockade around Nippon's main island of Honshu Wednesday. They sank a small cargo ship and damaged smaller craft.

Seventh Army Air Force Liberators hit Truk in the central Carolines Tuesday; 4th Marine Aircraft Wing bombers attacked Yap, in the western Carolines, the day before; Liberators of the 11th Army Air Force and planes of Fleet Air Wing 4 raided the Kuriles and shipping offshore.

Destroyers Shell Kuriles

Destroyers of the Pacific Fleet shelled Matsuwa Island in the Kuriles Tuesday.

Stung by these growing attacks, Tokyo radio complained:

"Indiscriminate enemy bombings of the Japanese homeland have destroyed many of our important libraries in Tokyo and other places, causing an enormous loss to the culture of Japan."

The enemy broadcast said the 1,100,000 books of the Ueno Imperial Library are being split up and moved, part of them into the country.

Sets Tokyo Toll At 500,000

Tinian, June 13 (AP)—Col. Alfred F. Klaberer, veteran of twenty B-29 missions over Japan, estimated today that 500,000 Japanese—"perhaps 1,500,000"—have been killed in Tokyo alone by Superfortress bombings.

Klaberer, commander of the 58th Bombardment Wing group of the 21st Bomber Command, had 2,000 combat hours with the "Hell Birds" outfit, veteran of the India-China theater recently transferred to the Marianas. He piloted the first Superfortress ever attacked by Japanese fighters. Previously, he led the first strike at Romania's Ploesti oil fields.

Should Be Convinced

"The Japanese should be convinced in three months of the uselessness of continuing the war," he said. "If we cannot convince them by that time, we will have to put them through our meat grinder.

"I believe we have killed 500,000 Japanese in Tokyo alone," he said. "The figure may reach 1,500,000.

"Look at Yokohama. One minute it is there and the next it has disappeared. I believe we killed 250,000 there.

"One of our doctors says the death rate must be enormous, since burns such as are caused by our incendiaries require the care of two or three people and the Japanese do not have the personnel to spare for that sort of attention."

MARINE FLIERS AID MINDANAO ATTACK

Smash Japs' Resistance and Make Possible Taking of Town

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Manila, June 13 (AP)—Dauntless Marine dive bombers smashed Japanese resistance east of Davao River on Mindanao and made possible capture of Mandog town by the 24th Infantry Division, General Douglas MacArthur's communique reported today.

The Marines flew 150 sorties.

Fighting still was intense in hills near Davao City. Typical was the experience of a 34th Infantry Regiment patrol which was reconnoitering a pocket into which the Japanese were squeezed. They ran into an almost perfect trap. As the patrol, led by Sergeant Joseph W. Helwig, Ashland, Pa., reached a steep cliff along a river bank, a superior force of the enemy attacked from both flanks and the rear.

Helwig set up a machine gun on the edge of the precipice and, while the Americans withdrew, he fired until the heated gun burned his hands. Wrapping his jacket around the barrel, the Sergeant left the cliff and crossed the stream. He set up the machine gun again and fired a thousand rounds into attacking Nipponese. He was credited with killing at least 27.

On Luzon, the 37th Infantry Division battled with Japanese in the Bagabag area as they pushed 9,000 yards closer to the Cagayan Valley. They destroyed seven tanks and took 61 prisoners—a large haul for bitter jungle fighting in this hill country.

G. I. SAVED HIS LIFE BY PLAYING DEAD

Laid Still for 14 Hours after Japs Ambushed his Patrol

With the Eighth Army in the Philippines, June 13—(AP)—Private First Class Fred P. Romero said he played dead more realistically than he ever imagined he could for 14 hours in a Japanese bivouac area after an enemy ambush killed his comrades.

The division patrol, on a central Philippines island, was investigating the apparently abandoned bivouac site when a Japanese opened fire with an automatic rifle.

"The Japs had split our patrol and ambushed five of us in front," said the doughboy from Los Angeles. "I was the only one alive."

He wriggled to a boulder, with his rifle and a lone grenade under him.

"I could see where the automatic rifle was firing from," he continued, "but it was too far for my grenade. A machine gun had opened up in front, but I couldn't see it.

"After I laid there about two hours, around noontime, a couple of Japs came out of the bushes and examined the bodies of the other men. I was on my side and could watch them with my eyes half open. I decided to keep the grenade ready and take them with me if they tried to turn me over."

But for some strange reason they didn't touch Romero, although they stood next to him and "jabbered like lightning" before going away.

Throughout the seemingly endless afternoon he did his best to lie motionless while groups of four or five, going to a nearby spring, "passed near enough to kick me."

Romero took his first drink of water from his canteen after dark. He finally decided to make a break for it at about 11 P. M. To evade the Japanese along regular routes, he took to the river. He estimated it took him three hours to feel his way for one 200-yard stretch, as he stopped frequently because of illumination by lightning flashes. He said it took him an hour to work his way around a 15-foot waterfall.

It was dawn when he finally reached his own lines.

Marine Kills 5 Japs; Cost 16.8 Cents Each

Somewhere in the Pacific [AP—*Delayed*]—Marine Corporal Edward P. (Scotty) Walton, of St. Louis, is doing his best to keep the war debt down.

Staff Sargeant Ed Ruder, a Marine Corps combat correspondent, reports that on Peleliu, Walton killed two Japs with two rifle bullets. Total cost: 12 cents.

On Okinawa, he wiped out with one hand grenade three Japs manning a machine gun. Cost: 62 cents.

Walton's average expenditure: 16.8 cents per Jap.

The Marine was wounded himself, both at Peleliu and at Okinawa.

CHINESE PASS RIVER BARRIER

Port 14 Miles From Wenchow Taken In Coast Drive

MOOSA

Chungking, June 13 (AP)—Chinese troops forced the broad Feiyun River barrier and reoccupied the small port of Juian on China's east coast today in a drive on Wenchow, only 14 miles north, the Chinese high command reported.

Closely supported by armed Chinese guerrillas emerging from coastal hills, Chinese regulars poured into Juian after a 10-mile advance from Pingyang.

The Japanese, with the Chinese close on their heels, were falling back on Wenchow, which lies 440 miles west of Okinawa.

Fight Delaying Actions

The Japanese appeared to be making no effort to fight more than delaying actions, possibly indicating that the main garrison at Wenchow already was withdrawing northward toward Shanghai either by sea or land.

It took the Chinese four days to advance from Pingyang and cross the deep Feiyun River with the aid of local militia who swept down out of the hills to aid the crossing. Pingyang was recaptured Saturday, a communique said.

NIGHT

Meanwhile, the Chinese were running into tough Japanese opposition on the approaches to Kweilin and Liuchow in South China and the Chinese command admitted the previously reported loss of Ishan, 43 miles west of Liuchow. Severe fighting was raging outside Ishan, which the Chinese succeeded in reoccupying for only a day over the week end.

Sees End Of East Asia Plan

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the 14th Air Force, said in Kunming, however, that the Japanese apparently were pulling out of Kwangsi province as part of a "strategical plan" which, he said, represented the historical termination of the Japanese idea of Greater East Asia.

He predicted that the 14th Air Force would take every advantage of the Japanese withdrawal from their overland corridor to Indo-China and Singapore by putting additional airfields into operation as quickly as possible for the coming battles of China.

Describing Japan's establishment of the now-shattered land bridge to southeast Asia as a "great error," Chennault reiterated previous estimates that 200,000 Japanese troops were trapped in Indo-China, Burma, Thailand and Malaya.

Left Without Hope

He said that these forces were left without hope of retreat, reinforcement or outside supply in order to resist any Allied offensives in southeast Asia.

In the coastal provinces of southeast China, the Chinese launched a series of counterattacks against Japanese drives opened during the past week to strengthen the east flank of the Japanese corridor from Hankow to Canton.

Chinese regulars and militia reoccupied Hoyun, in Kwangtung province 105 miles east-northeast of Canton, and struck 19 miles north of the highway town, the Chinese command said. Northwest of Hoyun, Japanese troops east of Linping struck toward Hoping, 140 miles northeast of Canton, but were engaged by Chinese forces.

Kiangsi Line Penetrated

In southern Kiangsi province, strong Chinese units Saturday penetrated Japanese lines between Nanking and Sinfeng, 15 and 32 miles south of the former American air base at Kanhsien, and cut the escape route northward for Japanese troops in Sinfeng's suburbs.

The Chinese also counterattacked the Japanese at Sinfeng, 180 miles northeast of Canton, and forced them to retreat southward along the west bank of the Tao River.

American airmen continued to give close support, strafing and bombing enemy forces in the Liuchow area in particular. Fighter-bombers winged up and down the network of railroads from the Yellow River as far south as Canton without encountering any enemy air opposition.

CHINESE ADVANCE 10 MILES ON COAST

MOOSA

Chungking, June 13 (A. P.).—Chinese troops following up the Japs' withdrawal from the Foochow area today recaptured Juian, only fifteen miles south of Wenchow, after winning Pingyang ten miles farther south, the Chinese High Command announced today.

Earlier the Chinese announced recapture of Hoyun, 105 miles northeast of Canton, but disclosed officially that the Japs had regained Ishan, western bastion of the former American air base city of Liuchow, in bitter fighting some 400 miles to the northwest. The Chinese were reported to have evacuated Ishan the night of June 11.

The Jap withdrawal in the Foochow area left Amoy as the only enemy pocket in Fukien province. The Chinese were declared pushing on toward Wenchow.

Hoyun was recaptured on June 9 and the Chinese advanced 19 miles to the north.

The Chinese said severe fighting was raging outside Ishan, formerly the main Japanese bulwark guarding the western approaches to the former American air base city of Liuchow. Chinese withdrawal from the city was first reported by headquarters of Major General Robert B. McClure's Chinese Combat Command, an American liaison unit.

A communique from American headquarters said 14th air force fighters had struck enemy troop movements, rail traffic, river shipping, buildings and stores of supplies in wide sweeps.

China Prepares For Provincial Council Voting

Kuomintang to Relax Grip on Nation's Politics to Pave Way for Democracy

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CHUNGKING, June 13 (AP).—The Chinese government announced today three concrete measures for terminating the period of political tutelage or Kuomintang (Nationalist party) rule, prescribed by the late President Sun Yat-sen to prepare China for constitutional democracy.

Dr. Wang Shih-chien, Minister of Information, said the Kuomintang's standing committee, the country's highest ruling body, had decided:

(1) That all Kuomintang branches in the national army should be abolished by Aug. 1.

(2) That all Kuomintang branches in educational institutions should be abolished before Nov. 12, the date the National Assembly is scheduled to open.

(3) District and provincial people's councils elected on the basis of popular vote should be established within the next six months. The district councils will elect

the provincial councils, under the directive. Voting for the district councils will be open to both sexes. Literacy, but not property qualifications will be required.

PRICES SOARING IN CHINA

They have Tripled at Retail Level Since End of 1944

Chungking, June 13—(AP)—Cabinet spokesman P. H. Chang said today that retail prices in China had more than tripled since the end of 1944.

He said the retail price index for Chungking at the end of May was 1,435 times the price level at the time of the outbreak of war in July, 1937. The index at the end of December of last year was 445 times the 1937 level.

New U. S. Airfields

Kunming, June 12—(Delayed)—(AP)—New American airfields will be installed in China for the coming battles against the Japanese, Major General Claire Chennault, commander of the U. S. 14th Air Force, announced today.

Chennault declared at a press conference that the 14th Air Force would take every advantage of the Japanese withdrawal from Southeast China to put new fields into operation as quickly as possible.

Chennault said the enemy withdrawal, which he classed as part of a "new strategical plan" and not a movement caused by any major pressure from the Chinese army, was first marked by the withdrawal from Yungning (Nanning) May 27. He added that the withdrawal from Yungning represented the historical termination of the Japanese idea of a Greater East Asia Empire.

Chennault said the 14th Air Force and its assaults on the Greater East Asia corridor had made it impossible for the enemy to profit from the line of communications either in support of the Southeast Asia forces from one direction or the transport of foodstuffs and other strategic materials from the other.

2 Japanese Generals Die

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13 (AP).—The death of two more Japanese generals, one in action and the other from wounds, was reported today by Domei news agency in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission. The broadcast identified the two as Major Generals Katsu Yokowo and Tasuku Yoshikawa, both described as unit commanders. Their last scenes of action were not disclosed.

MOTOR TRUCKS SEIZED IN JAPAN

Army Moves to Facilitate Transportation.

San Francisco, June 13 (A. P.).—The Jap Army took over control of motor truck and other "small freight transportation" today as Premier Kantaro Suzuki's government acted swiftly to put into effect the "wartime emergency measure" granted by the four-day Diet session which ended yesterday.

Domei News Agency said the move, because of "recently intensified enemy air raids, is mainly designed to facilitate and speed up transportation of military supplies within the homeland."

Domei reported later that Suzuki at the conclusion of the Diet session invited members of the Diet and Cabinet to his home, where he promised to devote himself entirely to furthering the war effort. The Premier, in effect, apologized for blunt remarks in the House of Representatives which touched off the unexpected opposition to the war emergency bill.

Suzuki explained, Domei said, that he had ruined his hearing in the navy, "on top of which I ave always been a poor speaker."

Dissolution of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, organized in 1940 as Japan's totalitarian party, was announced today by the Domei News Agency in a Tokyo broadcast recorded by the FCC. This action conformed with steps taken by the Jap Government on May 17 to dissolve the organization and convert it into an instrument for mobilizing the Civilian Volunteer Corps for defense of the home islands.

The party's functions previously had been taken over by the Political Association of Great Japan, the newly organized and powerful totalitarian group.

The dissolution ceremony was held at the official residence of Premier Suzuki. It was attended, Domei said, by more than thirty staff members of the association and its affiliated organizations. The Japan Women's Association was disbanded at a separate ceremony.

Japan's Army Takes Over Truck Transportation

Imperial Rule Association Ended by Dictatorship

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13 (AP).—Japan's truck and other small freight transportation was put under Army control today by Premier Kantaro Suzuki's government in its first move after assuming almost dictatorial powers over the war-time life of the empire.

The Domei news agency reported this development and the formal dissolution of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, while the Tokyo radio informed the homeland that enemy warships had again shelled the Kurile Islands. The broadcasts were recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

"Intensified enemy air raids," Domei explained, resulted in the shift of control of transportation, which was designed to speed movement of military supplies.

The Cabinet acted soon after final adjournment of the special session of the Diet, which virtually legislated itself out of existence for the war's duration.

The official passing of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, once Japan's totalitarian party, conformed with steps taken by the Japanese government last month. It became the vehicle for mobilizing the civilian volunteers corps for defense against invasion.

The party's functions previously had been taken over by the Political Association of Great Japan, newly organized totalitarian group.

RUSSIANS RELEASE JAPS

Permit their Return to Manchuria from Soviet-Occupied Germany

San Francisco, June 13—(AP)—The Soviet Government has permitted the return home of all Japanese who were in Soviet-occupied German territory at the end of the European war, Tokyo radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the FCC.

The last group of such Japanese left Moscow June 5 for Japanese-occupied Manchuria, Tokyo said. Those already returned to Tokyo includes Shikao Matshushima, Japanese Minister at Large for Europe, and Toranosuke Oda, former vice consul at Koenigsberg, capital of Prussia.

USE 'SECRET' TANKS IN BORNEO INVASION

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13—(AP) The Melbourne radio reported today that Australian forces on Labuan island in Borneo's Brunei bay are using "bridge-laying tanks" which "came off the secret list last week." It said the special tank carried "a bridge 40 feet wide which it can lay and pick up again after use."

The Melbourne broadcast was recorded by the FCC.

Japs Report Allies Bombard Kuriles

San Francisco, June 13 (A. P.).—Radio Tokyo reported today an "enemy" naval force had bombarded an island of the northern Kuriles chain, which lies northeast of the Japanese home islands, Monday evening. The broadcast was heard by the FCC.

U. S. OFFICIALS EXPECT SUZUKI TO RETIRE

Resignation after Okinawa Fall would Follow Pattern

Washington, June 13 — (AP)—Tokyo's Suzuki Government has grabbed more power than any other cabinet in Japanese history, but Washington observers would not be surprised to see it resign when Okinawa falls.

That is the Japanese pattern. Tojo quit when Saipan fell, and Koiso stepped down after the loss of Iwo Jima.

But officials here charged with watching Japanese developments cautioned today that regardless of whether the cabinet of Premier Admiral Kantaro Suzuki resigns to satisfy Japanese custom or not, it now has unprecedented power to rule by decree.

This power has been voted by the Japanese Parliament, or Diet, and the only string attached is that the Diet shall be kept informed of cabinet actions under its sweeping authority.

These officials, asking anonymity, threw down harder than ever rumors that the Suzuki Cabinet—or its successor—might make a definite peace bid within the predictable future.

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'SHANGRI-LA' RESCUE NEAR

3 Survivors Due To Begin Trek To Valley Today

By RALPH MORTON

Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, June 11 [AP—Delayed]—Reporting by radio today from New Guinea's primitive Shangri-La valley, an American paratroop officer said the three survivors of a plane crash, including a WAC, would take their first step toward rescue not later than Thursday.

Capt. Cecil Walters, directing rescue operations, said the trio of survivors of a party of 22 persons would begin the long trek from the mountain saddle, where they are stranded, to the valley floor by that day.

Box Of Candy From Air

Meanwhile the WAC, Corporal Margaret Hastings, of Oswego, N.Y., was enjoying a box of candy dropped by parachute. Her stranded companions are Lieut. John B. McCollom, of Trenton, Mo., and Sergt. Kenneth W. Decker, of Kelso, Wash. Walters said they were in excellent spirits.

On the valley floor Filipino paratroopers are constructing an airstrip from which it is planned to bring out the party aboard a glider.

Walters said the natives, fearful of the trio who invaded their valley, "treat us like white gods dropped out of the sky." He gave the first complete report on the inhabitants of the mountain-bound valley.

Guard Potato Patches

"The natives around here so far have been friendly," said the captain. "It is hard for them to understand us, however. We tried every type of communication known to us, including the New Guinea native sign language, pidgin English and the North American Indian sign language. Still they don't understand.

"The natives don't want us to wander near their villages or women. They wave us away from their *camote* (sweet potato) patches. *Camotes* are their basic food. They eat not only the vegetable but the green tops as well. They are vegetarians."

Walters said that when he and his paratroopers first landed in the valley they hiked three days up cliffs to get to the survivors of the crash. The natives, he added, repeatedly put them off track, either "from misunderstanding or on purpose."

Hopes To Get Bearers

The captain reported the natives give them absolutely no trouble and do help at times. He added: "I hope we can recruit some of them as bearers to help us get the survivors out. However, so far they take nothing from us in trade for their services and we cannot depend on them.

"They have shown some interest in our knives and axes and we hope to trade with these. They are not interested in salt or cigarettes and look with awe on our other possessions believing they are strange tools which white gods dropped from the sky."

At first the natives were afraid of the transport planes dropping supplies into the valley but now they have no fear of the aircraft and seem to understand the Americans are on a peaceful mission.

Wavell Broadcasts Today

Expected to Announce New Plan for Government in India

NEW DELHI, India, June 13 (AP).—Field Marshall Viscount Wavell, Viceroy of India, is expected to announce in a broadcast tomorrow Britain's new plan for reorganization of the central government of India.

It was assumed the disclosure would be time dto coincide with a London statement in Commons tomorrow by L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, explaining the British proposals to the lawmakers.

NEW GAINS IN BURMA

Calcutta, June 13 (A. P.).—British Fourteenth Army troops, overcoming stiff enemy opposition including artillery fire, made further gains eastward from Toungoo yesterday as they battled Japanese forces withdrawing toward the Thailand frontier. To the southwest, British troops captured an enemy-held village near Tanbingon, twenty-eight miles north-northeast of Letpadan, which is north of Tharrawaddy.

Liberator bombers attacked enemy troop concentrations six miles northwest of Bilin, fifty-five miles northwest of Moulmein. Several fires were reported.

Australian Premier Suffers Relapse

Canberra, June 13 (A. P.).—Acting Prime Minister J. B. Chifley announced today that Prime Minister John M. Curtin had suffered a slight relapse from lung congestion. Speculation that Curtin might not be able to return actively to office was heightened.

Senator Armstrong, Laborite, told the Senate Curtin had a heart ailment and it was unlikely that his health ever would be restored to normal.

ATC PLANE SETS MARK IN CASABLANCA FLIGHT

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, June 11 (Delayed) (AP)—In the first non-stop flight from Natal to Casablanca, an Army Air Transport Command crew brought a Douglas C-54 4,330 miles to challenge records for the longest overwater flight.

The flight pioneered a program to speed the transfer of American troops from the European theatre to the Pacific via the United States. The lightly loaded four-engined plane passed up the usual stop at Dakar in a flight of 16 hours and 55 minutes, leaving Natal at 5:35 P. M. (Greenwich mean time) and arriving at Casablanca at 10:30 A. M. (GMT) on June 11. The distance covered exceeded the 3,136-mile Ceylon-to-Australia route. The longest recorded flight, 3,444 miles, was made by a B-17 from Newfoundland to Oran.

While not all the ninety-two forty-passenger planes assigned to shuttle 38,000 soldiers home each month through Casablanca may fly non-stop from Natal on the eastward trip, ATC officers explained that they would be able to do so whenever weather over Dakar otherwise would prevent a take-off from Natal. Dakar lies only 1,641 miles from the Brazilian base. On today's test flight, the Douglas Skymaster flew over Dakar and up the African coast to Casablanca.

Bougainville Drive Slowed

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 13 (AP)—The Australian main drive along the Buin road in southern Bougainville has been held up by strong enemy defenses on the Hari River, the Army Department announced today.

Other forces on the left flank, the announcement said, forced a crossing of the river and now were established on both the east and west banks. "Aussies" advancing on higher ground at the headwaters of the Hari made good progress into the Japanese garden area.

In the hills between Koigin and Sarui villages, on the main tracks behind Wewak in New Guinea, the Japanese continued desperate resistance against the constant pressure of the Australians. The capture of Yamil village highlighted the fighting in the inland sector of New Guinea.

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ARGENTINIAN NEWS FREED

U.S. Envoy Cites Regime's Promise To Press Services

Buenos Aires, June 13 (AP)—United States Ambassador Spruille Braden said tonight that the Argentine Government had told him that North American press associations would henceforth have complete freedom of transmission and receipt of all news dipatches.

Braden said that Oscar Lomuto, under secretary of press and information in the Argentine Ministry of the Interior, had visited him on behalf of the Vice President, Col. Juan Peron.

"He stated to me in most categorical terms that the Argentine Government was irrevocably dedicated to complete freedom of the press and was absolutely opposed to any obstacle being placed in the way thereof," Braden said.

The American envoy to Argentina said Lomuto asked that North American press associations or their correspondents should inform both the secretariat of information and the United States Embassy if they encountered the slightest hindrance or delay in the transmission of the dispatches.

This should be done, Lomuto was quoted, "in order that immediate remedial measures may be taken by the Government and that those responsible may be punished."

Braden added: "Both the embassy and I personally will, of course, be glad at all times to cooperate both with the Argentine authorities and the North American press associations and their correspondents in these particulars."

Apparently the measure, which the Argentine Government proposed on its own initiative, had not been put into effect at 6 P.M. today, for the cable company with which this dispatch was filed refused to disclose the handling that would be given it.

Its refusal was based on a decree which says that all dispatches filed with communications companies are filed at the sender's risk.

TRUMAN REVEALS 'BIG THREE' WILL CONFER SHORTLY

President Also Discloses Prospects Bright for Settling Polish Problem.

MEETING PLACE SECRET

Elated Over Confidential Reports Given by Hopkins and Davies.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—(AP) President Truman jubilantly disclosed today the definite setting of an early "Big Three" meeting and said there are prospects for a complete settlement of the Polish issue.

Obviously elated over confidential reports from Harry Hopkins and Joseph E. Davies, his special emissaries, the President announced to a news conference:

1. While he cannot divulge the time or place, upon which all have agreed, he will meet soon with Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill to iron out any remaining difference among the Big Three.

2. The results of the Hopkins and Davies missions have been completely "satisfactory and gratifying" and very pleasant yielding by Russia on some points has clarified three power relationships substantially.

Hope for Poles

3. He has every hope a free and democratic election among the Polish people will grow out of a conference June 15 to seek a compromise basis for the reorganization of the provisional Polish government.

4. James F. Byrnes, former war mobilization director, will accompany him to the "Big Three" meeting along with Secretary of State Stettinius; Hopkins; Davies; Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, presidential chief of staff, and Charles G. Ross.

May Meet at Copenhagen

Meanwhile the British radio said it was reported from Copenhagen without confirmation that the Danish capital would be the site of the "Big Three" meeting. There was no White House comment.

Asserting the Polish problem which long has disturbed relations among the Big Three is on the road to a settlement, the President pleaded that nothing be done on this side of the Atlantic to muddy the waters by raising questions as to final acquiescence by present members of the London Polish government.

The Russians, the President said pointedly, are just as anxious to get along with the Americans as the Americans are to get along with them.

He said that he could say categorically that Hopkins in one of his four conferences with Premier Stalin, was instrumental in Russia's decision to recede from its previously firm stand at San Francisco.

The Russians, until after Hopkins had talked with the Soviet leader, had insisted upon the right of any of the big powers to veto a discussion of international disputes.

Asked what would happen if the invited British Poles (who include former members of the exiled government) refused to participate in setting up the new government, the President said: They are going, don't you worry about that; those are matters that have to await developments. He added, however, that present members of the London government were not invited.

This was in answer to a reporter's assertion that some of the members of the present Polish government had shown no disposition to participate. The President said he hoped that questions along this line would not be brought into the picture here. We're on the road to a settlement, Mr. Truman said, and are in a better position today than ever before on the Polish issue.

Wants OWI Cut Restored

In one of his few comments today on domestic affairs, the President asked the Senate to restore a $17,000,000 House cut in appropriations for the Office of War Information. In a statement he said this was requested in the "interest of a nation still fighting a war which is far from over and which the people need to know is far from over."

To abolish some of OWI's major functions at this time he said "would be a mistake," as would an attempt to make a "hurried distribution" of those functions among other agencies.

Another domestic issue popped up when a reporter asked about the refusal of the House Rules Committee to report for floor action a bill setting up a permanent fair employment practice committee.

The President said he was sincerely hopeful the rules committee would give members of the House a chance to vote on the continuation of the FEPC.

The President expressed regret that Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, would be unable to accompany him to San Francisco when he addresses the closing session of the United Nations conference. He said Mr. Hull, who is recovering from a long illness, thought the trip might be too strenuous.

Mr. Truman described the transfer of his old friend, Edward B. McKim, from his post as chief administrative assistant to that of deputy Federal Loan Administrator as a change dictated by a plea from Loan Administrator John W. Snyder.

Snyder drafted McKim for a special purpose the President said, and he guessed he would have to let him go.

The President said he was appointing former Governor William H. Wills of Vermont as a member of the FCC to succeed Norman S. Case.

Both of these men are Republicans, he said, so he did not see how he could be playing politics in making the change.

3,604 Men Lost on Troopships, 6,066 Merchant Fleet Casualties

U. S. Transport Loss in European War Is Half of World War Rate; 1,554 Merchant Ships Sunk, Most by Submarines, Planes and Mines

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The Army disclosed tonight that 3,604 American soldiers died in the sinking or damage of troopships in the forty-one months of war against Germany and Italy.

At the same time the United States Maritime Commission reported that the war has cost the United States 1,554 merchant ships and 6,066 merchant seamen dead, missing or captured.

Together, the United Nations and neutral countries expended a vast fleet of 4,770 ships of 21,140,000 gross tons between the outbreak of war in Europe on Sept. 1, 1939, and May 8, 1945.

The troop figures represented a loss of four men for every 10,000 embarked, which the Army said was a record nearly twice as good as that for the World War, when the rate was 7.2.

There were 4,453,061 troops embarked from the United States, with 1,904 lost on the outbound trips. However, almost every soldier made at least two trips to sea due to inter-theater and intra-theater moves.

Praises Navy's Convoying

Major General C. P. Gross, chief of transportation, attributed the comparatively small loss of troops during the big Nazi air attack on shipping in the Italian harbor of Bari on the evening of Dec. 2, 1943. The list reported twenty-five Americans killed in the sinking of three ships.

Collision Caused Sinking

All the troopship incidents did not involve enemy attack or mines. In at least one case collision was the cause.

The bulk of the American merchant tonnage destroyed—570 ships of 5,431,456 tons by deadweight measurement—was sent to the bottom by mines, submarines and air attack.

The other 984 American flag vessels, mostly small ships and totaling only 845,621 tons deadweight, were lost in marine accidents resulting from convoy operations, blackouts, reduced navigation aids and other war-time hazards.

In tonnage, the United States merchant losses represent less than one-third the deadweight production of American shipyards in the fiscal year 1944.

"An overwhelming percentage of the merchant vessels were destroyed by German or Italian submarines, air attacks and mines, with sixty-eight lost in Japanese areas," said the special report by Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, maritime chairman.

"The most extensive destruction was in the north Atlantic, where wolfpacks of U-boats prowled against convoys to the British Isles and north Russia until curbed by fast-expanding Allied naval and air power, including the use of escort carriers."

The dark days of 1942 saw the height of the German-Italian effort to block the gathering of troops and munitions in England for the forthcoming invasion.

"In the five months from March through July, 204 American merchant ships were sunk, an average of more than one a day," Admiral Land disclosed.

"In June of 1942 the highest point of losses of the war was reached, the enemy sending forty-nine United States vessels to the bottom in thirty days."

The Germans began preying on American merchantmen long before Pearl Harbor. Starting with the sinking of the City of Rayville on Nov. 8, 1940, after it struck a mine, seven American ships were sunk before this country went to war. Between Pearl Harbor and the end of December in 1941, eight more had been sunk.

The national 1942 toll was 318 ships; 1943 losses were 129, and last year the enemy sank only fifty-nine.

List Includes Scuttled Ships

In the 1944 toll, however, Admiral Land included the twenty-seven over-age and damaged ships deliberately scuttled to form artificial harbors for the invasion of Normandy, making a total of eighty-six.

From the start of this year until May 8, an additional twenty-two vessels were lost.

"The North Atlantic has naturally proved the most desirable hunting ground for Axis submarines," Admiral Land continued. "Up to the end of last year, 219 American merchant ships were sunk (in the North Atlantic), 141 in the northwest area and 78 in the northeast Atlantic, in addition to the 27 sunk off Normandy. Next, the Caribbean Sea was the most thoroughly exploited area for enemy submarine operations, with 122 vessels lost."

In the Pacific, America has lost 44 ships; in the South Atlantic, 42; in the mediterranean and Black Seas, 39; in the Gulf of Mexico, 25; in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, 27; in the approaches to the Mediterranean, 18, and in undetermined areas, 7.

Not included in the United States tabulation of losses were American-owned vessels under Panamanian or other foreign flags; merchant type ships operated by the Navy and listed as naval losses, or vessels scrapped.

British Losses Given

The British empire losses were 2,570 ships of 11,380,000 gross tons; other Allies lost 1,172 ships of 5,030,000 gross tons; neutral countries lost 490 vessels of 1,420,000 tons.

In a tabulation issued jointly by the United States Navy and the British admiralty, United States losses were shown as 538 vessels of 3,310,000 gross tons from direct enemy action. The dicrepancy between this figure and the 570 American ships lost reported by the Maritime Commission was not explained, but apparently resulted from different methods of determining whether casualties resulted from direct or indirect war causes.

A total of forty-one troop ships on which American lives were lost is accounted for in the Army announcement. All did not sink, some being towed into port. In addition to the three named above, the others follow (all of American registry except as otherwise designated):

SHIP	DATE	PLACE	U.S. LIVES LOST
Dorchester	Feb. 3, 1943	Near Greenland	604
LST 531	No date	Pre-invasion exercises, off England	316
LST 507	No date	Pre-invasion exercises, off England	250
Henry R. Mallory	Feb. 7, 1943	Off Greenland	80
H. G. Staedel	June 29, 1944	English Channel	70
M. W. McAndrew	March 13, 1945	English Channel	68
William B. Woods	March 9, 1944	Off Palermo, Sicily	67
Cherokee	June 15, 1942	East of Boston	58
Sicilien	June 7, 1942	South of Haiti	56
Pozaro (Italian)	December, 1944	Overdue, Gibraltar to New York	55
Daniel J. Flood	March 2, 1943	Off Bizerte, Tunisia	54
Empire Javelin (British)	Dec. 26, 1944	Bari, Italy	51
Empire Javelin (British)	Dec. 26, 1944	Off Cherbourg	50
Uruguay	Feb. 12, 1943	Northeast of Bermuda	132
Louise Lykes	Jan. 11, 1943	Overdue, Belfast to New York	103
John Harvey	Dec. 2, 1943	Bari, Italy	101
George Thatcher	Nov. 1, 1943	Off French Equatorial Africa	99
ST (small tug) 344	July 20, 1944	English Channel	98
Charles Morgan	June 10, 1944	English Channel	97
LST 411 (British)	Dec. 31, 1943	Bastia, Corsica	94
Jack	May 27, 1942	Off Jamaica	93
James A. Farrell	June 28, 1944	English Channel	90
Nevada II	Dec. 16, 1943	South of Greenland	89
Merrimack	June 9, 1942	Off south coast of Cuba	88
LST 422 (British)	Jan. 26, 1944	Off Anzio beachhead	87
James Sprunt	March 10, 1943	Off east coast of Cuba	86
St. David (British)	Jan. 24, 1944	Off Anzio	85
Charles Pinckney	Jan. 27, 1943	South of Azores	83
Col. L. O. Mathews	Oct. 28, 1942	Fort Chimo, Canada	82

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Arthur Middleton	Jan. 2, 1943	Off Oran	1
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer	Feb. 2, 1943	Southeast of Greenland	1
Malantic	March 9, 1943	South of Iceland	1
Christian Michelson	Sept. 26, 1943	East of Bone, Algeria	1
Melville E. Stone	Nov. 24, 1943	Off Cristobal, C. Z.	1
John L. Motley	Dec. 2, 1943	Bari, Italy	1
Sharpsburg	Feb. 17, 1944	Mersey, England	1
Robert Howe	May 20, 1944	Off Gibraltar	1
V-17 (tanker)	April 8, 1945	English Channel	1

Unharmed Parts Of 2 Ships Welded Into Complete Unit

Washington, June 13 (AP)—The Navy revealed today how unharmed sections of two torpedo-blasted ships were joined together to form a complete new fighting unit which is already back in service.

Two destroyer escorts, the Menges and the Holder, were hit in entirely separate actions, the Menges in the stern and the Holder amidships. Emergency repairs permitted both to be towed to the New York Navy Yard.

Bureau of Ships experts decided a complete ship could be salvaged from the two wrecks. The two vessels were cut in two and a 94-foot stern section of the Holder was moved into position astern the foresection of the Menges.

Difference Slight

The two keels were aligned, and it was found that in no place was there a difference of more than an inch and a half in the two hulls. With that slight difference corrected, the two ships were welded together from the new Menges, the remaining retained because the old Menges formed a greater part of the new hull.

The Menges, Coast Guard manned, was on convoy duty in the Mediterranean in May, 1944. On a bright, moonlit night, a German U-boat launched torpedoes which ripped through her propellers and blasted off much of her stern.

29 Killed In Explosion

The explosion killed 29 men and two officers, and wounded twenty more members of her crew. The impact started the engines of the Menges' torpodoes as they were blown from their tubes and heroic crewmen leaped astride them to disarm them, thus preventing further havoc.

Although the ship appeared to be sinking, surviving crew members worked heroically to control the damage and her skipper, Lieut. Com. Frank M. McCabe, Brooklyn, did not give the order to abandon ship. Damage finally was controlled.

Shortly afterward, the Holder was struck amidships by an aircraft torpedo and towed to Algiers for emergency repairs before she, too, was towed to New York.

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Slattery Bares Smear Threat

Former REA Head Denies Maintaining 'Harem of Government Girls.'

Washington, June 13 (A. P.).—Harry Slattery told a Senate committee today that attempts to force his resignation as rural electrification administrator included a threat to accuse him of maintaining "a harem of Government girls."

The former REA head contended that Senate approval of Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard to be his successor would "wreck REA in a post-war competitive world."

Wickard will be succeeded as Secretary of Agriculture on June 30 by Representative Clinton Anderson (D.-N. M.) The REA at present is an agency under the Department of Agriculture.

"It will be a source of embarrassment to Mr. Anderson," Slattery said "for a man who was sitting in the Cabinet to be under him."

Slattery read to the Agriculture Committee his letter of resignation to President Roosevelt last fall, in which he accused Wickard of "a disgraceful performance in playing politics and undermining the fine REA program."

Attack on W. J. Neal.

Various efforts, he said, were made to get him to leave the REA after Wickard appointed William J. Neal as deputy REA administrator. Neal was described by Slattery as a defeated candidate for Governor of New Hampshire and the "recent president of the worst-managed REA co-operative in the country."

Slattery said that he received White House offers to take "a job at $50 a day to inspect rural electrification projects in Europe" and a suggestion that he quit for "poor health."

Slattery said on one occasion when he was called to the White House and asked to resign he reported to former Presidential Secretary Jonathan Daniels.

"He told me I'd better quit because there was going to be a scandal," Slattery said. "The inference was plain that they wanted to smear my name with this 'harem' thing. Of course no such thing was true."

One committee member, Senator Ellender (D.-La.), said that he had investigated rumors in the past that Government officials forced subordinate women workers to "be friendly with them" and had found them generally "just talk."

ADM. SALLADA DECORATED

Washington, June 13—(AP)—Rear Admiral Harold B. Sallada, Aeronautics Bureau chief, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for his services as commander of support aircraft in operations in the Marshall Islands last year. Admiral Sallada, a native of Williamsport, Pa., became Chief of Aeronautics June 1. His permanent address is Cincinnati, O.

POLES THANK UNRRA

Washington, June 13 (A. P.).—Herbert H. Lehman, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration director, said today that by the end of June UNRRA will have shipped over 100,000 tons of supplies to Poland.

He said that he had received a message of gratitude from the Polish Prime Minister Osubka Morawski who said "the first goods sent by the UNRRA have arrived in this country. They are a visible and precious token of the will of the United Nations to assist Poland in her great task of reconstruction."

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M'KIM 'DRAFTED,' PRESIDENT SAYS

Washington, June 13 (A. P.).—President Truman said today that John W. Snyder, Federal Loan Administrator, had made a special draft for the services of Edward D. McKim, chief administrative assistant to the President.

The White House announced yesterday that McKim would be a deputy to Snyder, but the loan agency described his new title as administrative assistant to the administrator.

Mr. Truman told his news conference today that he guessed he would have to let McKim go for the time being.

McKim, a former Omaha insurance agent, said there yesterday that he would do some special confidential work for Snyder and when it was finished would return to Omaha. He said that he never had had "any intention to carve out a career in Washington."

Last week, McKim's name was mentioned in the House by Representative Halleck (R.-Ind.) in connection with what Halleck called an administration attempt to influence the outcome of a special congressional election in Montana.

G.I.'S IN TRANSIT TO FORGET TAXES

Washington, June 13 (A. P.).—Service men who stop off in this country en route from Europe to the Pacific won't have to keep a date with the tax collector.

Joseph D. Nunan Jr., Commissioner of Internal Revenue, ruled today that the postponement grranted overseas servicemen will continue until they have been back in this country for a continuous period of five and a half months, not counting the month of return.

This means an overseas veteran will not lose his tax paying postponement if he stays in this country for a relatively short period while en route to another overseas assignment.

Formerly the regulations canceled the tax postponement after an overseas serviceman had been back three and a half calendar months. The tax laws exempt the first $1,500 of active service pay. Consequently, most enlisted men and women owe no taxes.

Congressmen Ask For Inquiry Into Elliott Roosevelt Loan

Washington, June 13 (AP)—Calls for investigation of statements that a private loan of $200,000 to Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt was settled for $4,000 came today from Republicans in both chambers of Congress.

Representative Knutson, of Minnesota, ranking Republican on the House, Ways and Means Committee, said the Internal Revnue Bureau should look into the tax reduction on a loss reported by John Hartford, president of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, who has confirmed that he was the lender.

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) said in a Senate speech that Congress itself should investigate the transaction.

"Moral And Ethical Issue"

"It's a thing you can't pass by with the lifting of an eyebrow or the winking of an eye. It is something that is a moral and ethical issue, and also concerns the taxpayers of this country who helped make it up when the loan was written off by Mr. Hartford."

"This is something Congress should not pass by," Bridges repeated. "If it is not true, it should be made known and Elliott Roosevelt's name cleared. If it is true that should be brought out and condemned and action taken."

Senator Johnson (D., S.C.) asked if Bridges also wanted to investigate "everybody in the United States who has lost money."

Butler Checking Too

Bridges retorted that there were unusual circumstances about the reported transaction "which make it a very peculiar and unique case."

A few months ago Bridges conducted an extensive inquiry into the transportation of young Roosevelt's dog Blaze across the continent by air.

Senator Butler (R., Neb.) said he was "checking over the whole transaction and may ask the Senate Finance Committee to investigate the loan—that is, the income tax and deduction features of it."

Westbrook Pegler, columnist, yesterday published an account of the $200,000 loan, and subsequently Hartford declared that the Pegler account "is not the whole story but it is substantially correct." Caruthers Ewing, general counsel for the A. & P., said the loan was settled for $4,000.

Roosevelt could not be reached for comment, nor could Jesse H. Jones, former Secretary of Commerce, who, Ewing said, negotiated the settlement.

U.S. And Mexico Extend Stabilization Agreement

Washington, June 13 (AP)—A two-year extension beyond June 30 of the stabilization agreement between the United States and Mexico was announced tonight.

Under the agreement, the United States stabilization fund purchases Mexican pesos to stabilize the United States dollar-Mexican peso rate.

The pact, originally signed in 1941, also provides for periodic conferences by representatives of the treasuries of the two countries and the Bank of Mexico.

Hartford Wrote off $200,000 Loan to Elliott Roosevelt for $4,000

New York, June 13—(AP)—John Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., yesterday described as substantially correct a published report that Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late President, borrowed $200,000 from him in 1939.

The debt was settled three years later for $4,000 "at the request of the Roosevelt family" through Jesse Jones, then Secretary of Commerce, Caruthers Ewing, A & P general counsel, said in Danville, Ill.

Asked for comment on the story as it appeared yesterday in Westbrook Pegler's column, Hartford said:

"It is not the whole story but it is substantially correct. I would not have made it public myself and I regret very much that it has been published."

Elliott Roosevelt, now a brigadier general in the Army Air Forces, could not be reached for comment.

Pegler said there was "no doubt that President Roosevelt knew of the loan and approved it."

Elliott Roosevelt, then 29, sought the loan to finance his Texas radio interests, Ewing said, adding that after the loan was made he asked to see "trial balancees" on the Texas operations.

"They were losing money hand over fist," Ewing said.

Ewing said the next contact he had with the matter was in 1942 when Jones told him "the Roosevelt family" wanted to compromise the indebtedness.

Ewing said he took young Roosevelt's note and stock collateral to Jones and that "Jones gave me a check payable to John Hartford for $4,000, which was all Hartford ever reecived on the loan and the whole thing was closed."

"The loan was written off by Mr. Hartford in his 1942 income tax report as a bad debt," Ewing added.

Ewing said he understood Elliott Roosevelt approached Hartford for the loan because the securities he had for collateral were not bankable and because radio people he might have approached were "afraid to make a loan to the President's son."

HONEYMOONING HERO TO REMAIN IN ARMY

NEW YORK, June 13.—(AP) Sgt. Jake Lindsey, Congressional Medal of Honor winner honeymooning here with his 19-year-old bride, said today that—despite his 107 points—he would stay in the Army "as long as I can do the service some good."

The 24-year-old hero, who was decorated by President Truman before a joint session of Congress, said during an interview he would like to teach troops and drum into their heads that "these guys that sleep in class and get overseas are likely to lose their lives."

The sergeant and his bride, Beverly, were accompanied by her father, James Hargreaves, of Lexington, Mass.

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FIVE SHIPS BRING 1,700 G.I.'S HOME

NEW YORK, June 13—(AP) The Persian Gulf and China-Burma-India sectors as well as the European theater of operations were represented today as approximately 1,700 troops arrived aboard five ships.

Four Liberties—the John Lawson, the James B. Richardson, the William Pepperell and the Eugene Hale—brought in approximately 1,300 of the troops from the European theater.

Most of the men were former prisoners of war, among them aviators of the Eigth, Ninth and 15th Air Forces and infantrymen from the 28th and 106th divisions.

Earlier the Cargo Ship Cape Flattery disembarked 416 soldiers and sailors, including 300 from a quartermaster trucking company which served in the Persian Gulf area and 100 others from the China-Burma-India sector.

FBI agents and customs and immigration officials boarded the Cape Flattery to examine 97 civilians who also were passengers. The 55 alien civilians aboard included 45 Greek sailors here to study naval gunnery before taking over several Liberty ships.

FREE NEWS BACKED BY EISENHOWER

Dictated Press is Weapon Against Liberty, he Tells Editors

New York, June 13—(AP)—All soldiers have the "right to hope that all peoples may have, at the very least, the advantages of a free press and the free exchange of information throughout the world," says General Eisenhower.

His statement was contained in a letter, dated January 26, 1945, and released last night by Wilbur Forrest, chairman of a committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors which made a world tour in the interests of freedom of the press.

Forrest, to whom the letter was addressed, said Eisenhower stipulated that the letter should not be made public until the Germans were defeated, and the ASNE committee had made its report. The committee's report was issued Sunday in Washington.

General Eisenhower's letter:

"I was delighted to meet you and Dean Carl Ackerman and Mr. Ralph McGill, the other members of the committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, now making a tour of the several theaters of operations to establish contacts which may insure the preparation of plans for freedom of the press in the years to come.

"The sadistic attitude of Nazi prisoners is clearly traceable to constant exposure to Hitler's propaganda, in the spreading of which he used a controlled press and rigid censorship This attitude is most pronounced among those that have absorbed Hitler's vicious teachings from early boyhood. It is disturbing and distressing to me to contemplate the possibility that in the future some ruthless individual may be enabled to seize arbitrary power, and through his own manufactured propaganda, nurture and develop the fanatical tendencies which we find today in so many Nazi prisoners of war.

"In war, censorship to ensure security of information which might be of value to the enemy is obviously necessary, but following cessation of hostilities censorship must be abandoned, and a free flow of information insisted upon, so that education and public opinion may be based on truth.

"Every soldier in this war has the right to hope that all peoples may have, at the very least, the advantages of a free press and the free exchange of information throughout the world. Intolerance and bigotry flourish under dictated news, but they tend to disappear under the effects of enlightened education and freedom of the press."

WOUNDED FLYERS ARE OFFERED JOBS

DAYTON, O., June 13 — (AP) The Air Technical Service Command of the AAF is going virtually to the bedsides of returned wounded air-crewmen who are eligible for discharge, to offer them Civil Service employment in line with skills acquired in combat.

Colonel Ralph Memo, chief of ATSC Base Service Personnel at Wright Field, said today that approximately 900 veterans had taken advantage of the command's two-months old placement program "and we want more."

Thus assured a quick return to civilian jobs, the returnees are being distributed among 127 ATSC installations throughout the United States.

"A gunner who loses an arm in combat has lost none of his skill as an armaments expert," explained one officer, midway of a tour of AAF convalescent centers, "a pilot incapacitated for further flight duty, may be just the man we need for laboratory flight research. A radio operator, disqualified for combat, may find exactly the job to suit him as a civilian radio technician."

Colonel Henry W. Berg, chief of ATSC civilian personnel, said every effort is being made to employ discharged veterans "as long as vacancies exist and in capacities that will make use of their skills in a manner beneficial both to them and to the war effort.

"In certain instances," he declared, "veterans are eligible for specialized training in engineering, mechanics, maintenance and inspection. They are entitled to the same privileges as any federal employe and, additionally, will hold the veterans' Civil Service preference rating up to 10 points n any examination they may take."

The ATSC, the army's largest employer of civilian personnel, has more than 200,000 civilians engaged in experimental engineering, procurement, inspection in supply and maintenance on all AAF aircraft. It handled more than 620,000 items of airforce equipment.

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Smaller Nations Defeated In Battle Over Veto Power

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13. — (AP) The longest and perhaps bitterest battle of the United Nations conference ended today in defeat for small powers and the sealing of Big Five veto control over peace-enforcement mechanism of a new world league.

Little countries, with Australia in the van, fought hard to keep Britain, Russia, China, France and the United States from having a veto over peaceful settlement of disputes. But they lost.

The big powers had put it squarely up to them to accept a complete veto or run the risk that the great nations wouldn't ratify the charter for a new United Nations organization.

On the showdown, the opposition mustered a skimpy two votes against the veto-voting formula worked out at a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting at Yalta this spring.

15 Fail to Vote

But 15 nations abstained from voting.

Not all the delay on the veto question was caused by small-power opposition. When they asked for an interpretation of how the vote would work, Russia was at odds with the United States, Britain, France and got in line only after the United States appealed to Premier Stalin.

The voting formula will require unanimity among the Big Five on all ballots in the league's security council on action to preserve peace. The veto would be inapplicable only to peaceful settlement of a dispute to which one of the great powers was a party and hence would be barred from voting.

Formula Explained

The formula applying to the 11-member council says:

1. Each member should have one vote.

2. Decisions on procedural matters such as discussion of a dispute should be made by an affirmative vote of any seven members.

3. Decisions on "all other matters" should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of all the Big Five, provided that on peaceful settlement a party to a dispute should abstain from voting.

Delegates reported the first provision was approved unanimously, that Cuba alone voted against the second, and that the ballot on the third was 30 for, 15 abstaining, 3 absent, and Cuba and Colombia voting in the negative.

With the veto issue settled—except for the formality of ratification in a commission and in a full plenary session of the conference, delegates saw the path of their deliberations smoothing out.

Russia, however, set a commotion going in another committee by suddenly shifting her stand on a charter provision to let members of the world league withdraw. Previously the Soviets had opposed a withdrawal clause. Today Russia changed over and delegates reported, asked for a broad one, that would let any nation pull out of the world organization at any time and for any reason.

The first American reaction was that the Russian proposal was too unlimited. Debate brought no decision. The committee adjourned to permit further consultations on the point among various delegations.

Small nations which lost the veto fight today now are going to concentrate on trying to make it easy to amend the charter in the future.

MOVE TO CURB VETO DEFEATED BY 20 TO 10 VOTE

Committee Action Clears Way for Approval of Total Control.

NEW ISSUE GAINS HEADWAY

Some San Francisco Delegates Call for Right to Amend Charter in Future.

San Francisco, June 13 (A. P.). —Defeat of an Australian amendment cleared the way today for approval in a United Nations conference committee of the Big-Five demand for total veto control of proposed machinery for world security.

The amendment, which would have removed the veto from steps to settle international disputes peacefully and limited it to use of force, was voted down, 20 to 10. Fifteen nations abstained and five were absent.

The line-up:

For the Australian Amendment — Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Cuba, Iran, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Panama.

Against the Amendment—White, Russia, China, Costa Rica, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Honduras, Lebanon, Liberia, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Ukraine, South Africa, Russia, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Abstaining from a vote—Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Luxembourg, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and Venezuela.

Absentees — Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Haiti and Paraguay.

New Issue Bobs Up.

Simultaneously a new issue appeared to be gaining headway. The small nations, whose split over the veto issue assured the big-power victory, were beginning to rally behind a proposal that they should be promised another crack at the veto about ten years hence.

In other words, they are calling for the right to amend the charter in future without any of the big powers being able to exercise a veto over the amendments. The Big Five are dead set against this.

The committee scheduled two more meetings today, in an effort to wind up its work. The next big vote presumably would be the one approving the veto voting formula.

This is the formula which requires that Russia, France, the United States, China and Britain must be unanimous before the projected security council of the world organization can take any step to preserve peace.

Seeks Ratification.

The State Department expects to ask Senate ratification of future agreements making American military forces available to a world organization to police the peace.

Under the United Nations charter being drafted here, this country is expected to join with Great Britain, Russia, France and China in negotiating with the World Security Council the allocations of men, machines and material which will make up the major strength of the forces to be used to halt future aggression.

In this connection, it was learned today that members of the American delegation have been assured flatly that any accord of this nature will be submitted as a treaty before it becomes effective.

Want End By June 23

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13. — (AP) The Big Five powers agreed today to do everything "humanly possible" to wind up the United Nations conference by June 23.

To that end, they supported a proposal that next Sunday be part of a "working week-end." Sunday commission meetings, or even a plenary session of the full conference, are planned if the schedule of work indicates the need.

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NIGHT LEAD
LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY WAS NAMED A KNIGHT OF THE GRAND CROSS IN THE BIRTHDAY HONORS LIST OF KING GEORGE VI, ANNOUNCED TODAY.
EQUALLY HONORED WAS AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TRAVERS HARRIS, WHOSE BOMBER COMMAND UNLOADED MILLIONS OF TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON GERMANY.

BECAUSE

THE NAVY IS BRITAIN'S TRADITIONAL [redacted]

...S AND ADMIRAL SIR MAX KENNEDY HORTON--THE LATTER LESS KNOWN

ADMIRAL HORTON, AN ANTI-SUBMARINE EXPERT, WAS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE WESTERN APPROACHES--THE ORGANIZATION THAT BEAT THE U-BOATS AND KEPT BRITISH SEA LANES OPEN.

DOZENS OF BRITONS WHO BAC-EDUP THE COMMANDER-FAR AFIELD

AND WW AFLOAT WERE REMEMVERED BY THE KING. AT THE HEAD OF THIS GROUP WAS SIR ERNEST GOWERS, WHO DIRECTED WWW LONDON'S CIVILIAN DEFENSE FORCES. HE WAS NAMED WWWWW A KNIGHT GRAND CROSS, ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

MISS KATHERINE CHRISTIE WATT, CHIEF NURSING OFFICER FOR THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, WHO ROSE TO DRAMATIC EMERGENCIES DURING THE GERMAN EFFORT TO WIPE OUT LONDON BY BOMBS, FIRE AND V-WEAPONS, WAS MADE A DAME COMMANDER, ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. JUN 14 1945

SIMILARLY HONOREDFOR PUBLIC SERVICES WAS MRS. WWW SYDNEY MARSHAM, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

DOZENS OF NAMES, AS LITTLE KNOWN IN BRITAIN AS ABROAD, BUT ALL OF WHOM PLAYED A PART IN WINNING THE EUROPEAN PHASE OF THE WAR, WERE IN T E LIST.

JUN 14 1945

EXAMPLES WERE CAPT. JAMES GORDON PARTRIDGE BISSET, COMMODORE OF THE CUNNARD LINE, KNIGHTED FOR SERVICE TO WAR SHIPPING;

GEOFREY ARTHUR FISHER, BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL AT SAN FRANCISCO, NAMED COMMANDER, ORDER WWWW OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE;

CLAUDE DIXON GIBB, NAMED COMMANDER, ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE, FOR DUTIES AS DIRECTOR OF PRODUCTION FOR ARMORED FIGHTING VEHICLES.

THE ARTS WON RECOGNITION WITH THE CONFERRING OF KNIGHTHOOD ON LEWIS CASSON, ACTOR, AND ON GERALD KELLY, WHOSE PORTRAITS OF THE KING AND QUEEN WERE FEATURES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ART THIS YEAR.

THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE, DR. HENRY HERBERT WILLIAMS, WAS MADE A COMPANION OF HONOR. JUN 14 1945

JUN 14 1945

RAISED TO THE RANK OF BARON WERE SIR WILLIAM BRASS, MAJOR SIR JAMES EDMONDSON, SIR EUGENE RAMSDEN, ALL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

FIELD MARSHAL SIR PHILIP WALHOUSE CHETWODE, CHAIRMAN W OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR WAR ORGANIZATION OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS, AND MAJOR SIR W WILLIAM COPE, FORMER MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 6:30 P. M., EWT. TONIGHT, JUNE 13)
APR THROUGH SECOND 1845 DAY MB /155P

BY W. W. HERCHER

LONDON, JUNE 13--(AP)--DR. LJUBO LEONTIC, THE NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, PREDICTED AT A PRESS WWW CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE YUGOSLAVS WOULD REJECT A MONARCHY IN THE FORTHCOMING PLEBISCITE AND CALL FOR A REPUBLIC.

THE 58-YEAR-OLD AMBASSADOR, WHO FOUGHT IN THE MOUNTAINS WITH MARSHAL TITO TO FREE HIS COUNTRY FROM GERMAN AND ITALIAN OCCUPATION,

SAID "THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT IT. WE WW FOUGHT FOR DEMOCRACY."

WWWWWW LEONTIC MADE IT CLEAR WE HIS PREDICTION WAS

A PERSONAL VIEW AND WW NOT THAT OF "THE AMBASSADOR OF THE DEMOCRATIC

FEDERATIVE YUGOSLAVIA TO THE THE COURT OF ST. JAMES." JUN 14 1945

NO DATE HAS BEEN SET FOR AN ELECTION, BUT

W LEONTIC SAID IT WOULD BE HELD SOON. KING PETER HAS LEFT HIS INTERESTS

IN THE HANDS OF A REGENCY WORKING WITH MARSHAL TITO, WW LEONTIC ADDED.

REGARDING YUGOSLAVIA'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS LEONTIC

SAID "WE HAVE ONLY ONE CLAIM--TO BE UNITED. WE DON'T WANT ANYTHING

WWWW OTHER PEOPLE. WE W WANT THAT ONE PART OF CARINTHIA WHERE

OUR WWWWWWWWW PEOPLE WWWWW LIVE. WE DON'T WANT ANYTHING FROM

ALBANIA."

JUN 14 1945

THE RELATIONS WITH ITALY DEPEND A GREAT DEAL UPON THE

SOLUTION OF THE TRIESTE PROBLEM, HE INDICATED.

"I HOPE WE WILL FIND SOME WAY TO RE-ESTABLISH FRIENDLY

RELATIONS WITH ITALY," HE DECLARED. "WE REALIZE THAT THE MAJORITY

OF THE PEOPLE IN TRIESTE ARE ITALIANS--THE MERCHANTS--BUT THE CITY IS

SURROUNDED BY OUR SOIL."

HE SAID THE NEWYUGOSLAVI HOPED EVENTUALLY TO MAKE

SOLMEN AGREEMENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN SIMILAR TO

THE TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE SIGNED RECENTLY WITH

RUSSIA. JUN 14 1945

JUN 14 1945

WWWWWWWWW LEONTIC SAID THAT THE NEWYUGOSLAVIA

"IS BEING BUILT ON THE RUINS OF THE OLD YUGOSLAVIA.

"THE BALKANS ARE BEING WW REGNERATED. THEY NO

LONGER WANT TO BE AN ARENA FOR INTERPLAY OF INTERESTS, BUT WITH THE

HELP OF THE GREAT ALLIES, BREAT BRITAIN AND SVOIET RUSSIA AND THE

UNITED STATES, TO BECOME A BASTION OF PEACE AND A BRIDGE FOR THE

EXCHANGE OF GOODS AND CULTURAL VALUES BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST."

APR THROUGH SIXTH 1892 MB/215P

LONDON, JUNE 12-(AP)-WILLIAM R. WWWW MATTHEWS, WWWWWWW EDITOR

ARIZONA STAR OF TUCSON, ARIZ.,

AND PUBLISHER OF THE TUSCON (ARIZ.) DAILY STAR, ARRIVED TODAY TO OBSERVE

THE BRITISH POLITICAL CAMPAIGN. MATTHEWS SAID HE WAS INTERESTED MAINLY

IN OBSERVING THE FORCES AT WORK IN THE COUNTRY AND ENGLISH REACTION TO

"THINGS ON THE CONTINENT." HE SAID HE WAS TRYING TO ARRANGE A TOUR OF THE

CONTINENT FOR SIMILAR INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL SITUATIONS.

CAMPBELLS 02015 APR RM 247P

LONDON, JUNE 13--(AP)--THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT KING GEORGE HAD APPROVED THE APPOINTMENT OF SOVIET MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV TO BE HONORARY KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (MILITARY DIVISION) "IN RECOGNITION OF HIS GREAT SERVICES TO THE ALLIED CAUSE."

JUN 15 1945

APR R/JAMESONS02016/THO/255P

FOLO MADRID

LONDON, JUNE 13--(AP)--A FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTATOR SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES IS "AMONG THE INTERESTED POWERS" WITH WHOM GREAT BRITAIN IS HAVING EXCHANGES OVER THE RETURN OF TANGIER TO INTERNATIONAL STATUS.

HE DECLARED THAT THE DISCUSSIONS WERE "ONLY IN A PRELIMINARY STAGE," BUT SAID THE QUESTION WAS "UNDER EXAMINATION BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND WE ARE HAVING PRELIMINARY EXCHANGES WITH THE PRINCIPALS, FRANCE AND SPAIN AND OTHER INTERESTED POWERS."

JUN 14 1945

THE CONVERSATIONS HAVE REACHED THE STAGE OF PREPARATION FOR FORMAL DISCUSSION BETWEEN A LL INTERESTED PARTIES, HE ADDED.

APR SINGLETONS THROUGH SECOND 1941 MB/520P

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-BRITAIN'S NEW PLAN FOR INDIA WILL BE LAID BEFORE COMMONS AND THE PEOPLE OF THAT COUNTRY TOMORROW, WITH THE MAIN QUESTION CENTERING ON WHETHER IT WILL MEET MOHANDAS K.GHANDI'S DEMAND FOR RELEASING POLITICAL PRISONERS AS A PRELUDE FOR A BREAK IN THE DEADLOCK.

G121PEW

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE HUSBAND OF THE BRITISH GIRL WHO STOWED AWAY ON HIS GLIDER TO BE WITH HIM ON A HONEYMOON WAS IDENTIFIED TODAY BY STARS AND STRIPES AS LT.JEAN GOPPERT, OF EDNA, TEXAS.

HIS NEW BRIDE, 21-YEAR-OLD YVONNE COPPERT, WAS FINED $100 FOR LEAVING ENGLAND WITHOUT PERMISSION AND FLYING WITHOUT A PILOT'S PERMISSION AFTER SHE HID IN A CRATE WHICH HER HUSBAND PLACED ON A FRANCE-BOUND FREIGHT GLIDER.

STARS AND STRIPES SAID THE COUPLE HAD BEEN WED THREE DAYS WHEN THE STOWAWAY ACT SUCCEEDED IN EXTENDING THE HONEYMOON TO WHAT THE BRIDE DESCRIBED AS "TWO GLORIOUS WEEKS" IN CHARTRES.

SN956PEW

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED PLANS TONIGHT TO MAKE A FORMAL REQUEST TO THE ALLIES FOR THE ANNEXATION OF THE GERMAN DISTRICT OF KLADSKO (GLADZ) IN THE SUDETEN MOUNTAINS, 50 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BRESLAU.

IN A PRAGUE RADIO BROADCAST, DR. VLADOV CLEMENTIS, CZECHOSLOVAK UNDER-SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS SAID THAT CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS SHORTLY WOULD MOVE INTO THE AREA TO "SECURE" IT PREPARATORY TO DISCUSSIONS FOR THE "CORRECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIERS."

CLEMENTIS SAID KLADSKO WAS INCORPORATED INTO THE REICH MANY YEARS AGO IN AN EARLY AGGRESSION. THE AREA, OF WHICH THE CHIEF CITY IS GLATZ, NOW FORMS A BOLD INDENTATION INTO THE RECOGNIZED CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER NORTH OF BOHEMIA.

HJ945PEW

JUN 14 1945

BY HENRY B. JAMESON (230)

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-BRITAIN HAD THOUSANDS OF TRAINED SPIES AND GUERRILLA FIGHTERS READY TO WORK BEHIND GERMAN LINES IN THIS COUNTRY IF THE ENEMY HAD MADE A SUCCESSFUL INVASION ACROSS THE CHANNEL, THE WAR OFFICE DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

UNTIL A MONTH AGO THIS UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION WAS SO SECRET THAT FEW OUTSIDERS EVEN KNEW IT EXISTED. THOSE WHO DID WERE UNAWARE WHETHER THEIR BEST FRIENDS OR NEXTDOOR NEIGHBORS WERE MEMBERS.

THE ORGANIZATION WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO DISTINCT BRANCHES. ONE WAS AN ELABORATE SET-UP OF GUERRILLAS ARMED WITH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, EXPLOSIVES, KNIVES AND GRENADES. THE OTHER WAS EQUIPPED WITH SECRET RADIO SETS AND ALL THE PARAPHERNALIA NEEDED IN SPYING BEHIND ENEMY LINES.

BOTH UNITS WERE CONTROLLED BY CENTRAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, WHICH TAUGHT THE OFFICE AND FACTORY WORKERS, CLERKS, TAXI DRIVERS AND BANK DIRECTORS HOW TO DO THE MOST HARM TO THE NAZIS. THE MEMBERS WERE RECRUITED BY THOUSANDS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

THE GUERRILLAS COMPRISED SEVERAL HUNDRED TEAMS OF SEVEN MEN EACH. EACH TEAM WAS HOUSED IN A CAMOUFLAGED DUGOUT, MANY OF WHICH REMAIN AROUND THE COASTS. THEIR PLANNED TASK WAS TO EMERGE FROM THESE HIDEOUTS AT NIGHT AND AMBUSH GERMAN TRANSPORT, BLOW UP NAZI AIRCRAFT ON LANDING GROUNDS, DESTROY ENEMY DUMPS AND GENERALLY CREATE HAVOC AND CONFUSION.

THE MEMBERS WERE ENROLLED IN SPECIAL BATTALIONS OF THE HOME GUARD, AND MUCH SPECULATION WAS CAUSED SINCE THEY DID NOT DRILL WITH THE OTHER HOME GUARDS AND WORE DIFFERENT SLEEVE INSIGNIA.

MANY WOMEN FARMERS WERE ENGAGED IN THE SPY UNITS.

HJ814PEW

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-A GROUP OF AMERICAN OFFICIALS REACHED LONDON TODAY TO START THE COMPLICATED TASK OF DISPOSING OF SURPLUS PROPERTY LEFT OVER FROM THE VICTORY OVER GERMANY.

JAMES KNOWLSON, EXECUTIVE OF STEWART-W[illegible]ER ON LEAVE, HEADS THE GROUP AS CENTRAL FIELD REPRESENTATIVE F[illegible] THE EUROPEAN THEATER. HIS ASSOCIATES ARE ABOUT 20 ARMY AND NAVY O[illegible]ICERS AND CIVILIANS, INCLUDING BRIG.GEN.W.R.GRUBER AND COL.N.M.MARTIN, BOTH PACIFIC VETERANS.

STRICTLY SPEAKING, THERE IS NO SURPLUS PROPERTY AT THE MOMENT. MILITARY FORCES PRESENTLY ARE REMOVING THEIR NON-SURPLUS MATERIALS

TO THE PACIFIC.. ONLY MATERIAL NOT NEEDED THERE OR WHICH IS UNECONOMICAL TO MOVE HALFWAY AROUND THE WORLD WILL BE DECLARED SURPLUS.

GEN.GRUBER SAID THE SURPLUS PROPERTY ACT GAVE OTHER UNITED STATES AGENCIES FIRST PRIORITY ON SURPLUS GOODS.

VETERANS ARE ENTITLED TO BUY. FORMER SOLDIERS STUDYING IN BRITISH COLLEGES UNDER VETERANS BENEFIT REGULATIONS, FOR INSTANCE, MAY AVAIL THEMSELVES OF SURPLUS JEEPS.

G130PEW

A167 (120)

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-WILLIAM JOYCE, THE LORD "HAW HAW" OF THE NAZI PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS, WILL BE PLACED ON TRIAL BEFORE THE END OF THE MONTH UNLESS "UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES ARISE," SIR DAVID MAXWELL FYFE, ATTORNEY GENERAL, ANNOUNCED IN COMMONS TODAY.

SPECULATION ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF JOYCE APPEARED IN THE BRITISH PRESS. ONE NEWSPAPER SAID IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HE ALREADY HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY FROM BRUSSELS, WHERE HE WAS HELD BY THE MILITARY.

THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID IT UNDERSTOOD THAT JOYCE WOULD BE ARRAIGNED MONDAY IN OLD BOW STREET COURT.

JOYCE, BORN IN NEW YORK OF IRISH PARENTS, IS EXPECTED TO BE TRIED IN CIVIL COURT UNDER THE TRAITOR'S ACT, AS HE IS LISTED HERE AS A BRITISH SUBJECT.

G109PEW

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-BRITAIN INTENDS TO ADOPT A HANDS-OFF POLICY IN THE CASES OF THREE GREEK RESISTANCE LEADERS SENTENCED TO DEATH BY THE GREEK GOVERNMENT, RICHARD K.LAW TOLD COMMONS TODAY.

SPEAKING FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE HE SAID THE THREE--NAMED MOVEDAS, BOURDIS AND ARCHIS--HAD BEEN TRIED AND SENTENCED BOTH BY COURT MARTIAL AND CIVIL COURTS ON CHARGES OF MURDER.

A MOSCOW DISPATCH MONDAY SAID THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY, HEWLETT JOHNSON, NOW ON A TOUR OF RUSSIA, HAD TOLD THE SOVIET PRESS HE WAS JOINING IN THE PROTEST OF THE SENTENCES.

LAW SAID MOVEDAS WAS CONVICTED OF MURDER BY THE ATHENS CRIMINAL COURT, THAT BOURDIS WAS CONVICTED OF THREE MURDERS, AND ARCHIS OF "A NUMBER OF MURDERS, INCLUDING THOSE OF A WOMAN AND A MAN OVER 70."

MT1156AEW

NORFOLK, ENGLAND, JUNE 12 --(AP)-- DISTRICT COUNCILLOR S.L. STANDROOM SAID TONIGHT CITIZENS WERE COMPLAINING THAT THE U.S. AIRDROMES AT SHIPSHAM AND WENDLING WERE BURYING AND BURNING FOOD, CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

JUN 14 1945

U.S. AIR FORCE OFFICIALS IN LONDON COULD NOT BE REACHED IMMEDIATELY FOR COMMENT.

STANDROOM SAID THE MITFORD AND LAUNDITCH (NORFOLK) RURAL DISTRI

30.24 27539

COUNCIL HAD RECEIVED "NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS ABOUT THIS WASTE FROM PEOPLE WHO HAVE SEEN THE BURNING OF VESTS, PANTS, SHIRTS, TIMBER PACKING CASES AND NUMEROUS OTHER THINGS.. APR-CAMPBELL52345 THRU SECOND-DH-548PEW

PARIS, JUNE 13-(AP)- THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY'S COMMISSION ON STATE REFORM DECIDED UNANIMOUSLY TODAY TO ASK GEN. DE GAULLE TO INCREASE FROM 30 TO 48 THE NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED TO SIT IN THE ASSEMBLY A RECENT LEFTIST DEMAND ASKED THAT REPATRIATED PRISONERS BE INCLUDED IN THE ASSEMBLY MEMBERSHIP.

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APRB/02130/KIN/ 540P

BELFAST, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE 76-YEAR-OLD DUKE OF ABERCORN WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE DECIDED TO RESIGN THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NORTHERN IRELAND, WHICH HE HAS HELD FOR 23 YEARS.

HE WAS APPOINTED GOVERNOR WHEN THE POSITION WAS CREATED AFTER THE IRISH SETTLEMENT. IN 1931 THE DUKE WAS OFFERED THE POST OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA BUT DECLINED.

THE DUKE'S 41-YEAR-OLD SON AND HEIR, LORD HAMILTON, AND THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY HAVE BEEN MENTIONED AS POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS.

MK738AEW

PARIS, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE AMERICAN FORCES RADIO NETWORK WILL INCREASE TO 50 STATIONS TOMORROW WITH THE OPENING OF A BROADCASTING OUTLET AT FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN.

THE NETWORK STARTED WITH FIVE STATIONS IN ENGLAND ON JULY 4, 1943. THE FRANKFURT STATION WILL BE THE THIRD ADDITION THIS WEEK. A STATION STARTED BROADCASTING AT RHEIMS YESTERDAY AND A 100,000-WATT

TRANSMITTER STARTED AT MUNICH SUNDAY.

ANOTHER STATION OF THE SAME SIZE WAS CAPTURED AT MUNICH AND HA
BEEN ALLOTTED TO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE DIVISION.

OTHER STATIONS IN GERMANY INCLUDING ONE AT BREMEN WILL BE ADDED
LATER TO THE NETWORK WHICH LT. COL. JOHN HAYES, SILVER SPRINGS, MD., CHIEF
OF THE SYSTEM, SAID WOULD CONTINUE OPERATIONS AS LONG AS AMERICAN TROOPS A
ON THE CONTINENT.

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THE MUNICH STATION IS MORE POWERFUL THAN ANY EXCEPT EXPERIME
STATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. IT WILL BECOME ONE OF THE KEY STATIONS
NETWORK.

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AT PRESENT, ALL NEWS BROADCASTS ORIGINATE IN LONDON. MOST
ENTERTAINMENT BY ARTISTS IS FROM PARIS. APR BEALMEAR 1919 RM 301

PARIS, JUNE 13-(AP)-NOT UNTIL LAST NOV. 11--EIGHTY DAYS AFTER THE LIBERATION OF PARIS--DID AMERICAN BOMB DISPOSAL OFFICIALS BREATHE EASILY, RELIEVED OF THE FEAR THAT THE FRENCH CAPITAL MIGHT BE ROCKED BY EXPLOSIONS, COL.THOMAS J.KANE, BOMB DISPOSAL CHIEF IN THIS THEATER DISCLOSED TODAY.

KANE, OF PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HIS MEN FOUND DEMOLITION CHARGES WITH 80-DAY MECHANISMS AMONG THE 1,600 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES REMOVED FROM PARIS AFTER THE GERMANS LEFT.

"EIGHTY DAYS WAS THE LONGEST TIME CHARGE THE GERMANS WERE INOWN TO HAVE," HE SAID, "BUT WE WERE NOT SURE WE HAD LOCATED THEM ALL."

AMERICAN TROOPS WILL NOT BE USED TO SEARCH OUT UNEXPLODED BOMBS IN GERMANY, KANE SAID. OCCUPATION FORCES PLAN TO USE GERMAN LABORERS ON THE JOB, NOT PRISONERS.

SN1142PEW

PARIS, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE U.S. 97TH DIVISION, THE SECOND COMPLETE DIVISION TO LEAVE THE EUROPEAN THEATER, IS NOW BOARDING AN AMERICA-BOUND SHIP AT LE HAVRE, COMMUNICATIONS ZONE HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

ETO HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT 150 TRANSPORT PLANES WILL BEGIN JUNE 15 CARRYING HOME 6,000 MEN WITH POINT SCORES OF 85 OR MORE FROM EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA. THE TOTAL IS EXPECTED TO BE RAISED TO 20,000 FOR JULY AND 30,000 FOR AUGUST.

SN957PEW

BY JAMES LONG

PARIS, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE FRENCH PRESS AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS WRITING FROM FRANCE HAVE COME TO WHAT APPEARS TO BE AN END OF CENSORSHIP, EXCEPT FOR MILITARY SECURITY STILL PERTAINING TO THE PACIFIC WAR.

THE QUESTION OF WHAT INVOLVES MILITARY SECURITY IS OPEN TO CONSIDERABLE INTERPRETATION, BUT IN ANY CASE THE FRENCH CABINET DECLARED THE FORMAL END YESTERDAY OF PREVENTATIVE CENSORSHIP FOR THE FRENCH PRESS AND INFORMATION MINISTER JACQUES SOUSTELLE SAID EVEN FURTHER STEPS WERE BEING FORMULATED TOWARD "INDEPENDENCE AND DIGNITY OF THE PRESS."

SOUSTELLE SAID THE FRENCH PUBLIC, HAVING PUT UP WITH A "VENAL AND UNWORTHY PRESS" DURING THE OCCUPATION, "WANTS A PRESS WHICH WILL WORK FOR THE REVIVAL OF OUR COUNTRY AND THE REPUBLIC BY MEANS PROPER TO IT, NAMELY BY FREE DISCUSSION OF IDEAS AND THE DIFFUSION OF TRUTH."

HERETOFORE FRENCH CENSORSHIP OFTEN HAS PREVENTED PAPERS IN THIS COUNTRY FROM PRINTING STATEMENTS WHICH FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS WERE PERMITTED BY SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TO FILE TO AMERICA AND BRITAI

SN1131PEW

CAEN, FRANCE, JUNE 13-(AP)- THE FIRST GIFT OF 13

JUN 14 1945

CASES OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS GIVEN BY THE ENOCH PARK FREE LIBRARY OF BALTIMORE, MD., WAS HANDED OVER TO CAEN UNIVERSITY TODAY BY MAJ. GEN. RALPH SMITH, U.S. MILITARY ATTACHE.

JUN 14 1945

ALL THE BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY, INCLUDING THE LIBRARY WHICH CONTAINED IRREPLACEABLE NORMAN MANUSCRIPTS, WERE DESTROYED DURING THE INVASION FIGHTING LAST YEAR. TODAY'S CEREMONY TOOK PLACE IN THE WRECKED BUILDINGS ON WHICH REPAIR WORK HAS BEEN STARTED.

AMONG AT THE CEREMONIES WERE MRS. MARGARET RICHARDS OF THE BUREAU OF CULTURAL RELATIONS OF THE U.S., PROFESSOR JEROME BRUNER, OF PRINCETON AND WILLIAM TYLER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF AMERICAN INFORMATION SERVICES.

APL ANDERSONS 0215Q/KIN/ 835P

A144

PARIS, JUNE 13-(AP)-A DIPLOMATIC REPORT TODAY SAID THE UNITED STATES HAD SENT FRANCE A FRIENDLY NOTE REJECTING GEN. DE GAULLE'S INVITATION TO A PROPOSED FIVE-NATION CONFERENCE ON MIDDLE EASTERN PROBL OFFICIAL SOURCES REFUSED

INVITATION TO A PROPOSED FIVE-NATION CONFERENCE ON MIDDLE EASTERN PROBLEMS. OFFICIAL SOURCES REFUSED TO COMMENT.

DE GAULLE'S PROPOSAL WAS A COUNTER TO A LONDON SUGGESTION FOR A THREE-POWER CONFERENCE ON SYRIA AND LEBANON.

MT1153AEW

FLENSBURG, GERMANY, JUNE 13-(AP)-A BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICER SAID TODAY THAT PROF. ALBERT SPEER, FORMER NAZI MINISTER OF PRODUCTION ARRESTED HERE, HAD GIVEN A STATEMENT TO SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS EXPRESSING HIS BELIEF THAT HITLER COMMITTED SUICIDE IN BERLIN BY TAKING POISON.

JUN 14 1945

THE OFFICER REPORTED "SPEER SAID HE HAD BEEN WITH HITLER A FEW DAYS PRIOR TO THE FALL OF BERLIN AND THAT HITLER WAS A BEATEN AND MENTALLY ILL MAN. SPEER IS CONVINCED HE POISONED HIMSELF. HITLER TOLD HIM THAT WAS HIS INTENTION."

HJ949PEW

LUENEBURG, GERMANY, JUNE 13-(AP)- THE LIBRARY OF BERLIN UNIVERSITY, CONSISTING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES BY GERMAN AND EUROPEAN MASTERS, HAS BEEN FOUND IN WOODEN CRATES IN A WAREHOUSE AT WESTA, A HAMLET NEAR HERE.

JUN 15 1945

APL/ 02145/KIN/ 610P

BY GEORGE TUCKER

ST. GOARHAUSEN, GERMANY, JUNE 13-(AP)-ADOLPH HITLER'S SUMPTUOUS RHINE RIVER YACHT ON WHICH VISITING DIPLOMATS WERE LAVISHLY ENTERTAINED DURING GOOD OLD DAYS OF NAZI POWER IS NOW THE FLOATING BILLET OF A SEATTLE, WASH., WARRANT OFFICER AND SIX ENLISTED MEN.

"FACT IS WE'VE BEEN HERE SINCE MAY 7," WARRANT OFFICER FRED W. STUCKEY, 4465 INTERLAKE AVE., SEATTLE, SAID. "WE HEARD ABOUT IT AND JUST

30.24 27541

MOVED IN."

STUCKEY AND HIS GANG BELONG TO A SPECIAL HARBOR UNIT SURVEYING VESSELS ALONG THE RHINE.

JUN 14 1945

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THE YACHT KNOWN OFFICIALLY AS 'FREE CITY OF COLOGNE', IS TIED UP ON THE LEE SIDE OF THE FAMED PRECIPICE "LORELEI," SCENE OF HENRICH HEINE'S GREAT POEM OF HARPIES WHO LURED NAVIGATORS TO THEIR DEATHS ON ROCKS OFF-SHORE.

THE YACHT WAS PRESENTED TO HITLER IN 1938 AND WAS SAID TO HAVE COST $400,000.

STUCKEY, A GENUINE SAILOR, HAS A BACKGROUND OF 11 YEARS FISHING IN THE BERING SEA. HE LATER WORKED ABOARD TUGBOATS IN SEATTLE HARBOR.

HIS "SHIPMATES" ARE SGT. BERNARD M. HILL, 187 YOUNG ST., MARSEILLES, ILL.; SGT. PAUL LAMBRE 15 SCHOOL ST., ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.; CPL. WILLIAM A. BONES, 65 WASHINGTON ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J.; CPL. JAMES H. BENNETT, COLFAX, LA.; T/SGT. ARTHUR NISSUHR, 311 PINE AVE., ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL., AND CPL. FRANCIS B. KORB, ROSELLE, N.J.

"HITLER MADE THE MAIDEN VOYAGE ON THIS TUB WITH HESS AND

GOEBBELS," STUCKEY SAID, "BUT SHE'S BEEN TIED UP HER SINCE 1942. SHE ALMOST GOT THROUGH THE WAR UNSCRATCHED BUT SOMETHING--PROBABLY A TANK-- FINALLY FOUND HER WITH A COUPLE OF SLUGS. WE'VE PATCHED UP THE HOLES AND SHE'S AS GOOD AS NEW."

HILL, WHO DID A FOUR YEAR TRICK IN THE NAVY THEN WAS PICKED UP BY THE ARMY, SAID THE YACHT'S DIESEL ENGINES WERE IN TOP CONDITION. "SMOOTH AS GLASS," HE REMARKED.

THE GIS THINK THEY MAY UTILIZE THE VESSEL FOR TYPICAL YANK RUBBERNECK TOURS ALONG THE RHINE IF THE NECESSARY PERMISSION IS FORTHCOMING.

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JUN 14 1945

PPW TUCKER'S SECOND 1230 -FP1117EWT

MOSCOW, JUNE 13. --(AP) -- THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN MOSCOW TOMORROW AS HUNDREDS OF OTHER DELEGATES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE SOVIET UNION, EUROPE AND THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE POURED INTO THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

JUN 14 1945

DELEGATES FROM POLAND, SWEDEN, CANADA AND FRANCE ARRIVED TODAY. PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY, V.L. KOMAROV ANNOUNCED THAT A HUGE RECEPTION AND BANQUET WOULD BE HELD FRIDAY AT NESKUTCHNI PALACE WHERE 1,200 DELEGATES WILL HOLD THEIR FIRST SOCIAL GET-TOGETHER.

GILMORES 01930 PW DR 606PEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 13-(AP)-AN ARTICLE IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA TODAY DESCRIBED THE POLISH CAMP AT INVERKEITHING, SCOTLAND, AS A "FRIGHTFUL CONCENTRATION CAMP," AND ASSERTED "NOT ONLY IN SCOTLAND, BUT ALSO IN ITALY AND PALESTINE THOUSANDS OF POLES ARE SUFFERING IN THE TORTURE CHAMBERS OF POLISH FASCISTS AND GENDARMES."

THE WRITER CHARGED THAT "POLISH FASCISTS" HAD IMPRISONED, BEAT TO DEATH AND SHOT TO DEATH "HONEST POLISH CITIZENS, UKRAINIANS, PEASANTS, WHITE RUSSIANS AND OTHERS" WHO PROTESTED OR CRITICIZED THEIR ORDERS IN POLAND.

G1203PEW

ROME, JUNE 13. --(AP) --FOUR ITALIAN PROVINCES WILL BE RETURNED TO THEJURISDICTION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT JUNE 19, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

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THEY ARE FLORENCE, LIVORNO, PISA AND PISTOIA.

THREE CONTIGUOUS COMMUNES, PISA, COLLE SALVETTI AND LIVORNO, WILL, HOWEVER REMAIN UNDER ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL AS THEY CONTAIN LARGE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND DUMPS/

NORGAARBS 01848 EPL DR 445PEW

ROME, JUNE 13-(AP)- DETAILS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE ALLIED-YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT ON VENEZIA GIULIA WERE DISCUSSED TODAY AT BRITISH 13TH CORPS HEADQUARTERS, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED. THOSE PRESENT INCLUDED LT. GEN. W.D. MORGAN, CHIEF OF STAFF TO FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER AND LT. GEN JOVANOVIC.

CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY.

APL/ 02235/KIN/ 620P

MILA[illegible]13-(AP)- A[illegible]JRO TOSCANINI, NOTED CONDUCTOR WHO LEFT ITALY IN 1926 WHEN HE REFUSED TO WORK UNDER FASCIST RESTRICTIONS, HAS DONATED 1,000,000 LIRE ($10,000) FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF MILAN'S BOMB-WRECKED OPERA HOUSE. TOSCANINI'S DAUGHTER, MRS. WALLY TOSCANINI CASTELBARCO, PRESENTED A CHECK FOR THAT AMOUNT TODAY TO ANTONIO GREPPI, MAYOR OF MILAN. HIS CONTRIBUTION ALONG WITH OTHERS BY MILANESE RESIDENTS HAS MADE POSSIBLE IMMEDIATE WORK ON RESTORING THE STRUC[illegible]E.

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APRB BRIAS 01646/KIN/ 445P ADD Stockholm xx REVEALED

DURHAM ALSO WAS NAVIGATOR ON A SHUTTLE FLIGHT TO RUSSIA WHICH DROPPED TWO MORE NORWEGIANS NEAR KIRKENES TOGETHER WITH SIX RADIO TRANSMITTERS OVER WHICH THEY SUBSEQUENTLY REPORTED THE MOVEMENTS OF GERMANS RETREATING FROM FINLAND.

THIS WAS AN UNHAPPY MISSION BECAUSE THE CREW WAS FORCED TO BAIL OUT NEAR MURMANSK AFTER THEIR PLANE WAS DAMAGED. PILOT LT. COL. KEITH N. ALLEN FAILED TO GET AWAY IN TIME AND CRASHED TO HIS DEATH.

AMONG MEMBERS OF BALCHEN'S SPECIAL GROUP NOW IN SWEDEN ARE CAPT. PATRICK A.MCWILLIAMS, MENA, ARK.; LT.RALPH WILLIAMS, ATLANTA, GA.; T/SGT. LEONARD W.LYON, CARTHAGE, ILL.; SGT.LEONARD L. JULLIANO, HOBOKEN, N.J.; T/SGT. ELTON L. RUSOKOWSKY, A.ADRIANOICH (RANK NOT GIVEN) AND CAPT. CARL M.POHL, CHICAGO. POHL WAS FLIGHT SURGEON.

MK716AEW

OSLO, JUNE 13. --(AP) -- EIGHT MINISTERS IN VIDKUN QUISLING'S PUPPET NORWEGIAN CABINET DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION WERE CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON TODAY.

THE MINISTERS PLEADED INNOCENT AND WERE REMANDED TO JAIL FOR THREE TO FOUR MONTHS UNTIL THEY APPEAR FOR TRIAL. IN EVERY INSTA[illegible]

30.24 27543

THE ACCUSED ASSERTED THEIR ACTIONS WERE ORDERED BY QUISLING, HIMSELF AWAITING TRIAL FOR TREASON.

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THE MINISTERS WERE EIVING BLEHR, MINISTER OF FOOD; ARNVID VASSBOTTEN, MINISTER OF JUSTICE; ALBERT W. HAGELIN, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR; KJELL S. IRGENS, MINISTER OF SHIPPING; PAGNAR SKANCKE, MINISTER FOR CHURCH AND EDUCATION; JOHAN A. LIPPESTAD, MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE; HANS SKARPHAGEN, MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND TORMOD HUSTAD, MINISTER OF LABOR.

NORDNESS 01735 APL DR 603EW

OSLO, JUNE 13. --(AP) -- OSLO NEWSPAPERS PREDICTED TONIGHT THAT PAAL BERG, PRESIDENT OF THE NORWEGIAN SUPREME COURT AND LEADER OF THE HOME FRONT DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION, WOULD BE PRIME MINISTER OF THE INTERIM CABINET TO BE FORMED NEXT WEEK.

JUN 14 1945

THE LONDON CABINET UNDER PRIME MINISTER JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD RESIGNED YESTERDAY BUT AT THE REQUEST OF KING HAAKON WILL CONTINUE IN OFFICE UNTIL A NEW GOVERNMENT CAN BE FORMED.

PAAL BERG HAS PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED HE DOES NOT DESIRE THE POST OF PRIME MINISTER BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THAT HE WILL BE UNABLE TO REFUSE IN THE FACE OF DEMANDS FOR AN ELDERLY PATRIOT TO LEAD THE

COUNTRY FOR THE NEXT DIFFICULT MONTHS BEFORE AN ELECTION.

NEWSPAPERS PREDICT THAT MANY OF THE LONDON GOVERNMENT WOULD REMAIN IN THE NEW CABINET.

NORDNESS 01745 APL DR 6PEW

LISBON, JUNE 13-(AP)- AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT QUOTING REPORTS FROM THE EX-GOVERNMENT OF MACAO SAID THAT TERRITORY IN PORTUGUESE CHINA WAS BOMBED FOR THE FOURTH TIME ON JUNE 11. THE REPORT SAID THE BOMBERS, WHICH WERE UNIDENTIFIED, ALSO MACHINE-GUNNED THE POPULATION.

JUN 14 1945

LUPIS APL 02045/KIN/ 615P

DAMASCUS, JUNE 13. --(AP) -- SYRIAN PRESIDENT SHUKRI QUWATLI ASSERTED TODAY THAT FRENCH GENERALS FERNAND OLIVA ROGET AND PAUL ETIENNE BEYNET SHOULD BE PROSECUTED AS WAR CRIMINALS FOR THEIR PART IN THE RECENT FIGHTING IN SYRIA.

ROGET COMMANDED FRENCH TROOPS IN THE BATTLE FOR DAMASCUS AND BEYNET IS FRENCH DELEGATE GENERAL IN THE LEVANT STATES.

QUWATLI TOLD CORRESPONDENTS HE WAS PREPARING EVIDENCE TO BE USED FOR ANY POSSIBLE PROSECUTIONS AND SAID HE HAD ASKED GEN. SIR BERNARD PAGET, BRITISH COMMANDER IN THE MIDDLE EAST, TO CONSIDER THE FRENCH GENERALS AS WAR CRIMINALS,

CHARGING THAT THE FRENCH KILLED MORE THAN 6,000 PERSONS IN ALGERIA SINCE A RECENT OUTBREAK OF TROUBLE THERE, QUWATLI SAID THAT 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH THE FRENCH HAD CONVINCED SYRIANS THAT THEY SHOULD SIGN NO SPECIAL TREATIES WITH FRANCE FOR FEAR OF BECOMING A SECOND ALGIERIA.

JUN 14 1945

THE SYRIAN PRESIDENT CHARGED THAT THE FRENCH STILL WERE TRYING TO CREATE INCIDENTS EVERYWHERE AND INSISTED THAT IF ALL FRENCH TROOPS WERE NOT WITHDRAWN FROM SYRIA AND LEBANON, THERE "WILL BE NO PEACE IN THESE COUNTRIES."

QUWATLI ESTIMATED THAT APPROXIMATELY 800 PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED AND 1,500 WOUNDED IN THE RECENT FRENCH-SYRIAN FIGHTING.

THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT HE HAD SENT NOTES TUESDAY TO BOTH THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS URGING A CONFERENCE TO SETTLE THE LEVANT PROBLEMS AT THE EARLIEST DATE "WITH OR WITHOUT FRANCE".

JUN 14 1945

OBRIENS 1945 SERIES APR DR 520PEW

A129 (120)
TRIESTE, JUNE 13-(AP)-SMALL BANDS CARRYING RED FLAGS MARCHED THROUGH THE MAIN STREETS OF TRIESTE LAST NIGHT SETTING AFIRE ITALIAN FLAGS WHICH ITALIANS DISPLAYED FROM WINDOWS AND BALCONIES AFTER BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ASSUMED MILITARY CONTROL.

ONE GROUP IN THE MAIN SHOPPING DISTRICT SANG THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST SONG "RED FLAG."

NEW ZEALAND TROOPS IN THE CITY WERE UNDER ORDERS NOT TO HALT THE DEMONSTRATIONS UNLESS BUILDINGS UNDER MILITARY GUARD WERE AFFECTED. THE DEMONSTRATORS AVOIDED THESE.

A FEW PARTISAN PATROLS MOVED ABOUT THE STREETS TODAY, BUT THESE WERE TO BE DISARMED WITHIN A FEW HOURS.

MAJ.F.R.PALLOTTI, A LAWYER OF HARTFORD, CONN., AND CHIEF ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY FOR TRIESTE, WAS IN THE ORNATE CITY HALL TRYING TO BRING ORDERLY ADMINISTRATION TO THE CITY WHERE AUTHORITY HAS CHANGED THREE TIMES THIS YEAR.

SN1136PEW

NIGHT LEAD TANGIER

BY LOUIS NEVIN
MADRID, JUNE 13--(AP)-- SPAIN HAS GIVEN GREAT BRITAIN VERBAL NOTIFICATION THAT SHE IS PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE FOR THE RETURN OF TANGIER TO THE STATUS OF AN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, BRINGING TO AN END THE CONTROL SHE ASSUMED IN JUNE, 1940, AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE.

JUN 14 1945

A SPOKESMAN HERE FOR THE BRITISH, WHO HAVE NEVER AGREED TO SPANISH CONTROL OF THE TINGIER ZONE ON THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR, EMPHASIZED THAT NO FORMAL NOTE HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM SPAIN ON THE MATTER. THIS WAS ALSO CONFIRMED BY SPANISH SPOKESMEN.

(A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN IN LONDON SAID THAT THE DISCUSSIONS WERE "ONLY IN A PRELIMINARY STAGE," AND THAT THE BRITISH WERE HAVING PRELIMINARY EXCHANGES WITH THE PRINCIPALS AND OTHER INTERESTED POWERS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES.)

30.24 27545

FRENCH AND ITALIAN SPOKES MEN HERE, REPRESENTING THE OTHER TWO CO-GUARANTORS OF TANGIER, SAID THEY HAD NOT BEEN INFORMEDOF THE SPANISH MOVE.

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ACTUALLY THE NOTIFICATION MEANS LITTLE CHANGE IN SPAIN'S POSITION. SHE HAS BEEN SEEKING TO BACK OUT GRACEFULLY OF A SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT SPOT, AND RECENTLY HAS BEEN WITHDRAWING HER TROOPS FROM TANGIER. A NUMBER OF FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN AIMED AT GRADUALLY RETURNING TANGIER TO AN INTERNATIONAL STATUS.

AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN SAID THAT SINCE THE UNITED STATES HAS NEVER RECOGNIZED THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF TANGIER, U. S. REPRESENTATIVES WERE NOT INVOLVED IN ANY PENDING NEGOTIATIONS.

THE SPANISH POSITION NOW IS THAT TANGIER WAS OCCUPIED WHEN THE OTHER THREE INTERESTED PARTIES WERE AT WAR, AND BECAUSE SHE ALONE WAS A NEUTRAL SHE WAS CAPABLE OFINSURING THE ZONE'S INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER.

JUN 14 1945

DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE SPANISH OCCUPATION, HOWEVER, SPANISH LEADERS IN BOTH MOROCCO AND SPAIN MADE IT

CLEAR THAT THEY CONSIDERED THEY HAD MOVED IN PERMANENTLY. WHEN FRANCO'S

IN 1943, WHEN FRANCO'S POLICY CHANGEDFROM NON-BELLIGERENCY TO STRICT

NEUTRALITY, SPAIN'S ATTITUDETOWARD TANGIER ALSO CHANGED.

APL THROUGH FOURTH 1100 DAY MB /345P

BY ROBERT GEIGER

WITH THE 96TH DIVISION ON OKINAWA, JUNE 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A BARRAGE BY MORE THAN 100 BIG GUNS BROKE UP A JAPANESE CONCENTRATION ATOP THE YAEJUG ESCARPMENT TODAY JUST AS THE ENEMY WAS BELIEVED MASSING FOR A COUNTERATTACK.

JUN 14 1945

LT.J.H.FREEMAN, HOUSTON, TEX., A FRONT LINE OBSERVER, SPOTTED THE CONCENTRATION AND AT 6:30 A.M. EIGHT INCH, 105 AND 155 MILLIMETER HOWITZERS AND 155-MILLIMETER GUNS OPENED UP SIMULTANEOUSLY.

AFTER THE SMOKE AND DUST HAS SETTLED, THE JAPANESE CONCENTRATION HAD DISAPPEARED AND NO COUNTERATTACK DEVELOPED. CUB OBSERVATION PLANE PILOTS SAID THE JAPANESE HAD FLED BACK TO THEIR CAVES.

COMPANY E OF THE 383RD REGIMENT'S SECOND BATTALION FOUGHT THROUGH THE TOWN OF YUZA BEFORE THE WEST FLANK OF THE ESCARPMENT, SETTING THE TOWN AFIRE WITH ITS FLAME THROWERS. THE COMPANY IS COMMANDED BY CAPT.STANLEY B.SUTTON OF NEWTOWN, PA.

F COMPANY UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.OWEN O'NEILL OF DONIPHAN, MO., COVERED E COMPANY'S WEST FLANK AS THE LATTER OUTFIT MOVED AHEAD NEARLY HALF A MILE AND GAINED THE LOWER ESCARPMENT.

WE COULD SEE MARINES OR SOLDIERS WALKING ON THE LOWER RIDGE, WHICH IS STRONGLY FORTIFIED AND WHERE CAVE POSITIONS ARE MOST NUMEROUS.

EAST OF YUZA, THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE 381ST REGIMENT MOVED UP THE CENTER OF THE ESCARPMENT AT ITS STEEPEST POINT, SUPPORTED BY FIRE FROM THE FIRST BATTALION.

FARTHER EAST, THE THIRD BATTALION FOUGHT HAND-TO-HAND WITH THE JAPANESE AT THE FOOT OF THE MAIN ESCARPMENT.

TO THE WEST, THE MARINES ATTEMPTING TO OUTFLANK THE ESCARPMENT WERE ATTACKING IN FRONT OF THE TOWN OF OZATO.

AN ANTI-TANK PLATOON LED BY LT.JACK GLYNN, CORVALLIS, ORE., HAD BEEN IN THE FRONT LINES CONTINUOUSLY FOR 33 DAYS AND EXCEPT FOR A FEW DAYS REST HAD BEEN IN ACTION SINCE THE ORIGINAL LANDING.

"THEY GAVE US HELL ON THE HILLS COMING UP HERE," GLYNN SAID. "THE JAPS LANDED AN ALMOST DIRECT HIT ON ONE OF OUR GUNS. ALTHOUGH IT BATTERED THE NUZZLE IT DIDN'T PUT THE GUN OUT OF COMMISSION. THEY HAVE A NEW SHELL WITH A PROPELLER ON THE END WHICH MAKES A TERRIFYING NOISE."

WITH GLYNN WERE SGT.WINIFRED PEARSON OF TYRONZA, ARK., SQUAD LEADER.

ON GUN NO.2 ARE PFC.RICHARD SULLIVAN, 4 HUTCHISON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS., ACTING SQUAD LEADER, AND PVT.CARROLL LARSON, 3523 WALNUT, OMAHA, NEB.

ON GUN NO.3 WERE SGT.BERNARD H.NOLHAN, PHILLIPS, WIS., SQUAD LEADER.

JUN 14 1945

JR/BV830PCH

BY AL DOPKING (300)

OKINAWA, JUNE 13-(AP)-TWO NAVY SEARCH PLANES OF FLEET WING NO.1 RODE THE TAIL OF A TYPHOON TO WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED MILES OF VLADIVOSTOK YESTERDAY, OPENING THE CAMPAIGN BY AMERICAN LAND-BASED PLANES AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE SEA OF JAPAN.

THAT SEA IS THE LAST WATER ROUTE BETWEEN ASIA AND THE HOME

ISLANDS WHICH HAD HITHERTO BEEN UNMOLESTED BY AMERICAN WARPLANES, AND THEIR FLIGHT WAS THE DEEPEST PENETRATION OF THE SEA SINCE JIMMY DOOLITTLE'S FLIERS BOMBED TOKYO IN APRIL OF 1942.

THEY WERE SEARCHING FOR ENEMY SHIPPING AND EVEN IN JAPAN'S OWN PRIVATE SEA THEY SAW ONLY ONE SHIP, A BIG TRANSPORT MOVING TOWARD THE HOME ISLANDS.

THE SEARCH PLANE PRIVATEERS WERE FLOWN BY NAVY LTS.ROBERT J. MONAHAN, 2834 NORTH MURRAY AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS., AND GEORGE MCDONALD (HOME TOWN NOT GIVEN.)

THEY BUCKED THE END OF THE TYPHOON AND A LOW OVERCAST WHICH FORCED THEM TO FLY BY INSTRUMENTS 65 PER CENT OF THE TIME.

THEY RAN INTO NO INTERCEPTION, BUT MONAHAN SAID HE WAS SURE SOMEONE FOLLOWED THEM PART OF THE WAY AS THEY SPED NORTHWARD IN THEIR SEARCHING SWEEP.

"THE ONLY THING WE WERE REALLY WORRIED ABOUT WAS THE WEATHER," HE SAID.

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THEY HAD BEEN TRYING FOR THREE OR FOUR DAYS TO MAKE A SEARCH FLIGHT OVER THE SEA OF JAPAN, BUT HAD BEEN TURNED BACK BY FOUL FLYING WEATHER UNTIL YESTERDAY.

THEY TOOK OFF FROM THEIR OKINAWA BASE SHORTLY AFTER DAWN AND BEFORE THEY WERE WELL ON THEIR WAY THE OVERCAST CLOSED DOWN ALMOST TO THE WATER.

THEIR PRIVATEERS BOUNCED AROUND IN THE 40-KNOT WINDS AS THEY RODE THE TAIL OF THE TYPHOON.

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BOTH MONAHAN AND MCDONALD HAD FLOWN FOUR SEARCH MISSIONS BEFORE AND THEIR BAG INCLUDES TWO PLANES, TWO FREIGHTERS AND A LUGGER.

SINCE PRIVATEERS HAVE BEEN FLYING OFF OKINAWA THE LAST TWO MONTHS THEY HAVE SHOT DOWN 31 ENEMY PLANES AND SUNK MORE THAN 100,000 TONS OF SHIPPING, MOSTLY TANKERS AND SMALL TRANSPORTS.

--EDS: SLUG ABOVE B66KX Q MI--

JUN 14 1945

BV9 30PCWNM

BY VERN HAUGLAND (ASO)

ITOMAN, OKINAWA, JUNE 13-(AP)-USING THE ONE-LANE HIGHWAY LEADING INTO THE ITOMAN AIRSTRIP, AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY OBSERVATION PLANES HAVE FLOWN A DARING FRONT LINE AERIAL AMBULANCE OPERATION.

THE ITOMAN AIRSTRIP WAS ALMOST AS SOFT AS A RICE PADDIE--TOO BOGGY FOR EVEN LIGHT PLANES. SO THE YANK FLIERS OF "GRASS-HOPPERS" FITTED OUT AS AMBULANCES TRIED THE MAIN HIGHWAY FROM NAHA TO ITOMAN. IT WORKED. THE PILOTS LANDED WITH A LEEWAY OF ONLY TWO OR THREE FEET ON EACH SIDE WITH WINGS EXTENDED OUT OVER THE CONCRETE ROAD.

CAPT.JOSEPH V.KINBROUGH, OF RALEIGH, N.C., FIRST MARINE DIVISION SURGEON, SAID:

"WE HAVE HAD GREAT DIFFICULTY GETTING OUT PATIENTS OVER ROUGH ROADS. WE MOVED SOME ON AMTRACS OVER A BUMPY REEF TO A HOSPITAL SHIP.

"BUT LAST MONDAY MORNING A COUPLE OF MARINE GRASSHOPPERS LANDED ON THE HIGHWAY AND TOOK OUT THE FIRST SERIOUSLY WOUNDED AIRBORNE PATIENTS. IT PROVED SO SUCCESSFUL WE CALLED ALL AVAILABLE ARMY AND MARINE GRASSHOPPERS OFF ARTILLERY OBSERVATION AND PUT THEM TO WORK AS AMBULANCE PLANES.

S FRENCHGRASSHOPPE

JUN 14 1945

"THE GRASSHOPPERS FLEW OUT 50 PATIENTS MONDAY AND A LARGER NUMBER YESTERDAY, AVERAGING A DOZEN AN HOUR. THE FLIGHT TO THE

HOSPITAL TAKES BUT A HALF HOUR."

THE EXCELLENT NORTH-SOUTH HIGHWAY BETWEEN NAHA AND ITOMAN WAS REOPENED TODAY ENABLING THE USE OF REGULAR AMBULANCES AGAIN, AND THE RISKY GRASSHOPPER FLIGHTS HAVE BEEN DISCONTINUED EXCEPT FOR EMERGENCIES.

FIRST TO LAND A GRASSHOPPER ON THE HIGHWAY WERE MARINE 2ND LTS. MAXIMILIAN TUFTS OF SANDYSIDE, YARMOUTH, CAPE COD, MASS., FORMERLY OF CLEVELAND, O., AND RICHARD VESNER, OF COLUMBUS, O.

ARMY FLYING JEEPS, UNDER 1ST LT.RICHARD P.MICHEL, OF (464 N. RACE ST.) SPRINGFIELD, O., STARTED LANDING A SHORT TIME LATER. OTHER MARINE FLIERS WHO TOOK ON THIS DANGEROUS DUTY WERE CAPT. WILLIAM A.STEWARD, OF PAYNESVILLE, O., 2ND LTS.PAUL G.DUEA, OF REDWOOD FALLS, MINN., GEORGE W.SCANTAN, OF UNION CITY, N.J., DAVID FUCHER OF ARKANSAS, AND JOHN E.BAXTER, OF MIAMI, FLA.

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BJGKX

THE ARMY AMBULANCE FLIERS INCLUDE CAPT.CHARLES W.BRINKER, OF EASTON, PA., M/SGT.TED W.JOHNSON, OF GRIFFIN, GA.; T/SGT.CLYDE FISHER, OF CENTRALIA, ILL.; S/SGTS.EDWARD M.ZELLAR, OF (4414 N. MALDEN ST.) CHICAGO, ILL.; EDWARD J.CASIMAN, (2870 HOLMES AVE.) (NO HOMETOWN GIVEN) AND NORMAN W. PITZWATER, OF HARRISONVILLE, LA.

A MARINE AIRMAN SAID "THE ARMY FLIERS DESERVE MORE CREDIT THAN WE DO. THEY ARE MOSTLY ENLISTED MEN AND DON'T EVEN GET FLIGHT PAY. THEY ARE DOING A WONDERFUL JOB AND WE WISH THEY WERE IN OUR OUTFIT."

THE FRONT LINE WOUNDED ARE TREATED AT A COLLECTION STATION UNDER NAVY LT.JG.JOHN H.CHITWOOD, OF FORT PAYNE, ALA. WORKING WITH MEN ARE NAVY DOCTORS LTS.CARL DILLINGER OF BALTIMORE, MD., FRANK LAGORIO, OF (3500 LAKESHORE DRIVE) CHICAGO, ILL., AND CHARLES F.HILL, OF (2806 TUNLAW RD.) WASHINGTON, D.C.

JR636PCH

JUN 14 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

ITOMAN, OKINAWA, JUNE 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MOVING SWIFTLY AND QUIETLY IN THE DARKNESS, TWO UNITS OF THE SEVENTH MARINE REGIMENT EARLY TODAY CAPTURED KUNISHI RIDGE--WESTERN ANCHOR OF THE ENEMY'S SOUTHERN OKINAWA LINE--ALMOST UNOPPOSED.

WHEN THE JAPANESE AWOKE TO THEIR DANGER, HOWEVER, THE GOING BECAME HOT, AND SUBSEQUENT WAVES OF MARINES HAD TO FIGHT THEIR WAY UP AGAINST STRONG OPPOSITION.

TWO COMPANIES OF MARINES MOVED STEALTHILY OUT OF ITOMAN'S HUDDLE AT 3:30 A.M. ONE WAS FROM THE SECOND BATTALION COMMANDED BY LT.COL.SPENCER BERGER, FLINT, MICH., AND BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF. THE OTHER WAS FROM THE FIRST BATTALION OF LT.COL.JOHN J.GORMLEY, 4508 ELM ST., CHEVY CHASE, MD.

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THE COMPANIES ADVANCED UP KUNISHI RIDGE CREST WITHOUT AN ENEMY INDUCED CASUALTY. THEY MET AND KILLED A HANDFUL OF JAPANESE ALONG THE 1,000-YARD ROUTE.

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AS THEY SETTLED DOWN ALONG THE RIDGE AT DAYBREAK, TWO OTHER COMPANIES STARTED FORWARD. WITHERING JAPANESE FIRE TWICE HALTED THEM AND FINALLY FORCED THE COMPANY ON THE EAST TO WITHDRAW INTO ITOMAN.

SHORTLY BEFORE NOON MAJ.GEN.ROY GEIGER, COMMANDING THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS, AND MAJ.GEN.PEDRO DEL VALLE, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION, ARRIVED AT THIS FORWARD OBSERVATION POST.

THEY COULD SEE ONE COMPANY OF REINFORCEMENTS UNDER CAPT.KURT

NORTON, PORTLAND, ME., STILL PINNED DOWN IN THE RICE PADDY.

THE JAPANESE TRIED TO KNOCK OUT THE COMMAND POST WITH A GUN PLANTED ON THE NORTH SLOPE OF KUNISHI RIDGE BUT "WE PUT A 16-INCH NAVAL GUN ON IT AND KNOCKED IT OUT," BERGER SAID.

WHILE WE WATCHED, MORTARS UNDER FIRST LT.WILLIAM DITTO, CHARLOTTE, N.C., BEGAN LAYING A SMOKE SCREEN AND BARRAGE FOR ANOTHER PUSH OFF.

GORMLEY SENT A HALF DOZEN TANKS AND A TANK BULLDOZER ACROSS THE RICE PADDIES TO THE FOOT OF THE SLOPES TO CLEAR A WAY ACROSS THE DITCHES AND THE TWO REINFORCING COMPANIES MOVED INTO THE SMOKE SCREEN.

A STRETCHER TEAM UNDER SGT.CHARLES BRYAN, RALEIGH, N.C., BROUGHT BACK TWO WOUNDED UNDER FIRE.

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BERGER CONSULTED OFTEN WITH HIS OPERATIONS OFFICER, CAPT.HARRY WHEELER, 3634 JENIFER ST., WASHINGTON, D.C., STAR FOOTBALLER AT MANHATTAN COLLEGE IN 1936. BERGER HIMSELF WAS A FULLBACK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA IN 1932.

BANZAI

BY AL DOPKING (160)

WITH U.S. 10TH ARMY, OKINAWA, JUNE 13-(AP)-YELLING AND SCREAMING, 300 JAPANESE ATTACKED A COMPANY OF THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION BEFORE DAWN TODAY IN A WILD ATTEMPT TO RETAKE HILL 95. ALL WERE KILLED.

THE ATTACK, DESCRIBED AS WELL COORDINATED DESPITE THE BLOOD-CURDLING CRIES, CAME EVEN AS OTHER TROOPS OF THE TENTH ARMY TIGHTENED THEIR GRIP ON THE OUTER RIM OF THE YAEJU-DAKE PLATEAU, LAST DEFENSE POSITION FOR JAPANESE REMNANTS ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.

AT 3 A.M., THE JAPANESE BEGAN AN INTENSE MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR ATTACK ON HILL 95, THE SOUTHEASTERN ANCHOR OF THE YAEJU ESCARPMENT.

THROUGH THE DIM LIGHT OF THEIR FLARES, A COMPANY COMMANDED BY CAP . DALLAS D.THOMAS, SHAWNEE,OKLA., AND TORRINGTON, WYO. COULD SEE THREE JAPANESE CREEPING FORWARD AND USING BOULDERS FOR COV

THEN THE JAPANESE, LOADED WITH GRENADES AND SATCHEL CHARGES, HIT ALL ALONG THE FIRST BATTALION FRONT WITH THOMAS AND HIS MEN CATCHING THE BRUNT.

TWO HUNDRED FIFTY JAPANESE WERE KILLED BEFORE DAWN. BY NOON THE OTHER 50 WERE WIPED OUT BEHIND CRAGS WHERE THEY SOUGHT TO HIDE.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE LIGHT.

FJ1144PCW

A192KX ADD GUAM (OKINAWA) KX ESCARPMENT

THE PERIL ON THE EAST WAS JUST AS GRAVE. EMPLOYING FLAME-THROWING TANKS WITH 500-FOOT HOSE EXTENSIONS, THE SEVENTH DIVISION FIRST BURNED THE JAPANESE FROM THEIR CAVES ON THE FACE OF THE BLUFF.

THEN THE INFANTRYMEN CLIMBED UP HAND-OVER-HAND ON ROPES, STRUCK DOWN THE SOUTH SLOPE INTO THE TEETH OF HEAVY JAPANESE FIRE AND APPEARED TO BE READY TO EXPLOIT A FLANKING DRIVE.

THERE WAS NO LATE NEWS FROM THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION OF MAJ. GEN.JAMES L.BRADLEY, WHICH IN THE CENTER OF THE LINE WAS THE FIRST TO REACH THE TOP OF THE 500-FOOT YAEJU CORAL PLATEAU.

BUT A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ROBERT GEIGER TOLD OF AMERICAN GUNS BREAKING UP JAPANESE FORCES MASSING FOR A COUNTERATTACK ON THE PLATEAU TUESDAY, AND APPARENTLY THE AMERICANS STILL HELD FIRM.

JUN 14 1945

BEHIND THE FRONT LINES ON THE PLAINS BELOW, THE TOWN OF YUZA LAY IN SMOULDERING RUINS. IT WAS RAZED BY FLAMETHROWERS AS THE 96TH CHARGED UP TO THE FOOT OF THE ESCARPMENT.

THE ESTIMATED 10,000 TO 15,000 SURVIVORS OF AN OKINAWA GARRISON ONCE PLACED AT APPROXIMATELY 85,000 TOOK TO THE CAVES ON THE TOP OF THE PLATEAU WHEN THE BARRAGES HIT, THEN EMERGED AS GROUND FORCES MOVED IN FOR THE MOP-UP.

TO THE NORTHWEST OF THIS FRONT ON OROKU PENINSULA, A SMALL JAPANESE FORCE OF NAVY MEN STILL FOUGHT BACK AGAINST THE ATTACKING SIXTH MARINE DIVISION OF MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD JR., WHICH HAS THE ENEMY PINNED AGAINST THE SOUTH SHORE OF NAHA HARBOR.

GG204PCW

...ATION." ADD TINIAN XX "ATHERTON."

KLABERER, WHOSE OUTFIT IS MADE UP OF VETERANS OF 25, 30 AND 35 MISSIONS OVER JAPAN, FLEW AS A CIVILIAN ALONG THE EAST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES AND IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. HE COMPILED 14,000 AIRLINE HOURS.

IN HIS FORCEFUL, CLIPPED SPEECH HE RESUMED:

"I CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHAT MAKES THE JAPANESE SO NAIVE. WHEN WE ARE COMING IN OVER THE TARGET, WE CAN HEAR THEIR RADIO WARNING THE PEOPLE IN ONLY ONE SECTION OF THE TARGET CITY. APPARENTLY, THEY HAVEN'T LEARNED, OR REFUSE TO LEARN, THAT WHEN B-29S COME IN, NO SECTION IS SAFE.

"OUR BOMBING THROUGH CLOUDS MUST BE A HEAVY JOLT TO JAPANESE MORALE, FOR THERE IS NO SAFETY LEFT FOR THEM. THEY CAN'T LOOK UP AT A THICK OVERCAST AND SAY 'WE ARE SAFE FOR TODAY, ANYWAY,' FOR WE LET THEM HAVE IT JUST THE SAME."

DV947PCW

73RD BOMBARDMENT WING, SAIPAN, MARIANAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 14-(AP)-A BOMBARDIER, AN ENGINEER AND A GUNNER ALTERNATED IN HELPING FLY A CRIPPLED SUPERFORTRESS BACK FROM KOBE, MONDAY, AFTER A JAPANESE FIGHTER'S EXPLOSIVE BULLETS WOUNDED THE CO-PILOT AND SLIGHTLY WOUNDED AND DAZED THE PILOT.

THE FRAGMENT HOLES MADE THE PILOTING COMPARTMENT A FLYING SIEVE.

JUN 14 1945

THE CO-PILOT, LT.JACK C.HANDLEY OF BELL, CALIF., WAS HOSPITALIZED WITH HEAD AND ARM INJURIES AT IWO JIMA WHERE THE

CRIPPLED PLANE LANDED.

THE THREE "QUICK-CHANGE" CREWMEN TAKING OVER THE CO-PILOT'S JOB WERE BOMBARDIER LT.SEYMOUR HALPERN OF (926 AVENUE R) BROOKLYN, N.Y.; GUNNER SGT.SAMUEL J.BOLINSKY OF (1511 SHERIDAN AVE.) BRONX, N.Y., AND FLIGHT ENGINEER LT.HANS H.BISCHOFF OF (231 SOUTH HANDEN ST.) CHARDON, OHIO.

"WHEN THE DOZENS OF SHELLS SMASHED INTO OUR PILOTING COMPARTMENT THE PLACE BECAME A MADHOUSE FOR A FEW SECONDS," SAID LT.ARTHUR E. AUSTIN OF OKLAHOMA CITY, PILOT AND PLANE COMMANDER.

"WE WERE ALL DAZED BY THE LACK OF OXYGEN BUT SOMEHOW WE MANAGED TO KEEP THE PLANE IN THE FORMATION. UNTIL WE WERE ABLE TO REPAIR THE OXYGEN SYSTEM, WE HAD TO TAKE TURNS PILOTING THE PLANE WHILE OTHER FELLOWS WENT TO THE REAR TO TKE A FEW WHIFFS OF OXYGEN AND THEN RETURN."

JUN 14 1945

WHEN THE PLANE LANDED AT IWO THE NUMBER ONE ENGINE WAS AFIRE AND THE NUMBER FOUR WAS CUTTING OUT BECAUSE THE FUEL WAS GONE.

JQV1136PCW

WHEN THE JAPANESE JUMPED OFF ON ... EIR OFFENSIVE TO CARVE OUT THE CORRIDOR AND AT THE SAME TIME TO DR... THE 14TH AIR FORCE OUT OF ITS SOUTHEAST CHINA BASES, THEY COMMITTE... "A GRAVE ERROR," CHENNAULT SAID. THEY MOVED TOO LATE IN THE WAR TO O... AND MAINTAIN SUCH A STATIC LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE 300... TROOPS EMPLOYED MIGHT HAVE BEEN MORE ADVANTAGEOUSLY DISPOSED -- IN ... PHILIPPINES, FOR INSTANCE.

MK731AEW

CHUNGKING, JUNE 13-(AP)-- AN EDITORIAL IN HSIN MIN PAO

JUN 14 1945

TODAY EXPRESSED HOPE THAT ... PREMIER T. V. SOONG'S IMPENDING VISIT TO MOSCOW WOULD LEAD TO SIGNATURE OF A MUTUAL AID PACT BRINGING RUSSIAN AID TO CHINA IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

"THE SOVIET UNION SHOULD BE CONVINCED THAT CHINA IS

... AD CASABLANCA XX CASABLANCA

THE CREW CONSISTED OF MAJ. CLIFFORD PETER ZIGGER, ROSEDALE HEIGHTS, VERONA, PA., CHIEF PILOT OF THE ATC NORTH AFRICAN DIVISION; MAJ. WALTER A. ROSENFIELD,JR., ROCK ISLAND,ILL., PILOT; CAPT.HENRY GILMORE, 118 E. 3D COURT, HIBISCOS ISLAND, MIAMI BEACH,FLA., CO-PILOT; CAPT. RUSSEL WEBB, 21 CROSS ST., SHREWSBURY,MASS., NAVIGATOR; MASTER SGT.ROGER CHRISTOPHER, 914 S.BARSTOW, EAU CLAIRE, WIS TE/S DAVIS RUSSELL, 3435 MCGRAW, DETROIT,MICH., PFC WILLIAM BURGE, WOODLAND TERRACE, CLAIRTON,PA., T-X ALVIN J.MARTINEC, 1614 DELMONT ST., FT.WORTH,TEX.

JUN 14 1945

EG707PEW

WAC HASTINGS RECEIVED THE CANDY GIFT FROM RADIO OPERATOR SGT.JACK GUTZEIT, OF (831 NOSTRAND AVE.) BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND FLIGHT SURGEON CAPT.FRANK RILEY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA. THE RADIO MAN FLEW TO BRISBANE TO PURCHASE THE CHOCOLATES.

THE ARMY AIR CORPS HAS ALREADY DROPPED MORE THAN A TON OF FOOD AND SUPPLIES TO THE VALLEY PARTY. AD DIHOLLANDIA(SHIPPERT-LA) XX MISSION

THE SURVIVORS, CONVERSING BY WALKIE-TALKIE, ASKED FRIENDS IN HOLLANDIA TO WRITE THEIR FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND ASSURE THEM ALL IS WELL AND NOT TO WORRY.

AS WE ZOOMED FOR HOME AFTER TODAY'S FLIGHT OVER THE VALLEY WE SAW NATIVE TRIBESMEN STANDING UP WAVING GOODBYE ALONGSIDE FILIPINO PARATROOPERS.

JQ43570:2 NM ASKT

JAP DIET

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 13-(AP)-AFTER LISTENING TO A MESSAGE FROM EMPEROR HIROHITO, THE 87TH SESSION OF THE JAPANESE DIET, IN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING, FORMALLY CLOSED TODAY. THE LEGISLATORS VIRTUALLY VTTED THEMSELVES OUT OF A JOB YESTERDAY BY GRANTING PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI'S WARTIME GOVERNMENT THE POWER TO RULE BY DECREE IN THE FACE OF INCREASING DANGER.

MH1042PPW

... AD NEW DELHI XX LAW MAKERS

THE PRESS ... PROMINENCE TODAY TO A STATEMENT BY BHULABHAI DESAI, CONGRESS LEADER, THAT HE WAS WELL SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS MADE IN TALKS WITH MOHANDAS GANDHI, IN WHICH HE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE SUBMITTED TO GANDHI THE TERMS OF THE WAVELL PLAN.

DESAI, WITH NAWABZADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, REPRESENTING THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, REPORTEDLY ESTABLISHED A FORMULA FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTING ALL THE POLITICAL FACTIONS, WHICH WAS INCORPORATED IN THE VICEROY'S PLAN.

HJ741PEW

BOGOTA, JUNE 13-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT DECREE YESTERDAY DECLARED A STATE OF SIEGE IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIN CAPITAL, BECAUSE THE "PUBLIC ORDER HAS BEEN DISTURBED."

OTHER DECREES BANNED MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS, UNLESS PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE DEPARTMENT, AND ESTABLISHED CENSORSHIP BY NATIONAL POLICE.

G156PEW

BY CHARLES S. FOLEY

TANGIER, JUNE 13-(AP)-CHIEFS OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH MISSIONS TO TANGIER WILL LEAVE BY AIR FOR LONDON TOMORROW FOR A PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE TO DETERMINE THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF THE TANGIER ZONE WHICH SPAIN NOW IS ANXIOUS TO HAND BACK TO AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

THE SPANISH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR MOROCCO, LT. GEN. JOSE ENRIQUE VARELA, TOLD THIS CORRESPONDENT TODAY THAT SPAIN WAS EAGER TO FIND AND "PROMOTE A JUST" SOLUTION TO THE TANGIER QUESTION.

(IN MADRID, A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID SPAIN HAD GIVEN BRITAIN VERBAL NOTIFICATION THAT SHE IS PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE THE RETURN OF TANGIER TO THE STATUS OF AN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, BRINGING TO AN END THE CONTROL SHE ASSUMED IN JUNE, 1940.

(IN PARIS, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID FRANCE WAS NEGOTIATING WITH THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS ON THE SUBJECT OF RESTORING TANGIER AS AN INTERNATIONAL ZONE.)

THIS CORRESPONDENT REACHED TANGIER YESTERDAY TO FIND LESS THAN 2,000 SPANISH TROOPS NOW GARRISONING THE CITY WHICH FRANCO TOOK WITH MORE THAN A DIVISION WHEN FRANCE FELL IN 1940. AT THAT TIME IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN MADRID THAT SPAIN ONLY WAS "SAFEGUARDING THE NEUTRALITY" OF THE ZONE BUT SUBSEQUENT SPEECHES AND OFFICIAL DECREES GRADUALLY ALL BUT INCORPORATED TANGIER INTO SPANISH MOROCCO.

HJ&SN916PEW

OTTAWA, JUNE 13-(AP)-- THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PVT. LAMBERT LAVERNE SHOUP, WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT LAMBERTVILLE, MICH., HAD DIED WHILE A PRISONER OF WAR, AND THAT PVT. ALEX FREDERICK MONTROY, WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT, WHOSE AUNT, MRS. GLENN C. HALLE, LIVES AT 13826 VAN DYKE AVE., DETROIT, HAD BEEN LIBERATED AFTER BEING A PRISONER OF WAR.

JUN 14 1945

ALB/ CP/ 251PEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11-(AP)-NEW YORKERS WHO MAY HAVE WONDERED WHY THE MID-TOWN MANHATTAN BOOKSHOP OF B. WESTERMANN IS CLOSED HAD THE ANSWER TODAY--FROM THE TREASURY AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENTS.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT THE COMPANY AND ITS PRESIDENT, ERNEST EISELE, WERE INDICTED IN JANUARY, 1944, FOR FAILURE TO REGISTER AS ALIEN AGENTS. THEY PLEADED INNOCENT. NO DATE HAS BEEN SET FOR THEIR TRIAL. THE INDICTMENT CHARGED EISELE AND THE COMPANY ACTED AS AGENT FROM DEC. 13, 1940 TO DEC. 8, 1941 OF THE GERMAN MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT AND PROPAGANDA.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT WENT INTO MORE DETAIL. THIS WAS THE TREASURY'S STORY:

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IN JUNE, 1941, WHEN OUT-OF-THE-COUNTRY MAILING OF BOOKS AND OTHER LITERATURE WAS HALTED, WESTERMANN'S ASKED SPECIAL PERMISSION TO CONTINUE SUCH BUSINESS. IN INVESTIGATING THE REQUEST AND A SUBSEQUENT APPEAL, THE TREASURY FOUND THAT WESTERMANN'S SINCE 1926 HAD BEEN ONE OF GERMANY'S BEST SOURCES OF U.S. MILITARY INFORMATION BY MAILING MAGAZINES AND LITERATURE DEALING WITH AMERICAN MECHANICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

WESTERMANN'S WAS TAKEN OVER IN 1926 BY THE SCHERL PUBLISHING COMPANY OF GERMANY, WHICH WAS CONTROLLED BY ALFRED HUGENBERG, HITLER'S FIRST MINISTER OF ECONOMICS AND AGRICULTURE. LATER JOSEPH GOEBBELS' PROPAGANDA AGENCY ACQUIRED THE SCHERL INTERESTS.

EISELE AND THREE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE NATIVE GERMANS BUT NATURALIZED AMERICAN CITIZENS. ALTHOUGH THE FIRM HAD LOST $25,000 ANNUALLY SINCE 1926, EISELE HAD RECEIVED FROM GERMAN STOCKHOLDERS BONUSES TOTALLING $30,000. BETWEEN 1934 AND 1940, WESTERMANN'S SENT $180,000 IN CASH AND MORE THAN $75,000 IN BOOKS TO GERMANY.

GW1137AEW

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SAN ANTONIO, TEX., JUNE 13-(AP)-SAN ANTONIO, MILITARY HEART OF T... SOUTHWEST, EXTENDED A ROARING WELCOME TO THIRTEEN GENERALS AND 45 OTHER OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN FROM BATTLEFIELDS OF EUROPE.

HOWELL JONES, ASSISTANT MANAGER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ESTIMATED THE CROWD AT 250,000.

EVEN THE ROOFS OF DOWNTOWN BUILDINGS WERE JAMMED AS LT.GEN.IRA EAKER, CHIEF OF AIR STAFF, AND HIS COMPANIONS ROSE IN OPEN COMMAND CARS THROUGH STREETS LINED WITH CHEERING, FLOWER-THROWING HUMANITY.

THE LIST OF GENERALS TODAY INCLUDED:

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH, COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH ARMY; LT. GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS, COMMANDER OF THE VII CORPS; LT.GEN.HOYT S. VANDENBERG, NINTH AIR FORCE; LT.GEN.J.K.CANNON, COMMANDER OF THE 12TH AIR FORCE IN ITALY; MAJ.GEN.ROBERT C.MACON, 83RD INFANTRY DIVISION; MAJ.GEN.NORMAN D.COTA, 28TH INFANTRY DIVISION; MAJ. GEN.JAMES M.GAVIN, 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION; MAJ.GEN.ISAAC D.WHITE, SECOND ARMORED DIVISION; MAJ.GEN.HOWARD M.TURNER, 1ST AIR DIVISION, EIGHTH AIR FORCE.

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JR1001PCW

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Yank Bombers to Destroy Japan, Arnold Says as 520 Superforts Hit Plants in Osaka, Amagasaki

JUN 15 1945

AIR FORCE CHIEF REVEALS PROGRAM TO STEP UP RAIDS

'Complete and Utter Destruction of Enemy Homeland Is Aim,' He Says.

DOUBLE BOMB LOADS

B-29s Shower 3,000 Tons of Incendiaries on Two Big Cities.

O'MALLEY

GUAM, Friday, June 15 — (AP) The American bomb load dumped on Japan will reach the rate of 2,000,000 tons a year by July 1, Gen. H. H. Arnold announced today just as 520 Superfortresses were strewing 3,000 tons of incendaries on industrial Osaka and Amagasaki in a first-anniversary raid.

Arnold, chief of the U. S. Army Air forces, personally disclosed the heavy Osaka raid in a dramatic press conference in which he detailed his program for "complete and utter destruction" of the enemy homeland this year.

NIGH

Heavier Raids Planned

The gigantic desolation already wrought in Japan by a series of Superfortress raids, that have totalled about 75,000 tons since November, will be as nothing compared with the devastation the enemy may expect to start within hardly more than two weeks, Arnold made clear.

The scheduled 2,000,000 annual bomb tonnage would average 5,4[illegible] tons each day, and the fir[illegible] commander of the air force[illegible] declared:

"If that is what Japan wants, by God, that is what she is going to get."

Here on his first visit to the Marianas area and the 21st bomber command, Arnold disclosed that the program for Japan was the same as for Germany—aerial destruction of her industries, with the aid of Japanese-acquainted target-evaluators.

Industry Concentrated

Differences, as he pointed out, are that Japanese industry is concentrated in a smaller area, but is better dispersed among homes and small plants.

"We are going to more than double the tonnage we are going to drop on Japan, starting July 1," Arnold added at a press conference.

"Starting July 1, we are going to drop 1,700,000 tons and forces of General George C. Kenney (commander of the Far Eastern Air forces) 300,000 tons.

"You know what will be left of the area from Tokyo to Negasaka, which is all of Japan that counts industrially."

He disclosed that the May bomb tonnage on Japan was 24,000 and dwelt on the reason for the "complete and utter destruction" program.

"Japan has a thousand small targets in backyard workshops and homes," he explained.

"Suicide planes are cheap and can be made in a back yard. That is why we went into the destruction program to defeat Japan. It is necessary to destroy five key cities (Tokyo, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka). It is going to be a terrible place to live in."

Today's incendiary raid, marking the first anniversary of B-29 operations against Japan proper, struck Osaka and the neighboring city of Amagasaki.

Hit South of Castle

Target areas of the big load of fire bombs were in eastern Osaka south of Osaka castle and in the extreme northern sector of the city between the Yodo and Kanzaki rivers.

Many war industries are concentrated in southeastern Osaka, including the Kwoyo Precision Works company.

The area attacked in northern Osaka includes many machine tool and bearing works, chemical plants, and electrical and textile factories. Large plants there are the Amatsuji Steel Ball Manufacturing company, the Osaka Wakayama Iron Works and the strong engineering works.

The raid was the fourth incendiary attack on Osaka itself, but was the first on Amagasaki, industrial city northwest of Osaka. Amagasaki has a population of about 200,000.

The previous raids on Osaka burned out 14.93 square miles.

Today's bombings, carried out at medium altitude, were through cloud cover, so that results were not observed.

Already the B-29s, recently augmented in numbers by Superforts from the China-India-Burma theater, have blotted out more than 100 square miles of those five cities, hitting ooth large industries and "hidden" home factories.

The biggest raid to date was a strike by more than 550 sky dreadnaughts on Tokyo May 24. The raiders spilled 4,500 tons of incendiaries in that foray. Four thousand more tons were dumped on the capital city two days later. There have been several raids recently in strength of between 400 and 500 Superforts with bomb tonnages exceeding 3,000.

Col. Alfred F. Klaberer, a veteran of 20 missions over Japan, estimated recently that perhaps as many as 1,500,000 persons have been killed in Tokyo alone. He believed 250,000 were killed in Yokohama.

General Kenney, whom General Arnold projected into the future picture, recently said "If Japan persists in fighting this war to a finish she is liable to find the Japanese islands reduced to nothing but a menace to navigation."

General Arnold said the bomb total dropped on Japan jumped from 725 tons in November, 1944, to 24,000 last month.

He listed these totals: November, 725; December 1700; January, this year, 1,600; February, 4,000; March, 14,000; April, 16,000; May, 24,000.

Bomb tonnages announced this month for three raids exceed 8,000 with the tonnages for two other large attacks not specified. That would make the total tonnage dropped from Marianas-based B-29s easily exceed 70,000 tons.

General Arnold pointed to the successes achieved in bombing Germany's gasoline and oil sources and said "This is why Germany was whipped."

In the end, Germany did not have gasoline to use for training planes and was sending up pilots with 40 to 45 hours training.

Economists with an intimate knowledge of industrial Germany advised as to specific prority targets whose destruction would shorten the war.

Germany was sending 500 coal trains daily from the Ruhr at the war's outset. Bombings reduced this figure to 40 trains.

Experience Sets Pattern

"It is by that experience we have set the pattern of the Pacific war," Arnold added.

"We believe it is possible to do to Japan the same thing we did to Germany.

"We have established the same type of target evaluating group in the war against Japan," he continued. "People who have lived and worked with the Japanese assist us in selecting targets. We use them to tell us what to bomb."

Arnold, who is on his first visit to this area, has inspected B-29 bases here and on Tinian and Saipan.

68 Made First Attack

His press conference was held one year after 68 Superfortresses dropped 215 tons of bombs on Nagasaki.

Tracing the history of the 20th Air Force, Arnold explained that bigger planes had steadily been sought to go beyond the usual effective zones of air warfare.

"We tried the B-15 and the B-19 and finally developed the B-29," he said. "We took this plane and sent it to China—to Chengtu.

"We knew it was a shot in the dark, but we believed that if we could get enough B-29's at bases around Japan we could interfere with her production."

The operations from China were painful, he noted, since the B-29's had to carry their own bombs and fuel over the Himalayas before making a strike.

4 Ferrying Trips Needed

They had to make four trips over the "hump" on these ferrying chores before that first raid against Japan.

Meanwhile, operations in the Pacific by the Navy were heading toward bases from which the big planes could be used more effectively.

With acquisition of these bases the picture changed, so that one Liberty ship could bring in a three-month B-29 supply.

From a plane with "bugs" in it, the B-29 now has developed into a fierce weapon.

Changed War Aspect

"As the result of a year's operation, I believe we can safely assume the B-29 is the most outstanding plane in the world," Arnold said. "It changed the whole aspect of aerial warfare."

Giving an idea of the scope of the Superfortress, Arnold said B-29's based in Kansas City could cover all of North America and B-29's in Washington could cover half of North America and half of the Atlantic Ocean.

Turning to the problem of transfer of planes from the European theater, Arnold said:

"We are wondering how we are going to put 12,000 planes from the European theater over here and get the maximum striking power against Japan. But we will use every land mass we can get our hands on."

8th's Base Not Revealed

He said he was not at liberty to disclose where the 8th Air Force was goin gto be based, but "you can say General (James R.) Doolittle (commander of the 8th Air Force) is going to bring the 8th Air Force out here (from England) and we will use it against Japan."

The B-29, he said, is such a plane that it could move from the Pacific to the Atlantic in three days and operate on the fourth.

An indication of the probable great destruction to be wrought in Japan was given in Arnold's statement that estimates of what was done to Germany were "ultra-conservative." The actual damage apparently was about 58 per cent greater than had been estimated.

How Tanks Were Tied Up

In one instance, he said, the Germans had 1,200 tanks at a bridgehead but were unable to use them because they were out of gasoline and oil. Problems posed by skeptics concerning the European theater were overcome and it provided a proving ground for bombing.

The general said "we will hit all of Japan."

The unprecedented bombing of Japan will not interfere with other military operations, Arnold said, nor will it forestall them.

"The program for military operations will continue and we hope the bombing will make it easier for the Navy and Army to carry out their plans and, for the saving of American lives. We are just starting with the B-29's."

Resume Of Results

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, 21st Bomber commander, gave a brief resumé of the destruction wrought in the key cities of Japan by incendiary bombing.

He said 50 square miles of Tokyo have been burned out, leaving only 10 square miles "in which we are interested."

Kawasaki and Yokohama are gone, the general added, but a few targets remain Nagoya.

Kobe also is gone and today's attack may end the need for further incendiary attacks on Osaka, Le May continued.

As the closing word of the conference, General Le May said:

"It is just a matter of time until we get everything of value in Japan.

JUN 15 1945

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Honshu Shipping Battered

GUAM, Friday, June 15 (AP)—Search Liberators and Privateers of Fleet Air Wing 18 sank a small cargo ship and damaged a lugger and several fishing craft off southern Honshu, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué announced today.

A Mitchel bomber of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing damaged an unidentified ship off southern Honshu on Wednesday night.

Fighters and bombers of the same wing attacked the Palaus and Yap both Wednesday and yesterday.

JUN 15 1945

50 Okinawa-Based Planes Pound Japanese Homeland

Guam, June 14 (AP)—Fifty planes of the 10th Army Tactical Air Force, the largest force sent against Japan from Okinawa, gave the enemy homeland its sixth straight day of aerial pounding Tuesday, the Navy disclosed today.

Marine Corsairs hit the Kanoya airfield on Kyushu with more than twelve tons of bombs and rockets. Hits were scored on parked aircraft and buildings were observed collapsing.

On the flight home, the raiders hit Kushira and Tokuno airfields. One plane and its pilot were lost.

Kyushu Base For "Suicides"

Kyushu, which also has been hit by B-29's from the Marianas, and by carrier planes of Admiral William F. Halsey's United States 3d Fleet, is the staging area for enemy suicide planes which to date have sunk at least 25 ships and damaged more than 50 others at Okinawa.

Although the weather was favorable for raiding at Okinawa Tuesday, today's communiqué said no Nipponese planes appeared.

Japanese shipping off the main homeland island of Honshu was harassed again Wednesday by Navy search planes. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz also announced air strikes at the Kuriles and Carolines.

Air Raids Widespread

In Manila today, Gen. Douglas MacArthur expanded the picture of air action below the Ryukyus to Formosa, the China coast and south into the East Indies as far as Java.

Along the Asiatic mainland, raiders struck from Shanghai to Malaya. Patrol bombers dropped incendiaries on an arms plant at Canton. Other raiders hit rail lines, industrial areas and the Kingwan airdrome at Shanghai.

Three enemy coastal vessels were wrecked off Malaya.

Planes hitting Donggala in north Dutch Celebes started fires visible for 60 miles.

64 Corsair Fighter Planes Blast Jap Headquarters on Okinawa

OKINAWA, June 14—(AP) Sixty-four Marine Corsair fighter planes attacked a ravine believed to be Japanese army headquarters for southern Okinawa with the biggest fire bomb load of the Okinawa campaign yesterday.

The Corsairs dropped 19,220 gallons of incendiary jelly bombs. A sheet of flames spread over a two-acre area. They attacked from as low as 100 feet.

Only five days ago, the U. S. Tenth army commander, Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., gave the Japanese army commander an opportunity to negotiate a surrender of his forces. The enemy did not reply.

"The whole area was a sea of deep red fire, covered by billows of thick black smoke. Some Corsairs were entirely enveloped by smoke, they went in so low," said Cpl. John W. Whittingham, Montrose, Colo., a Marine Corps combat photographer who went along in a torpedo bomber to make movies of the strike.

The Marine fliers also fired 465 rockets into caves in the ridge in which the Japanese underground headquarters are believed to be located.

Whittingham said the planes, each of which carried 155 gallon tanks of fire jelly, "stuck their noses right down into the ravine at a 45 degree angle and then pulled out sharply to avoid crashing."

Antiaircraft fire was light and only two Corsairs were damaged, each slightly.

The striking force was commanded by Col. John G. Munn, Prescott, Ark., Col. Ward E. Dickey, Dubois, Pa., and Col. Daniel W. Torrey, Jr., Deer Isle, Me.

B-29's Plant Mines In Sea Of Japan

San Francisco, June 14 (AP)—Mine-laying Superforts flying midnight sorties along the west coast of Honshu, main island of Japan, laid new hazards for Nipponese shipping, Tokyo reported today.

Ten B-29's planted mines in the Sea of Japan off the coast of Niigata prefecture, 160 miles northwest of Tokyo. Ten others mined the Suwo Sea off the southwestern end of Honshu and at the western end of the Inland Sea.

Each formation planted explosives for an hour, Tokyo radio said in a broadcast heard here.

Ground Loop Is Finish Of 'Lucky Irish' Flight

B-29 Base, Saipan, May 24 (AP—*Delayed*)—Seven American B-29 flyers finished their thirtieth mission against Japan—giving them the right of home leave—by making a ground loop landing on Iwo Jima today in their battle-torn Superfortress.

They counted 70 flak and bullet holes in the bomber they call "Lucky Irish." The two right-side engines had been shot out and two landing wheel tires flattened.

The plane barely reached Iwo Jima, the emergency field for the B-29's half-way between this base and Tokyo.

AMERICANS CRACK OKINAWA DEFENSE LINES IN CENTER

Infantry Knocks Jap Forces Off 500-Foot High Hill

YANKS PUSH AHEAD

JUN 15 1945

Marines Mop Up Remnants of Pocketed Enemy Naval Landing Force.

GUAM, Friday, June 15 — (AP) Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Infantry division cracked the center of the previously out-flanked Japanese defense line on southern Okinawa Thursday by capturing 500-foot high Yaeju hill and pushing on south.

The summit of southern Okinawa's highest peak was gained early yesterday after a brisk fight while other divisions cut in behind both ends of the rugged escarpment line where an estimated 10,000 Nipponese are making a last stand in an area of less than 13 square miles.

Assault High Point

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in today's communique the fall of Yaeju hill to the 381st regiment. Other 96th division elements assaulted a second high point to the west.

On either end of the escarpment line, the First Marine and Seventh Infantry divisions pushed inward in a maneuver similar to the pincers envelopment of Shuri fortress.

On southwestern Okinawa's Oroku peninsula, the Sixth Marine division mopped up remnants of a pocketed Japanese naval landing force which had been used as regular troops. The unusually high number of 102 surrendered Wednesday. It was one of the biggest single day's bag of the Pacific war. Others were driven into the mudflats of the Kokuba estuary where they committed hari kiri after dashing about wildly and screaming.

Elements of the Third Marine Amphibious corps, meantime, made unopposed landings on Senaga island, off the southwest coast of Oroku peninsula. They captured five Japanese naval guns.

Under heavy mortars, artillery and machinegun fire, Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th infantry division, in the center of the Yaeju line, captured Yaeju-Dake hill, 600 yards southwest of Tomui town, and moved up to the southeast of Ozato town.

(Yaeju hill presumably was the highest in the escarpment, whose highest plateau is a little more than 500 feet.)

Advance Along Coast

On the southeastern coast, the Seventh Infantry division gained 300 to 700 yards to reach the center of Mazaka town. Resistance there was moderate to heavy.

On the southwestern coast, the First Marine division attacked before dawn and gained 600 to 800 yards to widen its front on Kunishi ridge, western anchor of the escarpment fortifications.

Heavy resistance developed around the ridge after daylight.

Ground action throughout the front was supported strongly by aircraft from Marine Air Groups Nos. 31, 33 and 22.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s Sixth Marine division continued its mopping up operations on Oroku peninsula, where it had broken up a strong Japanese pocket Wednesday. The Marines still had a number of isolated pillboxes and caves to clean out, however.

The Senaga island landings were made to wipe out a naval battery which had harassed Marine operations on Oroku and along the southwestern coast just below the peninsula. The island is only about 600 yards long and 400 yards at its widest.

Associated Press Correspondent Al Dopking reported from Oroku that the nine-day battle for that peninsula ended in complete Japanese confusion. More than 3,500 Japanese were killed in the nine days.

More than 100 Japanese surrendered there as organized resistance was smashed, and an unreported number committed hari kiri, or blew themselves up. Some prisoners were taken.

There was lessening of air activity throughout the Ryukyus. For the second successive day, not a single Japanese plane ventured into the area Wednesday.

American aircraft attacked airfields and installations in the Sakishima islands, southernmost of the Ryukyus, for the fifth straight day. They probably destroyed one Japanese plane on the ground.

Search Liberators and privateers of Fleet Airwing 18 sank a small cargo ship and damaged a lugger and several fishing craft off southern Honshu.

A Mitchell bomber of the Fourth Marine Aircraft wing damaged an unidentified ship off southern Honshu Wednesday night.

Fighters and bombers of the same wing attacked the Palaus and Yap both Wednesday and yesterday.

The Tokyo radio said the plight of the Okinawa garrison—believed whittled to 10,000, or less than an eighth of its original strength—was "truly desperate." The impending fall of the island was as good as acknowledged by Premier Kantaro Suzuki, who attempted to ease the blow by saying it would not determine the "final outcome of this war."

To preserve positions on the two peaks atop the plateau, the Japanese threw into the struggle the biggest concentration of artillery they have left in their 13-square mile area.

Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th division, which is carrying the assault to the center of the enemy's line, ironed out limited advances despite the tough going.

Capt. Dallas D. Thomas, of Shawnee, Okla., and Torrington, Wyo., told Correspondent Alva N. Dopking that 250 were killed before dawn and the remainder were hunted down behind crags and killed by noon.

U.S. Casualties Light

American casualties were light despite fierceness of the fighting.

U.S. Marines Shatter Major Jap Pocket On Okinawa

Japs virtually admit Okinawa defeat. Dispatch on Page 3.

JUN 15 1945

Guam, June 14 (AP)—Marines shattered one major pocket of Japanese on Okinawa yesterday, and Yank infantrymen drove two 400-yard wedges into the remaining 13-square-mile area still held by the Mikado's men, after wiping out a *Banzai* attack and winning a 36-hour grenade duel.

Tokyo broadcasts conceded the plight of 10,000 survivors, including every man and woman over 15 who was physically able to fight, was "truly desperate" and Premier Admiral Kantaro Suzuki indirectly conceded loss of the island, 325 miles from Japan, by saying neither the fate of the homeland nor his own as Premier hung on the outcome of the Okinawa battle.

Radio Tokyo boasted that Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., United States 10th Army commander, was the first American General to suffer the "embarrassment of a formal rejection" of a surrender [illegible]. Dispatches from the front said Buckner's offer was ignored but the tricky Japanese took advantage of a temporary suspension of artillery fire during preparations for possible peace to fortify a hill on the western flank—treachery which cost the lives of American Marines.

300 In Attack

The *banzai* charge, the expected forerunner of other suicide attacks, was made by 300 screaming Nipponese against the 7th Infantry Division on the opposite flank. Every attacker was killed.

The Japanese prepared well for the assault. For 90 minutes they laid down a barrage of mortar, machinegun and rifle fire and hurled grenades. Then the Japanese attacked with grenades and satchel charges.

The action occurred near Hanagusuku, eastern anchor of the Yaeju escarpment line, when the Japanese attempted to retake Hill 95.

On the opposite side of Okinawa, Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s 6th Marine Division completed smashing pocketed Japanese on Oroku Peninsula. The Leathernecks killed 3,500 enemy troops in their nine-day battle for the peninsula.

The Japanese, now squeezed into one 13-square-mile pocket behind the twice-breached Yaeju escarpment, today clung only by their fingertips to this bit of Okinawa's 485 square miles. But they clung tenaciously and stubbornly, forcing United States troops to hammer at each single, separate finger.

Gain Above Hanagusuku

Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Division, hammering at one of those fingers on the east flank, gained most of the escarpment rim above Hanagusuku in a 400-yard advance. Hanagusuku itself, although behind American lines, still is a no-man's land. Both Japanese and American artillery dominate it.

Smashing at the enemy finger on the western flank, Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's 1st Division Marines strengthened their position on strategic Kunishi ridge by bringing up reinforcements. Subjected to heavy enemy fire as they crossed 800 yards of open rice paddies, the reinforcements were moved up in

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Sherman tanks and protected by a smoke screen. The tanks carried out wounded on the return trip.

Because of the difficulty of taking up supplies, airplanes, parachuted food, ammunition and water to forward elements.

36-Hour Grenade Battle

In the center of the line, two companies of Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Division were locked for 36 hours in a grenade battle. The action, Dopking reported, was fought around a jumble of rocks south of Tomui town at the base of the main escarpment, which rises almost 100 feet straight up. The two companies killed 50 of the enemy.

Other troops of the 96th Division were assaulting two of three prominent peaks on a circular white coral plateau where the Japanese had chosen to die. These were the highest and steepest faces of the escarpment.

Bradley's doughboys breached the escarpment three days ago, but still had not reached its highest point.

200 Japs Killed Or Scattered

In the 7th Division sector a forward artillery spotter saw 200 Japanese moving toward the point from where the pre-dawn *banzai* charge was launched. He ordered artillery fire. Japanese not killed scattered for cover.

Shepherd's Marines, in breaking up the Oroku peninsula pocket, overran a hospital where retreating Japanese had killed 150 of their wounded troops to prevent their capture by the Yanks.

Japs Suspected Of Treachery In Truce

JUN 15 1945

By Vern Haugland

With the 7th Marine Regiment, Itoman, Okinawa, June 12 [*AP—Delayed*]—Nipponese treachery possibly figured in the failure of last night's arrangements for Japanese surrender negotiations, officers of this regiment of the 1st Marine Division said today.

Lieut. Col. Spencer Berger, of Flint, Mich., and Beverly Hills, Cal., commander of the 2d Battalion, said his men saw the Japanese taking advantage of the temporary truce to strengthen their positions on Kunishi ridge.

I witnessed the surrender arrangements being made last night, accompanying Lieut. Col. George J. Clark, of Toledo, Ohio—the Marine officer who represented Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., 10th Army commander, as head of the reception group for any negotiating party sent out by the Japanese—to a pinnacled forward observation post southeast of Itoman and overlooking Kunishi Ridge, 1,000 yards to the south.

Go To Observation Post

The regimental commander, Edward W. Snedeker, of Benkelman, Neb., led the way through the shattered town along streets cluttered with the bodies of Japanese soldiers to Lieutenant Colonel Berger's observation post.

Clark's negotiating party included Marine Captain W. Robert Gleason, of Osseo, Wis., and two interpreters, Marine Captain Donald Shively, of Upper Montclair, N.J., and Lieut. (jg.) Kenneth C. Lamott, of Philadelphia. Shively formerly lived at Kobe and Lamott is the son of a former Presbyterian missionary at Tokyo.

Airplanes had dropped messages over the Japanese general's headquarters the night before, inviting him to send a party to negotiate a surrender the next evening at 6 P.M. The Japanese were to mark the negotiation point on the west coast below Itoman with panels.

Not Optimistic

Clark and his party went ahead with their arrangements, although none really expected the Japanese to appear, since previous similar attempts on Peleliu and in the Marianas had failed.

Berger ordered artillery fire halted except for return fire to any enemy guns and instructed the companies to watch for the Japanese panels. Clark placed white cross panels on our observation point to mark it for the little observation planes watching overhead.

Within a few minutes Company C on the left telephoned "six Japanese soldiers just walked into our lines with surrender pamphlets and gave themselves up."

It was soon evident, however, that the small surrender party was not connected with nor aware of the negotiation plans.

Japs Move About

About 5.45 P.M. there were signs of activity in the Japanese-held area. Several figures walked hesitantly out on the road a few yards and then turned and crossed back and forth in the fields.

Berger, watching Kunishi Ridge, [illegible] Page 3, Column 7 and the rice paddies [illegible] and the sea wall closely, said: "There are quite a few civilians walking around there, but there are some Japs, too. Something must be brewing. It is very unusual for Japanese soldiers to show themselves in the daylight that way."

The time specified passed without results and Clark and Snedeker decided to give the enemy another half hour.

Company C Tells On Them

Company C reported: "We have definitely identified Japanese moving ammunition cases from beneath that cliff to gun positions."

The truce continued until 6.30 P.M. Then Snedeker ordered "Give them hell," and our shore artillery and ships' guns opened on Kunishi Ridge, pounding its slopes to dust.

That was last night. Today, Berger said, his men, pushing off at 3.30 A.M., gained the ridge top but had to make their way through fire from the guns which the Japanese armed while American artillery remained silent to give them a chance to surrender.

JUN 15 1945

Jap Leaders Call on People To Create 'Island Fortress'

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14—(AP) Japanese broadcasts today called on the people to make "an island fortress" of the homeland and declared that "scores" of flying Fortresses and Liberators from the European war were coming to the Philippines for increasingly heavy aerial attacks on Nippon.

Premier Kantaro Suzuki boasted at a press conference in Tokyo that plans for defense against invasion were "complete and perfect" and that even 500,000 American invaders would be met by forces "five or ten times superior."

One of the series of broadcasts heard by the Federal Communications Commission said "the next phase of the American offensive against Japan" would be in China while preparations went forward "for direct landings on the Japanese mainland."

Count Yoshiaki Hima, Japanese food czar, appealed to the people to "rise as one determined special attack (suicide) corps and defend the islands "to the bitter end."

Dr. Hiroshi Shimoura, president of the Japanese board of information, said the emergency measures giving Suzuki the power to rule by decree were necessary because all other war measures "were quite insufficient for the present war situation."

The Tokyo radio professed to see in Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's visits to the Pacific war theater a clue that the Americans would strike first in China in co-ordination with the Chinese armies.

Domei news agency declared that U. S. veterans of the air war in Europe were arriving at Philippine bases and that American "air supremacy" in the Okinawa zone was being consolidated with "frantic speed."

It said that five bases had been completed within a week and that the big Naha air field, best on Okinawa, had been put into use.

From these bases, Domei added, Liberators and Mitchell and Marauder medium bombers attacked the Japanese home islands Sunday.

A domestic broadcast admitted the plight of the garrison on Okinawa was "truly desperate" but that Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, American troop commander there, had been made to suffer the "embarrassment of a formal rejection" of a surrender demand.

Suzuki told his press conference he would not resign with the fall of Okinawa but was "as determined as ever to carry on my job to tide over this national crisis."

He said in reply to a question that the supreme war council of all field marshals and fleet admirals and various other high ranking military leaders "now functions virtually as a war cabinet," indicating that the military had just about taken over rule in the homeland.

For the American invasion, the aged premier had an easy answer—

"We have only to smash the enemy seaborne force while at sea. When he comes to the shore, strike him right there. When he lands, destroy him on land. That's all."

In the Normandy invasion, Suzuki continued, the Allied invasion force had only the narrow English channel to cross and he wondered if "United States strategists are taking into full consideration the vast distance separating Japan from the United States."

Unlike Germany, Suzuki said, the Japanese army and people "are only too willing to die in action for the cause in which they believe." He said Germany quit with a large number of troops intact and after suffering comparatively few killed in action.

Japs Virtually Admit Defeat On Okinawa

San Francisco, June 14 (AP)—Premier Suzuki of Japan declared today, after virtually acknowledging the impending fall of Okinawa, that preparations were "complete and perfect" for the defense of the Japanese homeland against invasion.

Japan's press and radio dispatches, heard here, gave much prominence to Suzoki's statements, in which he also admitted the military had taken over the rule of the country.

He declared the fall of Okinawa to the American troops would not lead to his resignation as Premier.

"Not Like The Germans"

Suzoki, speaking at a press conference, mentioned the fall of Germany and commented:

"There is a whole world's difference between these German soldiers and the Japanese Army and people, who are willing to die in action for the cause in which they believe.

"We may be far inferior to the enemy materially but it is on the battlefield in the coming battle of decision that we Japanese will prove our mettle as true warriors far superior to the enemy."

Japs Count On Numbers

Suzuki was quoted as saying that the Japanese Army was counting on overwhelming superiority of numbers to halt the expected invasion.

The broadcast reported that the enlistment of the National Imperial Militia (home guard) "is now complete throughout Japan."

Tokyo said the "situation on Okinawa has developed into a very grave crisis," and that the battle there has "entered the last stage of hand-to-hand fighting."

The Invasion Prospect

Tokyo quoted Suzuki, however, as telling Japanese newspaper men at a press conference that Japan would fight on to the last ditch, regardless of the outcome on Okinawa.

"Even if the enemy should invade the Japanese homeland," Suzuki said, "the Japanese Army will not hesitate to give battle on the beaches and on land.

"To effect such a landing, the enemy will have extremely great supply difficulties. To land only 500,000 men will take several months, and the Japanese will then be able to throw against the enemy forces five or ten times superior."

Denies Okinawa Is Decisive

Suzuki said he did not subscribe to the view—previously expressed by some Japanese commentators—that the Okinawa campaign constituted a decisive battle that would determine the outcome of the war.

"I have no intention to determine my own personal attitude from any happenings, whatever they may be, on Okinawa." Suzuki was quoted. "I am resolved to solve the present crisis, offering my own life if necessary."

Military Rule Admitted

"The collaboration between the military command and the political leaders is perfect and there is close contact between the Cabinet and the military command through the sittings of the Supreme War Council."

Suzuki admitted, however, that the military had actually taken over rule of the country, a Domei news agency broadcast said. This admission came in answer to a reporter's question, Domei said. Suzuki said that the Supreme War Council, composed entirely of Army and Navy Department officers and Ministers "now functions virtually as a war Cabinet."

RUSSIANS TO TRY 16 POLISH LEADERS WITHIN FEW DAYS

JUN 15 1945

News Comes on Eve of Parley for Organizing Warsaw Government.

FOUR IDENTIFIED

Group Accused of Terroristic Acts of Diversion Behind Red Lines.

By JAMES F. KING

LONDON, June 14 — (AP) Russia announced tonight that 16 Polish leaders would be tried within the next few days for "terroristic acts of diversion" behind Red army lines.

The announcement came on the eve of a conference scheduled to open in the Russian capital tomorrow among representatives of the Big Three and various Polish factions for the purpose of organizing a broader-based Polish provisional government.

Planned to Ask Release

At least one of the Poles invited to the meeting, former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, a leader of the Peasant party, had been reported by the British press to be prepared to demand the release of the 16 accused Poles as a condition to participating in the parley.

Russia announced on May 6 that she had arrested the Polish leaders, creating a storm in international relations and leading to a breakdown in Big Three negotiations on broadening the Polish government. Earlier this week the Paris radio reported that Harry Hopkins, President Truman's special emissary to Moscow, had effected the release of the group.

Moscow for the first time identified four of the arrested group in tonight's broadcast announcement:

They were Jan Jankowski, vice premier of the London Polish government-in-exile; Gen. Bronislaw Okulicki, former Polish underground army leader; Stanislaw Jasiukowicz, former Parliament National party representative, and Adam Bien, Peasant party member and former Warsaw judge.

Soon after announcement of the arrests early last month Foreign Secretary Eden of Britain characterized the group as "nearly all the leading figures of the Polish underground movement." Many of the 16 seized, he said, were persons the British thought should be included in a new, democratic Polish government.

Tonight's Russian announcement said:

"As is already known from a Tass (news agency) announcement of May 6, the military authorities of the Soviet front arrested a group of Poles, headed by Gen. Okulicki, accused in organizing terrorist and diversional activities and of being in possession of illegal radio transmitters in the rear of Soviet troops on Polish territory.

"At present the investigation of this case by the chief of the military prosecuting magistracy has been completed.

"The persons to be tried are Okulicki, Janowski, Bien, Jasiukowicz and others, in all 16 persons. The case has been directed for examination to the military collegium of the Supreme Court of Justice of the U.S.S.R. The trial is expected to take place in a few days."

Cites Improved Relations

Only a few hours before the Moscow broadcast, Prime Minister Churchill had brought cheers in the House of Commons with the assertion that "our relations with Russia have undergone marked improvement in the past week or so, because one difficult matter connected with Poland has already been settled." Churchill was referring to the invitation to Polish leaders to visit Moscow.

Unofficial quarters here saw indications, however, that the British had been tipped off that the trial of the 16 was imminent. A foreign office spokesman had for several days urged caution in connection with Moscow dispatches that

(Continued on Page Two)

settlement of the Polish issue was imminent.

The exiled government here, to whom a majority of the arrested Poles owe allegiance, charges that the men were seized after being invited to the headquarters of a Russian commander in Poland, who had offered to arrange their transportation to London. The exile group has refused to recognize the validity of any forthcoming negotiations in which it is not represented.

Moscow has insisted that the case is in no way connected with reorganization of the Polish Government in line with the Yalta agreement. Premier Stalin, in a letter to the correspondent of the London *Times* in Moscow, said on May 21 that "the arrest of the sixteen Poles in Poland, headed by the notorious diversionist, General Okulicki, is in no way connected with the question of reconstruction of the Polish Provisional Government."

An effort tonight to reach former Premier Mikolajczyk for comment was unsuccessful. His London office said he was not there. An earlier dispatch from Moscow said he was expected to reach the Russian capital today for the conference.

16 Poles To Get Moscow Trial In Few Days

London, June 14 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that the sixteen Polish political leaders accused of "terroristic acts" behind Red Army lines would be tried "within the next few days."

The broadcast named Gen. Bronislaw Okulicki as ring leader of the group which, it said, would be charged specifically with "organizing terroristic acts and maintaining illegal wireless transmitters in the rear of Soviet troops in Poland."

Earlier, Moscow had announced the arrival of Warsaw delegates to the Big Three conference over the future of Poland. The Polish Government in London expressed indignation over the meeting, which aims to form a Polish Government of National Unity.

Investigation Completed

The Moscow broadcast about the impending trial said:

"Investigation by the chief of the military office has now been completed. In this case a total of sixteen persons will be tried. The case has been put before the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. for investigation. Hearing of the case will take place in the next few days."

The Collegium under the Soviet system is a board headed by a commissar.

Coming virtually on the eve of the meeting of the Big Three representatives in Moscow, the Soviet announcement may develop diplomatic repercussions.

Rumors Of Release

There had been rumors—entirely unofficial and inspired mostly by unconfirmed Paris reports—that Harry Hopkins, President Truman's emissary, succeeded in obtaining the release of at least some of the sixteen.

Prime Minister Churchill said in Commons a few hours before the broadcast that British-Russian relations had improved markedly in the last week because the deadlock over Poland had been broken. Education Minister Richard Law said yesterday that release of the sixteen Poles would help in promoting some compromise between rival Polish factions.

The London press has carried reports that former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajcyzyk, one of those invited to the Moscow conference at the insistence of the United States and Great Britain, was ready to demand release of the arrested Poles before agreeing to participate in any new and broader government.

Only One Name Mentioned

The Moscow announcement mentioned by name only Okulicki, commander of the Polish Home Army owing allegiance to the exiled Government in London.

Okulicki took over his command after Gen. Tadeusz (Bor) Komorowski was captured by the Germans after leading the Warsaw uprising a few months before the Russians captured the Polish capital.

Of the sixteen arrested with Okulicki, perhaps the most prominent politically was Jan Stanislaw Jankowski, who was vice premier of the London Polish Government and carried on its affairs inside Poland during the German occupation. Moscow never has identified the others, despite British demands for full details.

The London Poles apparently were clinging to the hope that the Moscow conference, opening tomorrow, would bog down over the difficult problems the delegates will try to solve. Among these problems is the matter of the Polish Army, many of the leaders of which profess loyalty to the Exiled Government. The conference must consider also the disposition of Polish assets and Polish debts at present on the books of the London group.

Deny Authority of Big Three.

The London exiles steadfastly refused to recognize the authority of the Big Three powers to supervise the formation of a new provisional Government. One spokesman said: "Never will our people recognize a so-called government formed in this manner." He added that the London group never had acceded to the Yalta agreement for a broader-based provisional administration.

However, it seemed obvious that the London group's prestige with the Western Allies was lower today than it had ever been before. Both Britain and the United States maintain formal relations with the London Government in Exile, but these relations have been on little more than a token basis since Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, the present party leader who has now been invited to the Moscow conference, resigned as Premier.

COMMONS TO END LONGEST SESSION IN YEARS TODAY

LONDON, June 14. — (AP) The House of Commons winds up a 10-year term in office tomorrow—the longest any British parliament has sat since the 17th century—making way for a July national election that none of the major parties professes to want.

The conservatives are accusing the Labor party of forcing an immediate election by refusing to stay in the wartime coalition government until Japan is beaten.

The Laborites are accusing the Conservative party of calling a "rush" election in an attempt to cash in on Prime Minister Churchill's popularity instead of waiting until the parliamentary term ordinarily would end next fall.

The sharp split in unity, which is domestic and does not involve major foreign policy, came in a clash of opinion over what postwar Britain should be like. The Conservatives are standing firm for "free enterprise." The Laborites are behind a program calling for nationalization of key industries, including public control of the Bank of England.

Campaign Is Bitter

Around these issues one of the bitterest campaigns Britain ever saw is raging—one that the world is watching as a barometer of the trend in the new world the United Nations are building.

The present House of Commons, if not Britain's greatest, nevertheless has given a lesson in democracy unique in history. Few parliaments have survived such a rocky course.

It has advised three kings and worked with three prime ministers. It has carried on through three wars, the Spanish, Ethiopian and European conflicts. In addition it has launched plans for the most drastic social and educational reforms this country has known in more than a half-century.

Even while granting government ministers extraordinary powers, including the power to break all provisions of Magna Carta, keystone of democracy, commons has retained the voice that served to rally the world against the Axis powers.

There were no unprecedented plans for the end. The King's notice of dissolution will be read, not in person, to the House. When the members file from the chamber Britain will be without a parliament until after July 25 when election results are announced. Meanwhile the country will be governed by Churchill's "caretaker" administration in which the Laborites refused to be represented.

ATTLEE TO GO TO BIG-3 TALK

Churchill Announces Laborite Will Accompany Him

London, June 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, hailing a "marked improvement" in relations with Russia and continued "complete accord" with the United States, took steps today to place Britain's foreign policy on a solid nonpartisan basis for the Big-Three meeting expected in July.

In perhaps his valedictory address on the eve of dissolution of the longest-lived Parliament in 300 years, he informed Commons he had invited Labor Party Leader Clement R. Attlee to accompany him to the conference, which he said would be held "before the results of the impending election . . . are announced." The date for the announcement has been set for July 26.

Herriot Visit Seen

Churchill also offered hope for a break in the British-French stalemate on the Levant crisis, telling a cheering Commons: "I am glad to hear that (former Premier Edouard M.) Herriot is said to be coming over here on behalf of General de Gaulle."

However, in Paris General de Gaulle's headquarters said no emissary would go to London "at this time," and said nothing was known of a mission by Herriot.

[Herriot, interviewed in Lyon tonight, said he knew nothing about an imminent trip to see Churchill in London and added, "I am still waiting to hear details of the mission which General de Gaulle is entrusting to me."]

In plain words the Prime Minister explained his reason for the Attlee invitation—"in case anyone says 'are you committing yourself to something for which you have no authority, or in case in the ballot box there lies something which strips you of your authority?' "

Where Will They Meet?

This would appear to place the date for the Big-Three meeting sometime between July 5, when Britain will hold its first general election in ten years, and the July 26 announcement of the result, when the service ballot will have been counted.

The Prime Minister said, as did President Truman yesterday, that he could not say where or exactly when the conference would occur.

The British press thought it likely the locale would be Germany. The Finnish radio, quoting roundabout reports, said preparations for the session aldeady were under way in Copenhagen.

Churchill touched briefly on British relations with France, Poland and Yugoslavia.

"Our relations with France . . . have been greatly distressed and disturbed by the events in Syria," he said. "I should like to take the opportunity of saying once again that the British have no hopes or desires for aggrandisement in Syria.

"We have no wish to steal our friends' property in any portion of the globe. . . . We are very glad if France can manage herself in the discussions with the Syrians and the Lebanese and arrive at satisfactory terms, and we have said that the moment a treaty has been reached we will withdraw our troops from the country."

"No Wish To Steal"

Then Churchill mentioned the mission of Herriot, adding "I am sure that in the conversations which will ensue we shall be able to convince our French friends of our completely disinterested attitude in regard to any action we have had to take in Syria and of our good wishes to them in maintaining their interests there."

Herriot is recognized as an old friend of both Britain and the United States. He returned to France recently after Russian troops freed him from a German concentration camp.

Trieste Settled Well

The dispute with Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia over occupation of the Trieste area, he said, had been "settled diplomatically in such a way as has given full satisfaction to the views of the British and American governments and has at the same time left the whole question of the disposition of these territories open to the peace conference, whenever that occurs."

Tomorrow's scheduled meeting in Moscow between representatives of the Big Three and various Polish groups, the Prime Minister said, was arranged "to see if the Warsaw Government can be expanded or not. We had rather hoped that it would have been settled three months ago."

"Not Clear Sailing Yet"

His failure to express greater optimism that an agreement would be reached on Poland's future somewhat dimmed the high hopes reflected in the London press the past two days. It reflected, however, the caution of the British Foreign Office, whose spokesman emphasized that "it's not clear sailing yet."

Churchill said both the United States and Britain had nominated the former Polish Premier, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, to attend the Moscow conference. Mikolajczyk broke during the war with the Polish Government in exile in London, which was not invited to send representatives to tomorrow's meeting.

Throughout his review of the foreign situation, Churchill remained generally at peace with most of his Laborite o[illegible]nts in Commons. He stressed accord between Britain's parties on foreign policy, saying they had "thought alike" on that subject.

"Governments may change," he said, "and parties may quarrel, yet on some of the essentials of foreign affairs we stand together."

India Gets More Posts In Council

London, June 14 (AP)—The British Government today offered India a revamped executive council with only two posts held by Britons—a move which a British White Paper called a "genuine step forward . . . toward Indian self-government"—and renewed its 1942 proposal for postwar dominion status for the oriental keystone of the empire.

Management of foreign affairs, now controlled by the viceroy, Lord Wavell, would pass into Indian hands as well as the finance and home departments, now held by Britons. Indians already outnumber Britons on the council by ten to four.

Bound In Most Matters

The viceroy is bound by the council's advice in most matters, but may overrule its recommendations if they collide with his own views on what is essential for the safety or tranquility of the country.

While L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, read the White Paper to Parliament, Wavell in a New Delhi broadcast told Indians that eight members of the Congress party's working committee had been released from jail and said he intended to invite Indian leaders to confer with him on formation of a new excutive council "more representative of organized political opinion."

The White Paper said Britain's main position remained the same—that the "working out of India's constitutional system is a task which can only be carried through by the Indian people themselves," and Amery concluded by saying "we cannot hand India over to anarchy or civil war."

"Welcomed" By Cripps

Sir Stafford Cripps, who carried the British plan for dominion status to India three years ago, said he "wholeheartedly welcomed" the plan, and added that increasing the number of Indians on the council "must bring about complete alteration in the balance of power which has hitherto existed between the British and the Indians."

Clement Attlee, leader of the Laborite opposition in Parliament, greeted the paper "with satisfaction" and said "we are anxious for Indian self-government." Attlee said he thought rejection of Sir Stafford's dominion proposal was a tragedy.

No reaction from India had reached London tonight.

Gives Credit To Wavell

Amery said the plan to reshape the council "owed everything to the initiative of Lord Wavell, to his deep sympathy with Indian aspirations and his firm belief in India's future greatness."

Wavell explained that Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mahomed Ali Jinnah, leaders of the opposing All-India Congress and Moslem League parties, respectively, would be

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among the leaders invited to discuss formation of a new council.

"I propose to leave the final decision about others still in detention as a result of the 1942 disturbances to the new general government, if it is formed, and to the provincial governments," Wavell added.

Three Major Parties

An official statement last March said 1,500 persons were detained in India for political reasons at that time.

Solution of the Indian problem is complicated by the country's political schisms. There are three major political parties. The Congress party, mostly Hindu, stands for full and immediate independence. The Moslem League also wants independence but predicates its stand on a partition of the country to form a separate Moslem state. The Hindu Mahasabha party supports independence moves, too, but is opposed to the Moslem plan for partition.

Moslem insistence on separate Hindu and Moslem states and Gandhi's flat demands for withdrawal of British troops from the country—which then was threatened with Japanese invasion—wrecked Sir Stafford's efforts to promote the dominion plan.

Differences over the separate states question also brought to naught last September's efforts of Gandhi and Jinnah to agree on a program to promote Indian independence.

In Present Constitution

Wavell said "the council will work within the framework of the present constitution, and there can be no question of the governor general agreeing not to exercise his constitutional power of control," but added that "such a new executive council will, you realize, represent a definite advance on the road to self-government."

The British Government, the White Paper said, "are willing to make possible some step forward during the interim period if the leaders of the principal Indian parties are prepared to agree to their suggestions and to co-operate in the successful conclusion of the war against Japan as well as the reconstruction of India, which must follow the final victory."

Among the eight members of the Congress party's working committee who gained freedom were three former party presidents — Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Maulana Azad. The other seven of the fifteen members originally arrested had been released.

British Propose Broad Changes In Indian Rule

London, June 14 (AP)—The British Government, in a sweeping "new deal" for India, proposed today a new Executive Council which would be almost entirely Indian and, in the words of Viceroy Lord Wavell, "represents a definite advance on the road to self-government."

At the same time that the Secretary of State for India, L. S. Amery, unfolded the statement of policy to Parliament, Lord Wavell announced in a radio broadcast from New Delhi that orders had been given for the release of members of the working committee of the Indian All-Congress party still in detention.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, spiritual leader of the party, was released May 5, 1944, after 21 months' detention.

Britain's Position

The British Government's White Paper emphasized that its main position remained as it was—that the "working out of India's constitutional system is a task which can only be carried through by the Indian people themselves."

"But they (the British Government) are willing to make possible some steps forward during the interim period if the leaders of the principal Indian parties are prepared to agree to their suggestions and to co-operate in the successful conclusion of the war against Japan as well as the reconstruction of India which must follow the final victory."

Wavell Explains

"This is not an attempt to impose a constitutional settlement," Wavell explained in his broadcast. "I . . . propose with full support of his Majesty's Government to invite the Indian leaders . . . to take counsel with me with a view to formation of a new Executive Council more representative of organized political opinion."

Wavell promised that it would be an all-Indian council except for the Viceroy and the commander in chief.

"It is also proposed that the portfolio of External Affairs, which hitherto has been held by the Viceroy, should be placed in charge of an Indian member of the council as far as the interests of British India are concerned," he said.

Further Step Proposed

"A further step proposed by his Majesty's Government is the appointment of a British High Commissioner in India, as in the dominions, to represent Great Britain's commercial and other such interests in India.

"Such a new Executive Council will, you realize, represent a definite advance on the road to self-government. It will be almost entirely Indian and the Finance and Home (department) members will for the first time be Indians, while an Indian will also be charged with management of India's foreign affairs.

"The council will work within the framework of the present constitution and there can be no question of the Governor General agreeing not to exercise his constitutional power of control."

Eight Members Freed

Eight members of the Congress party's working committee gained their freedom under the Viceroy's decision. They included Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Maulana Azad, all former presidents of the party.

The other seven of the fifteen members originally arrested already had been released, the last being Asaf Ali, who was freed last month because of his health. An official statement in March said 1,500 persons were detained in India for political reasons at that time.

First Step Since 1942

Today's proposals were the first major step toward an Indian solution since 1942, when Sir Stafford Cripps visited India in an effort to further the plan for dominion status for the country after the war.

The Government said the offer of dominion status still stands without change or qualification.

The proposal was wrecked on Gandhi's insistence upon immediate withdrawal of the British from the country (the Japanese then were at the eastern frontier of India) and Moslem proposals for separate Moslem and Hindu states.

Indian Leaders' Efforts Fail

Efforts of Gandhi and Mahomed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Moslems, to get together in a program to further Indian independence last September came to naught. Gandhi then proposed that the issue be settled by a plebiscite after independence was won. Jinnah insisted upon a settlement before.

In discussion of the India question in the House of Lords today Lord Samuel, Liberal leader, said the Government should consider the release of all political prisoners in India.

The Earl of Listowel, a Labor peer, said India would not be an issue in Britain's general election.

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Predicts Parley In Week

New Delhi, June 14 (AP)—The *Industan Times* predicted today that conferences between Viceroy Lord Wavell and Indian leaders on the proposed new India government probably would begin in about a week.

The paper said a group of Congress party members would be set free tomorrow morning and given facilities to travel where they like. It forecast some of them would visit immediately with Mohandas K. Gandhi.

In Bombay, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, deferred comment on Britain's new plan to increase the number of Indians on the Government's executive council until he has studied the proposals further.

Leader in U. S. Pleased

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14 (AP)—Sirdar J. L. Singh, president of the Indian League of America, received today with "joy and relief" a British proposal of a governmental change in India and the release of working committee members of the Indian All-Congress party.

"I am very happy," he commented, "that some efforts are being made to break the political deadlock, which, if allowed to continue much longer, would undoubtedly bring about a third world war."

The British Foreign Office, which handles all information about the meeting, from which the press and public are excluded, said it was called to give the European nations a report on the world food situation.

Llewellin, whose speech was given to the press by the Foreign Office, also told the conference that the 1945 world sugar production probably had been overestimated.

78,000 Tons Can Be Spared

Llewellin said the Washington food conference in March estimated this year's sugar production at 15,200,000 tons as compared with 16,700,000 tons in 1944, and estimated consumer demands for this year at 18,100,000.

"Further review has shown that production estimates have probably been overestimated," he said "Therefore, it is probable that sufficient sugar will not be available during 1945 to provide levels which (Washington) discussions recommended. The United States, Canada and the United Kingdom already have taken steps to reduce consumption.

"A provision of 78,000 tons for liberated countries is the maximum that can be spared, and even this may have to be reduced."

Copra Sought

Llewellin said the liberated countries were asking for 76,000 tons of meats, but it was unlikely any substantial quantities could be made available until later in the year.

On oil and fats, he said that steps were being taken "to organize the collection of copra (broken coconut kernels) from the East Indies as soon as the Japanese have been driven out, and additional whaling expeditions to the Antarctic should provide substantially increased quantities of whale oil by the spring or early summer of 1946."

The British food minister said that the United States—"virtually the only source of supply"—has undertaken to supply liberated Europe with 163,000 tons of canned whole milk, 147,000 tons of dried skim milk and 43,000 tons of cheese. He said it was expected an an additional 10,000 tons of cheese would be available from South America, and 5,000 tons of canned milk from Canada.

No Special Allocations

Llewellin said the net result of the Washington conference was to "set aside substantial quantities of the more important foodstuffs, except meat, to meet the needs of the liberated countries."

Llewellin said the Washington conference did not allocate specific quantities to particular countries, leaving that to the Combined Food Board.

"Over 90 per cent of the screened minimum requirements for sugar have been met, and nearly 80 per cent of the needs of liberated countries for oils and fats are being set aside," he said.

Llewellin said the United States expected to move 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and 85,000,000 bushels of flour (wheat equivalent) to the liberated countries. Canada has undertaken to supply 312,000,000 bushels of wheat and 58,000,000 bushels of flour during 1945, of which a "substantial proportion" will be available for liberated countries.

Bad News From Food Parley

London, June 14 (AP)—World shortages in sugar, fats and meat will continue for the next one to four years, and liberated Europe can expect only "very limited" help from outside nations, the British food minister, J. J. Llewellin, told a twelve-power food conference today.

"The crux of the problem is collection and distribution—not production," Llewellin said.

"Unfortunately, 1945 is not the last of the lean years.

"The sugar shortage will last one or two more years. Oil and fats will not be in full supply until the Far Eastern producing areas have been fully liberated an drehabilitated. Live-stock products will not be in ample supply for three or four years."

Sugar Output Also Less

Llewellin spoke at a meeting of representatives of Britain, the United States, Canada, France, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Greece. A British Foreign Office commentator said N. J. Feonov, a Soviet citizen, was participating as a representative of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

SECRECY CLOAKS FOOD CONFERENCE

London, June 14 (A. P.).—A twelve-Power conference on food supplies opened under hush hush conditions here today. Representatives of Britain, Canada, the United States, France, Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece are attending. The meeting is closed to the press and the public. The British Foreign Office is to dispense all information.

The primary purpose of the conference is interchange of information on food shortages. Spokesmen have said that it was possible little action can be taken to alleviate current conditions.

A Foreign Office commentator, correcting a statement of yesterday, said a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration representative would participate in the conference. He identified this representative as N. J. Feonov, a Soviet citizen who is serving as director general for supplies for Europe.

Eisenhower Accepts

London, June 14 (AP)—Gen. Eisenhower has accepted an invitation to become an honorary member of the Association of American Correspondents in London.

The Allied supreme commander was expected to be a guest of the association after his return from a trip to the Untied States.

While supreme headquarters was located here, Eisenhower worked closely with the association to arrange coverage of the Normandy invasion. The association was then headed by Robert Bunnelle, chief of the Associated Press London bureau.

Wrote Foreword

Eisenhower wrote the foreword for a booklet of "Regulations for War Correspondents Accompanying the Allied Expeditionary Force in the Field," in which he said, in part:

"With regard to publicity, the first essential in military operations is that no information of value shall be given to the enemy. The first essential in newspaper work and broadcasting is wide-open publicity. It is your job and mine to try to reconcile these sometimes diverse considerations.

Appreciates Man In Street

"I well appreciate that the man in the street is entitled to be informed about his country's forces and of the progress of the war.

"He is vitally interested, and the fullest and most accurate information compatible with the maintenance of military security should be made available to him. Only by the willing co-operation of the general public in the war effort can we be victorious."

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EDEN IMPROVES

LONDON, June 14 — (AP) Anthony Eden's physician said tonight that the foreign secretary was responding to treatment for duodenal ulcers, but that he has been advised to cancel all engagements for at least another four weeks.

Dr. George Rossdale said that while Eden's general condition was excellent, further rest was needed to complete the treatment The sole xception to be allowed the foreign secretary will be a political broadcast on June 27 in behalf of the Conservative party.

DIE IN BLAST

LONDON, June 14—(AP) Exchange telegraph said today in a Copenhagen dispatch that nearly 600 German navy personnel and spectators had been killed in two explosions at Flensburg. The dispatch said the blast occurred when a mine was dropped while a large store of explosives was being moved from a warehouse.

BRITAIN RESTORES TARIFFS ON JULY 1

London, June 14 (A. P.).—Pre-war rates of import duty are restored on a number of important classes of goods by new orders, effective July 1, which the Treasury announced today.

The orders involve no question of tariff policy, the Treasury statement explained, but simply carry out the intention announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget message of April 24 to restore the pre-war duties on goods which have been imported up to now mainly for war purposes and exempted from duty. Among these goods are iron and steel products, metals and alloys, synthetic and natural rubber, chemicals, machinery and tools, bearings, motorcars, motorcycles and electrical goods.

Army Fines Flyer $1,...

He Flew Two Titled Englishwomen to Brussels in U. S. Plane

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—Lieutenant Colonel Glen A. Myer, of the American Troop Carrier Forces, was fined $1,200 last night by an Army court martial on a charge of transporting two titled Englishwomen to Brussels last November in an Army plane. He pleaded guilty to violating United States Army regulations against carrying unauthorized persons.

His passengers, Lady Cecilia Johnstone and her sister, Lady Diana Dixon, were fined $240 each by an English court last January on charges of breaking defense regulations. They did not appear at the court martial.

The Army court ruled that $10... would be deducted monthly fr... Myer's pay for the next year.

IRISH ELECTION TODAY

Dublin, June 14 (A. P.).—Eire will choose a new President today to succeed Dr. Douglas Hyde, elected seven years ago without opposition. Dr. Hyde, 85, declined to seek another term because of his age. He retires next month.

The voting follows a listless campaign. Prime Minister Eamon de Valera urged election of his deputy, Sean T. O'Kelly, as a sign of confidence in his Government, which kept Eire neutral in the war. O'Kelly is opposed by Gen. Sean Maceoin, a leader of the opposition Fine Gael party, and by Dr. Patrick McCartan, Dublin doctor, who returned to Eire from New York eight years ago.

THRONGS IN PARIS GIVE EISENHOWER NOISY WELCOME

PARIS, June 14 — (AP) General Eisenhower received the official welcome of Paris today and told those who had a taste for vengeance that "Berlin is destroyed."

More than 1,000,000 cheering Parisians jammed the streets through which Eisenhower rode in triumph two days after becoming a freeman of the city of London.

He spoke in English—with a middle western accent as broad as his smile—in Hotel de Ville, the Paris city hall where he rode from the Arc de Triomphe. Along the route cheering men, women and children hailed him as their liberator.

Only a few of those who packed into the lavishly decorated Hotel de Ville could understand his words exactly but they made out enough to burst into applause when he declared grimly:

"Paris has suffered. We understand that. I have something to tell you if you, like Americans, have a touch of vengeance in your hearts: Berlin is destroyed."

There was even louder applause later when he had finished and his brief speech was repeated in French.

The general told the crowd of America's historic bonds with the French and said "today you have shown how completely that affection is mutual."

"One of Hitler's miscalculations which led to the destruction of Germany," he told the French, "was that he did not defeat France when he thought that he had."

Praising the contribution of resistance forces, he said, "you fought with guile with the pen, with laughter and ridicule—and with the dagger."

The Supreme Allied commander was made a "Fellow of the Liberation" by Gen. de Gaulle who presented him with the bronze medal with a deep green ribbon in an elaborate ceremony before the tomb of France's unknown soldier.

3 U.S. ARMIES DUE TO STAY IN EUROPE

3d, 7th, 15th Get Job; One More Than Planned

SHAEF, June 14 (AP)—Three American armies—one more than originally planned—will be kept in Germany at least until December, it was learned authoritatively today.

These armies are the 3d, 7th and 15th. The 9th Army will be returned to the United States in July, or shortly thereafter.

A highly placed source said that if the situation changed by the end of 1945 to a point where it was not necessary to keep three armies in the occupied zone, the 15th Army would be sent back to the United States for possible transfer to the Pacific.

2,500,000 To Pass Through

The 3d and 7th armies, which are to stay as long as the American zone of Germany is occupied, will include the 40,000 men originally selected for occupation duties.

Working to get as many trained soldiers as possible to the Pacific as quickly as possible, while leaving enough in Germany, the high command is now transferring divisions around in all American armies in Europe.

In the next few months, some 2,500,000 troops will pass through seventeen redeployment centers of the assembly area command, en route to the Pacific, the United States, or the Army of Occupation.

Combat Troops To Follow

Supreme headquarters announced that thousands of American troops, comprising more than 60 service force units, have arrived at assembly area command camps in northeastern France for direct routing to the Pacific as the vanguard of one of history's largest military movements.

These service forces will be followed shortly by the 2d, 5th and 87th Infantry and 13th Armored Divisions—all under the 3d Army when victory came—and by the 44th Infantry Division, all of which will be routed to the Pacific by way of the United States.

9 Earmarked For Pacific

The announcement of these five divisions today brought to nine the total of divisions definitely earmarked for Pacific duty after stopovers in the United States. The 97th and the 86th already are en route, and the 95th and the 104th will leave soon.

The 5th Division, first American infantry outfit to arrive overseas in this war, will move into Camp St. Louis, near Mourmelon, on June 19. The other four divisions will arrive in the redeployment staging area between June 18 and 20.

Maj. Gen. Royal B. Lord, commander of the assembly area, said every man would be moved out as quickly as transportation permitted.

9th To Follow 1st

Which of the divisions now under the 9th Army will be sent back to the United States after July 1, and how many of those reaching the United States will then be forwarded to the Pacific, could not be learned. It was assumed, however, the 9th Army headquarters would follow the 1st Army to the Japanese war theater, no matter what divisions were under its command.

The 75th Infantry Division, which ended the European war with the 9th Army, has been selected to staff the 17 assembly area command redeployment camps.

It is commanded by Maj. Gen. Arthur A. White, who will have the problem of billeting, feeding, entertaining and transporting the huge number of men pouring through the camps.

De Gaulle Expected in U. S.

Paris, June 14 (A. P.).—Gen. de Gaulle is expected to leave for Washington by plane next week to discuss with President Truman what French Government spokesmen describe as the 'increasingly unsatisfactory" situation in Syria and Lebanon. This disclosure was made in official quarters following a report that the United States has declined France's invitation to attend a five-Power conference on Middle Eastern problems.

No replies to the French proposal have been received from Britain, Russia or China.

French Are Reported Quitting Aosta Valley

Paris, June 14 (AP)—French troops have begun withdrawing from a 200-mile stretch of territory along the Italian frontier, including the Val d'Aosta area, ending another international boundary dispute, it was reported today.

Until the peace conference the French have agreed to establish a "no man's" land in the area. Government authorities emphasized the French have not relinquished claims to the area. They assert they have a historic claim to the section, but a more important consideration is military security. The French want high ground in the mountains in order to strengthen fortifications and preclude another attack such as Benito Mussolini's Government launched in 1940.

Bad Ems, Germany, June 14 (A. P.).—German prisoners of war are being released at the rate of about 9,000 a day in the American zone of occupation. They are discharged for specific essential jobs in their home sectors and sent home by rail.

5000 BELLS FOUND IN NAZI JUNK PILE

Hamburg, June 14 (A. P.).—Piled in junk yards on the outskirts of Hamburg are some 300 bronze statues, nearly 5,000 church bells and a collection of bronze memorial plaques looted by the Nazis from historical shrines all over Europe. These treasures, some dating back 300 years, were dumped here by the trainload to be melted down for Hitler's war machine, for medals and for busts of Nazi leaders.

It is estimated that the Nazis fed 10,000 bells and 800 statues to smelters in this clearing center in the last two years.

Famine Danger Held Less In Bavaria

Munich, June 14 (AP)—Dr. Friedrich Schaeffer, German Minister President of Bavaria under American occupation, said today in his first address to the people that "our greatest danger, famine, may be considered as conquered."

"If God gives His benediction to our fields we shall reach the next crop without difficulties," the provincial civil government head told Bavaria's 10,000,000 inhabitants in a radio talk.

Schaeffer painted a grim picture of southern Germany's present situation but promised improvement. He said:

"Transportation difficulties will be solved. The courts will resume their activities. German judges will administer justice in a clear and honest way. Justice will be sacred again."

Purge Of Nazis Promised

Schaeffer said the new Government would purge the land of Nazis "with strict and immutable justice." He added:

"Twelve years of Nazi megalomania and crime have left us nothing but a field of ruins such as Europe never has seen before. The German people are not fully aware yet of the extent of suffering and chaos for which the Nazis and their military and economic henchmen are guilty.

"Our best men were sacrificed in this war of madmen. Our towns are in ruins. Our industry is destroyed. Our agriculture and our forests are plundered. Our nation's prosperity is broken down for decades. And, what is worst of all, our youth is corrupted by the Hitler *gugend*."

Germans Victims, He Says

Schaeffer declared that "hundreds of thousands of Germans were victims themselves and millions of Germans did not agree with these deeds."

"Germany shall never get a centralized dictatorship again," he declared. "Prussian Germany and her philosophy have grown with nazism and died with it. Those twin brothers of nazism—militarism and blind subordination—also must disappear. They are not Bavarian. They are poisonous weeds which grew out of the Germanization of the south."

Basis For Collaboration

Schaeffer gave this basis for collaboration with the Allied Military Government:

"From an American officer I have heard wonderful words. When I spoke to him about the misery of my country and about the gap between our people and the victorious nations, he said: 'I am believer, and all of us, Americans and Germans, are children of the same God.' This gave me confidence. Those who love God will love all His children—all.

"This is the basis for co-operation, honest and sincere, without any trickery. The military authorities shall be able to trust us. The Government of Bavaria requires this attitutde of every official and civil servant, be he ever so humble."

Huge Nazi Store Of Poison Gas Discovered

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 13 [AP—*Delayed*] — Gen. Jacob L. Devers said today that although the Germans had enormous quantities of a new type of poison gas known as "Green Ring III," there was no evidence to show they ever intended to use gas as an offensive weapon.

Devers, who commanded the 6th Army Group on the Western front, said that if Hitler ever had seriously contemplated use of gas, he was restrained by the German general staff.

"Even in Africa we carried thousands of tons of anti-gas protective equipment, but I finally stopped the boys from transporting it to Italy and told them to concentrate on H.E. (high explosives) and let the excess baggage go," Devers said. "I told them to get all the H.E. across they could. That's the thing. Poison gas is never decisive, and the German general staff knew it, even if Hitler didn't."

Two Occasions For Use

One chemical warfare expert said there were two occasions when the Germans could have used gas with devastating effect. One was on D-day, when masses of men were concentrated on the Normandy beaches; the other at the Remagen bridgehead across the Rhine, when five full American infantry divisions were crammed into a single small area.

"This was the Germans' last juicy target," the expert said. "After we fanned out across the Rhine they never had another chance."

There were two scares, the expert said, which resulted in near panic among the American troops and greatly hampered operations.

"The first of these," he said, "was July 27, two days after the St. Lo breakthrough. Somebody shouted 'gas.'" The word spread along the front, and some sectors bordered on panic.

Fumes From Fuel Tank

"We investigated at once and found that someone had caught a whiff of the fumes from a fuel tank jettisoned from an enemy plane. It spread a funny odor and he thought it was gas. Later when we showed him the tank he identified the smell and admitted his error.

"The other scare occurred near Thionville in the Metz area and proved equally untrue. An old dump of French artillery shells was uncovered and word quickly spread we had exploded a poison gas dump."

Devers said that, in his opinion, the only real value gas had was its value as a threat.

Another Charge Untrue

He recalled a charge that poison gas had been used by the Germans in the La Rochelle pocket on the French Atlantic Coast, and said investigation had proved the "gas" was vapor from some old ammunition fired from old French guns.

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A chemical warfare spokesman recalled another charge that the Germans had used gas against the Russians in 1942—a report which prompted Prime Minister Churchill to warn that if gas was used against the Russians in any form, the RAF would rain gas bombs on every city in the Reich. Hitler immediately stated in a world broadcast that the Germans had no intention of using gas unless it was used against them first. Subsequently the charge was investigated thoroughly and was proved unfounded, the spokesman said.

"Acts Very Quickly"

The spokesman said experts were agreed that the new German gas, including the *Gruenring* (green ring), went beyond anything the Allies had.

"Everything we know about it is based on animal experiments," he said. "It acts very quickly (27 words censored). He explained the name, Green Ring III, was for identification purposes. Shells or bombs containing this gas were marked with three green rings, in keeping with the German method of using identifying colors, yellow for visicants, green for lung or similar gases, white for tear gas and blue for toxic smoke, such as adamsite.

Goering Takes Credit

The only evidence today that Hitler ever played with the idea of using gas offensively came from interrogation reports of a few high-ranking members of the German staff and of Hitler's official family. Reichsmarshal Goering is supposed to have told interrogators he talked Hitler out of using gas in the early stages of the war, but this is believed by some officers to be part of the defense Goering is attempting to set up for himself.

"Not a single poison gas bomb or shell was ever found west of the Rhine," he said. "All dumps we uncovered were carefully hidden in non-target areas far underground and in Germany. The Germans withdrew everything they had as we and the Russians advanced."

A 12th Army Group spokesman said that in the final months of the war the Allies virtually abandoned anti-gas equipment.

British Ease Fraternizing Curb

Montgomery's Headquarters, Germany, June 14 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Montgomery gave troops of his command permission today in an order of the day to "speak to and play with little children," but affirmed the general policy of non-fraternization with the Germans. Gen. Eisenhower, supreme commander, issued a similar order last week.

GI's Capture Nazis In No-Man's Land

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 14 (AP)—American units have entered a no-man's land between American and Russian lines southwest of Chemnitz, with orders to round up the 15,000 German soldiers and refugees there, it was announced at 12th Army Group headquarters today.

The American units had orders to advance to the center of the 30-mile-wide pocket and the Russians have been invited to meet them half way and assume the responsibility for all prisoners taken in the eastern half.

Rhine Typhus Rate Drops

15th Army Curbs Epidemic With Quarantine and DDT

15TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 14 (AP).—Fifteenth Army medical officers believe they have almost completely won their battle against typhus fever in this Rhine Province military district area through strict control measures and the generous dusting of 14,000 persons with DDT powder.

For the week ended June 8, only five new cases were reported, as compared with 173 for the week ended May 14, Colonel L. H. Gunn, of Richmond, Va., announced.

Monument at Dachau

German Labor Erects Memorial to 3,500 Victims of Camp

DACHAU, Germany, June 14 (AP).—Two stone columns fifty feet high, one topped by a cross and the other by the Star of David, are being erected here by 150 German civilians under the direction of Allied Military Government authorities to mark the mass grave of 3,500 Dachau concentration camp victims.

The grave will be covered with roses blooming from April through November, and before it will be the columns and a spacious plaza. Nearly a quarter-mile of broad stone steps will lead up to the site, located on a hill north of the city.

The memorial will cost 500,000 marks—$50,000 at the military exchange rate—which will be drawn from German funds. The stone is coming from the great Nazi-built Nuernberg stadium.

Captain Malcolm Vendig, of Sands Point, N. Y., military governor of Dachau, planned the project.

Bonomi 'Heir' Seen As Parri

Rome, June 14 (AP)—Ferruccio Parri, 55-year-old northern Italy patriot leader, was reported tonight to be willing to accept the premiership of Italy, replacing Ivanhoe Bonomi, who resigned two days ago.

[The Rome radio at 5 P.M. tonight said Parri had formally denied reports in the Italian evening newspapers that he already had accepted the premiership, the Federal Communications Commission reported.]

Parri, who arrived in Rome from Milan today, conferred with representatives of the Committee for National Liberation and later talked with Bonomi, who remains in office until his successor is named.

Before his departure by plane from Milan, Allied authorities honored him for his patriot activities.

It was reported that none of the six Italian political parties opposed him for the premiership. He may be proposed for the post at a plenary session of the C.N.L. tomorrow. Final decision then would rest with Crown Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm, who was continuing consultations with representatives of all parties.

Certificates Awarded

The Allied military government commission meanwhile officially informed the Italians that any new government must observe the armistice terms within the liberalized framework announced last winter.

A representative of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Mediterranean commander, presented a "patriot certificate" to Parri this morning.

The representative, Maj. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, said the Partisans had been of inestimable help to the Allies.

Crittenberger also presented a certificate to Brig. Gen. Raffaele Cadorna, who headed the Partisan movement in northern Italy and subsequently was named Italian Army chief of staff.

More Than 50 Reported Dead In Italy Wreck

Rome, June 14 (AP)—Two trains carrying Italians and Allied military personnel collided near Orvieto today.

The Rome railroad traffic manager received a telegram saying 50 bodies had been counted but "the number of dead is known to be much larger."

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U.S. 'Gold Seal' Money Off Italian Black Mart

Rome, June 14 (AP)—The bottom dropped out of black bourse trading in United States "gold seal" dollars and similar British military currency in Rome today as a result of an Allied Commission announcement that these currencies will cease to be legal tender in Italy September 1.

The "gold seal" dollars, which have been selling in the black bourse for 200 lire—double the legal rate—or even higher, promptly dropped to 105 lire. There were indications that even the 5-lire premium would not last long.

Efforts to get the "gold seal" dollars and British military currency out of circulation in Italy began last year when it was discovered that soldiers were buying them at the legal rate of 100 lire at army finance offices and immediately selling them illegally at from 200 to 250 lire.

French Quit Aosta

Rome, June 14 (AP)—An Allied informant said today that French forces had begun withdrawing from the disputed Aosta Valley region in Northwest Italy. He said the area should be fully occupied within a month by troops of the Allied Mediterranean Command.

The informant said the withdrawal was the result of an agreement reached with the French Government. No details of the agreement were given.

Like that of the Yugoslavs in Trieste, the French occupation of the Aosta Valley drew protests in the Italian press.

To Work for Mikolajczyk.

Moscow, June 14 (A. P.).—American and British officials were expected today to exert all their influence in an effort to have Stanislaw Mikolajczyk included in the new Polish Provisional Government. Diplomats expressed the belief that the chances were good that Mikolajczyk, who is expected to arrive in Moscow today, would be accorded a place in the new government and that he would accept.

It was pointed out by some observers, however, that twice before Mikolajczyk refused a post in the Warsaw Government, and that it is still possible that some snag may develop.

Polish Migration To Reich Begins

Moscow, June 14 (A. P.).—Polpress, news agency of the Warsaw Government, said today that the first group of Poles from east of the Curzon line had reached Silesia and established residences in former German territory. The agency said the settlers were given preferences in jobs and permission to open stores. The Curzon Line roughly is the new Polish-Russian frontier.

The evacuations took place by agreement with the French and without incident. The French remain in barracks elsewhere but considerable resentment is felt in areas where the French have not evacuated, and whether the French will be removed altogether from Syria is still a question.

The British are taking over the Meharist Camel Corps command, but the changeover is not yet complete. The French agreed to the change when French officers of one of the native units were massacred.

SWISS DIPLOMATS ACCUSE RUSSIANS

Berne, June 14 (A. P.).—Swiss diplomats, journalists and Red Cross workers from Berlin were relieved of cash, watches and rings before they left Russian soil, Swiss journalists said today in stories wirelessed to Berne from Ankara. In addition, the journalists declared, the Swiss were forced to take a long route home by way of Moscow and Ankara, and were charged for transportation from Moscow to the Turkish frontier.

The newspaper men reported that 60,000 Swiss francs in possession of the Swiss Berlin legation were confiscated by the Russians. Any person found with more than one watch or more than two rings had to surrender the surplus. Records in connection with the legation's activities as a protecting power in Berlin for other nations were seized. The Swiss also gave up clothing, and the journalists forfeited diaries and their stories about Berlin.

"Obviously," said the dispatch to the Swiss Telegraph Agency, "the Russians want to get rid of all foreigners in their occupied zone of Germany."

French Leave Levant Areas

Beirut, Lebanon, June 14 (AP)—All French troops and civilians, including French-commanded Syrian conscripts, have been evacuated from the regions of Damascus, Homs, Hama and Druz and partly from Deir Ez Zor, in Syria, the British announced today.

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AUSTRALIANS TAKE BRUNEI BY DEFAULT

Unopposed At North Borneo Capital — Battle Harder On Labuan

Manila, *Friday*, June 15 (AP)—Brunei, important little river port and capital of the North Borneo sultanate of Brunei, fell by default to Australian 9th Division infantrymen who walked unopposed into the bomb-flattened town Wednesday, it was disclosed today.

The town, 16 miles from the nearest landing points when the invasion of British Borneo began last Sunday, was occupied after a hot march through the jungle against scanty Japanese opposition.

Closing On Airfield

A communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced also that other Australian units on Labuan Island, in the mouth of Brunei Bay, had moved within a half mile of the Timbalai airstrip along the Hamilton road and found not more than 500 Japanese opposing them.

The defense was stiffening, however, with mortar fire and snipers on the increase both in the Timbalai area and in stubborn pockets north and west of Labuan airstrip, which already is being used to some extent by the Allies.

Timbalai is the last Japanese-held airfield of three in the invasion area.

Jap Forces Scattered

A headquarters spokesman here, commenting on the light casualties on both sides, said "many thousands" of Japanese were scattered throughout West Borneo, although the slight reaction in the Brunei Bay area indicated that no sizable forces of the enemy remained there.

Labuan airstrip, on which engineers were rushing improvements, will provide an excellent field for heavy bombers some 800 miles from Singapore, the spokesman said. He cautioned, however, that restoring it would be a big job, because of Allied preinvasion bombings and Japanese demolitions. Artillery-spotter planes already are using its torn and weed-grown strip.

Strong Support From Air

United States 13th Air Force Mitchell medium and Lightning fighter-bombers and Royal Australian Air Force Beaufighters and Kittyhawks continued strong support of the invasion forces, striking heavily at Jesselton, British North Borneo, northwest of the Brunei Bay area, setting large fires in buildings and fuel dumps that sent smoke towering 4,000 feet into the air.

Light naval forces shelled and started fires at Miri, oil-field district 75 miles southwest of the invasion sector around Brunei Bay.

Aided By Natives

Aided by dart-blowing native Dyaks, the Allied invasion of northern Borneo pressed deeper into the rubber and oil rich island against Japanese resistance which lacked artillery and was becoming disorganized in places.

Natives met outside of Brunei reported the independent attacks on the Japanese by the fierce Dyaks, who blow poison darts through reed guns.

The Dyaks ambushed and killed fourteen Japanese in the last two days, the natives said, using darts, swords, spears and crude bayonets attached to the dart guns.

While work was hastened on the Labuan airfield, United States 5th Air Force Liberators, still based in [illegible] Philippines, continued their [illegible]y strikes across the China Sea [illegible] the Hong Kong, Canton and [illegible]gon areas on Tuesday, MacArthur's communiqué disclosed.

More than 50 Liberators spattered 25,000 gallons of jellied gasoline bombs on shipping and dock installations at Hong Kong. It was the largest concentration of fire bombs ever used in this theater. Heavyweights of the 5th Air Force on Monday night and Tuesday hit the Woosung area near Shanghai and set fire to the Canton armament plant.

Indo-China Also Raided

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More than 40 Liberators administered their heaviest attack to date on the railway yards at Saigon, French Indo-China.

While the weather continued bad over Formosa, photograph interpreters at Far East Army headquarters announced that previous bombings of that favorite target had destroyed or incapacitated all but two of the island's alcohol and butanol plants in the past month.

Formosa originally produced fifteen per cent of all the alcohol used by Japan in producing military aviation fuel.

Natives Blowing Poison Darts Attack Japs On Borneo

Brunei Bay, Borneo, June 14 (AP). Primitive Dyaks, of Borneo, have attacked the Japanese with poison-dart blowers in independent support of the Australian invasion to liberate their home island.

Natives outside Brunei town told today how the fierce Dyak aborigines donned battle regalia and killed fourteen Japanese in the last two days.

They said the Dyaks ambushed the Japanese and killed them with blow darts, swords and spears. They even have crude bayonets mounted on the ends of their blow guns.

Aussies 15 Miles Inland

New advances by the Aussies toward Brunei town, whose capture is imminent, increased to 15 miles the push inland since the Sunday landing.

Small amphibious landings up the Brunei River were co-ordinated with the overland advance along roads.

Japs Fighting Harder

Tank-led Australian 9th Division troops are battling Japanese through swamp and jungle for the only remaining airfield in this invaded North Borneo area after overrunning the other two without a fight, headquarters reported.

The Nipponese on Labuan Island, which commands the entrance to Brunei Bay, showed more fight as the invaders drove within two miles of the 3,600-foot Timbalai airfield. It is nearly five miles from the original beachhead outside Victoria town.

Jap Defense Stiffens

After recovering from the apparent early surprise—the enemy obviously expected an invasion at Jesselton, 60 miles to the northwest—the Nipponese started using mines and boobytraps extensively on both Labuan and the mainland.

[Melbourne (Australia) reports stated the Japanese were seeking frantically to get reinforcements down to Brunei Bay from Jesselton over bomb-blasted rail lines.]

The 4,500-foot Labuan Island airfield, occupied a few hours after the invasion opened Sunday, already is being used by artillery spotter planes. It is being developed as a bomber base.

Brunei Field Taken Easily

Fourteen miles south of the mainland invasion beach at Brooketon, the 3,600-foot Brunei airfield also was won easily. It is 2 miles outside the capital city of Brunei, on which the Diggers are closing from two sides.

The Borneo campaign is not on the grand scale of that in the Philippines, but some of the fighting is just as bitter.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué today tersely stated the Aussies were "eliminating an enemy force west of the Labuan airfield." The enemy, after giving up Labuan Field, 2 miles inland, retired to ridge positions behind swamps from which they could fire on the field.

Wade To Armpit Depth

The Aussies had to wade a canal in water to ampit depth while tanks blasted pillbox emplacements. They had to thrust through thick jungle growth where visibility was little more than the length of a tank. Repeatedly the tanks bogged down. Repeatedly engineers freed them.

Brigadier S. C. Porter, commander of the Labaun Island force, said the terrain was the worst his troops had encountered since the fighting near Buna, early in the New Guinea campaign.

MacArthur Visits Sultan Of Sulu

By Don Starr

Representing the Combined American Press

With General MacArthur at Jolo, P.I., [AP—Delayed]—Under the rain drenched canvas of an army tent pitched in a coconut grove on this most beautiful island of the archipelago, the bespangled Sultan of Sulu today exchanged gifts with Gen. Douglas MacArthur when the latter stopped for a few hours on his tour of the Philippines.

The Sultan awaited us in the midst of his court at military headquarters, and the face of the 76-year-old man broke into a gold-toothed smile as he shook hands with MacArthur, Lieut. Gen. Robert Eichelberger, 8th Army commander, and Gen. George Kenney, commander of the Far East air force.

MacArthur expressed the hope the sultan was looking after the spiritual welfare of his people. The potenate mentioned a meeting with Gen. John J. Pershing many years ago and as the party prepared to leave, he presented MacArthur with three silver-handled bolo knives encased in mahogany scabbards and decorated with mother of pearl.

A colonel in the party hastily unslung his binoculars and presented them to the sultan, who accepted them and draped them around the neck of a godson about 5 years old.

YANKS PUSH NEAR CAGAYAN VALLEY

Luzon Force Scores 3-Mile Gain On Mountain Trail

Manila, Friday, June 15 (AP)—United States troops scored a 3-mile advance Wednesday through northern Luzon's mountains, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today, placing them 2 miles from the entrance to Cagayan Valley, where the biggest enemy force still at large in the islands is believed to be deployed.

As the Americans toiled along the mountain trail, medium bombers and fighters in 500 sorties Tuesday blasted and strafed the Japanese supply lines through the valley, further reducing the enemy bottled up there.

Bottleneck Passed

The troops were past the bottleneck of Orioung Pass where the terrain begins to flatten out toward the Cagayan plain.

More than 40 miles to the southwest, the 33d Infantry Division was only 6 miles from the isolated enemy supply base of Bokod after overrunning the towns of Tabio and Ambuklao. Bokod is 16 miles northeast of the summer capital of Baguio.

Supplementing widespread air attacks at enemy supply lines throughout the area, shore raiders landed at night on Sangihe Island, south of Mindanao, blew up six large warehouses, destroyed a number of watercraft and withdrew without loss, MacArthur's communiqué said.

Gain In Davao Area

Mopping-up operations proceeded on Mindanao itself. Minor gains were scored northwest of Davao port.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Thursday communiqué announced the Yanks had cleared high ground north of Mandog in the Davao area and were mopping up in the vicinity of Wangan. Dive bombers supported attacks on Japanese buildings along the Davao River.

Richard Bergholz, Associated Press correspondent, with the 24th Division near Davao, said the hemp groves and tangled underbrush of that part of southeastern Mindanao often concealed Japanese ambush parties.

Caught At Crossing

He cited an instance in which a patrol, led by Corporal Clifford Simmons, of Clementown, N.J., was caught at a Davao river crossing.

Four of the patrol, pinned down on the Japanese side of the river, escaped by swimming while their comrades kept up a rapid-fire ruse to make the Japanese think they were a strong force.

"Then we got the hell of there in a hurry," Simmons declared.

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S. Beightler's 37th Infantry Division troops broke through frantic enemy resistance at Orioung Pass, 7 miles northeast of Bagabag with support of heavy air strikes. This is near the entrance to Cagayan.

Enemy mortar and artillery fire harassed American positions in captured Bagabag town but failed to halt general advances up Highway No. 4.

Five enemy tanks were seized on this highway, three of them Japanese-captured General Grants. Presumably they were taken at Bataan in 1942.

Japs Fight Desperately To Halt Yanks On Davao

Manila, June 14 (AP)—Desperate Japanese forces, composed largely of beached naval personnel, are fighting fanatically to prevent a Yank advance along the east and west banks of the Davao River on southeastern Mindanao.

For a week these Japanese have held up a large-scale American advance.

On the east bank, veterans of Col. Thomas E. (Jack) Clifford's 19th Infantry Regiment finally smashed organized resistance in the hemp groves and jungled hills, headquarters reported today.

Scattered Pockets Remain

Scattered pockets, however, remain near Mandog.

West of Davao City, along the Talomo-Kibawe trail, other 24th Division troops commanded by Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff, with elements of Maj. Gen. Jen S. Doe's 41st Division, battled against tough opposition, terrible terrain, dense jungle and bad weather.

Troops led by Major Nicholas E. Sloan, of Hoopeston, Ill., and Major Roy W. Marcy, of Walla Walla, Wash., expanded bridgeheads they carved across the Talomo River while doughboys of the 34th Regiment under Lieut. Col. Lester Wheeler, of St. Petersburg, Fla., ran into intense opposition driving up the main road from Ula to Baguio, Mindanao.

Yanks Break Through

In Luzon's Cagayan Valley area north of Manila, Maj. Gen. Robert

CHINESE REACH LIUCHOW EDGE

Ishan Suburbs Also Gained By Chiang's Troops

Chungking, June 14 (AP)—Chinese troops attacking on a broad front in South China have reached the suburbs of Liuchow and Ishan, key strongholds in the shrinking Japanese transcontinental corridor to southeast Asia, the high command announced today.

Enemy garrisons were being pounded in the northern suburbs of Liuchow, site of a former American air base in Kwangse province, and also at Ishan, 43 miles to the west on the Kweiyang (Kweichow)-Kwangsi railway.

U.S. Airmen Rake Foe

The Chinese were forced out of Ishan last Monday following a severe Japanese counterattack, believed launched by rear guards protecting the enemy's withdrawal from the corridor which once connected Japanese forces in China with 200,000 enemy troops in Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya and Burma.

American airmen aided the Chinese by strafing enemy lines from Liuchow northeastward to Hengyang. They destroyed or damaged 21 Japanese aircraft in the area, and also ranged over northern Honan province, shooting up rail installations. No opposition was encountered.

Chinese Battle To Liuchow

Chungking, June 14 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today that Chinese forces had reached the suburbs of Liuchow, former United States airbase site in Kwangsi province, and were engaged in fierce fighting with Japanese troops.

The announcement also said heavy fighting was continuing in the suburbs of Ishan, railway town 43 miles west of Liuchow, which the Chinese evacuated Monday under heavy Japanese pressure after holding it for a single day.

Chinese Censorship Tightens

Chungking, June 14 (AP)—Chinese journalists are forbidden to write anything against the interest of the nation and state under strict new rules announced today by the ministries of the Interior and Social Affairs.

The regulations, effective July 1, require the newsmen to join Chinese press associations supervised and directed by local administrative organizations of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The various press associations, under the rules, must adopt resolutions to help propagate the national policies and the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's three "people's principles of national, democracy, livelihood."

The Government, under the regulations, may overrule any decision of the press associations going beyond Government orders.

The registration of any newsman dismissed from his press association will be canceled. This also is the penalty for any newsman deprived of his citizenship, or convicted of blackmail or cheating.

2 Jap Ships Sunk Off Sumatra Tip

Calcutta, June 14 (AP)—A Japanese supply ship and a submarine chaser have been sunk by British destroyers of the East Indies Fleet off the northwestern tip of Sumatra, the Southeast Asia Command announced today.

RAF Liberators supported the operation and Japanese bombing attacks on the British ships caused no casualties or damage, the communiqué said.

Slowly enlarging the ring of Allied-held Burma above Rangoon, British 14th Army troops pushed the Japanese a little nearer the Thailand border by capturing an enemy position nearly 21 miles east of Toungoo on the Toungoo-Mawchi road.

West of Toungoo, in the area northeast of Prome, British troops joined combat with Japanese forces slowly retreating from Prome to Paukkaung, 24 miles to the northeast.

Allied heavy bombers also attacked enemy shipping in the Gulf of Siam and bombed rail communications, destroying a locomotive, north of Ye which is about 75 miles south of the Burmese port of Moulmein.

British Sink 2 Japanese Ships

COLOMBO, Ceylon, June 14 (AP).—Destroyers of the British East Indies Fleet, supported by Royal Air Force Liberators, have sunk a Japanese supply ship and an escorting submarine chaser off northwest Sumatra, it was announced today. Japanese planes which attacked the Allied ships caused neither damage nor casualties.

SAY FLYING FORTS ARRIVE IN MANILA

San Francisco, June 14 (A. P.).—The Japanese declared today that scores of Flying Fortresses and Liberators had reached Manila from the European theater where they helped bomb Germany to defeat.

In a broadcast dispatch recorded by the FCC, Domei, the Japanese official news agency, said that the migration was part of a consolidation of United States Air Forces south of the Japanese homeland.

There was no official confirmation of the report, although the American Air Forces have told the Japanese that these veterans of Europe were coming after them next.

Earlier today the Tokyo radio declared that American Superfortresses laid mines last night along the west coast of Honshu. Ten planted mines in the Sea of Japan off the coast of the Niigata prefecture, 160 miles northwest of Tokyo, and ten others mined the Suwo Sea at the southwestern end of Honshu and at the western end of the Inland Sea, it was added.

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Nicaragua Orders Writer Out

Managua, Nicaragua, June 14 (AP). The newspaper *Nueva Prensa* said today that Carlos Henkel, United Press correspondent, had been given eight days to leave Nicaragua because of intervention in domestic affairs. (In New York the United Press said it had no information to add to the dispatch.)

U.S. Newsmen Get Freedom In Argentina

Buenos Aires, June 14 (AP)—The Argentine Government has advised United States Ambasador Spruille Braden that it has decided to remove censorship restrictions on news transmitted and received by American foreign correspondents and press associations.

The removal of restrictions on the receipt of news from abroad means that press associations now are permitted to deliver all dispatches directly to newspapers.

Braden said Oscar Lomuto, Under Secretary of Press, had told him "in the most categorical tones that the Argentine Government is irrevocably dedicated to complete freedom of the press and asbolutely opposed to any obstacles being placed in the way thereof."

Lomuto requested, Braden added, that he be advised if North American correspondents encountered the slightest hindrance or delay in the transmission of their dispatches.

2 Caribbean Men Honored

Panama City, June 14 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Jerome J. Waters, of Springfield, Mo., chief of the military mission division in the Caribbean area, and Col. Eugene Smith, of Cambridge, Mass., judge advocate for the area, received the Legion of Merit at ceremonies here yesterday.

Size of Canada's Forces In Pacific Told by King

30,000 Army Troops, 13,500 Navy Men, Air Forces Listed

OTTAWA, June 14 (AP).—The troops Canada will send to fight Japan comprise "the most substantial force which, having regard to all circumstances, our United States allies felt could be effectively integrated with their forces in the time at our disposal," Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said today.

In the most detailed statement on Canada' Pacific war role yet made, the Prime Minister worded his phrases as if to answer any criticism which might be made of the magnitude of the Canadian effort.

He said the Canadian participation in the Far East was being organized "in the closest co-operation" with Britain and the United States, and that although the army force might not be large, it would be "surpassed by none" in quality.

Earlier he had announced that Canada's armed forces in the Pacific, all of whom are to be volunteers, would be composed of 30,000 army troops, 13,500 naval personnel and a "proportionate" number of air force personnel.

The army will serve with United States troops and begin training in the United States in the near future. The naval and air forces will serve with the British.

In his statement today, made at a ceremony welcoming home Major General B. M. Hoffmeister, thirty-eight-year-old veteran of the European war who will lead Canadian troops in the Pacific

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE DISTURB SENATORS

Group Returning From Tour Points To Difficulties

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Senators returning today from a tour of Europe said they were disturbed over prospects on the Continent—some forecasting that the Germans will try again and others saying they were perturbed by the spread of Communist influence.

The party, members of the Military and Naval Affairs committees, included Senators Revercomb (R., W.Va.), Gurney (R., S.D.), Stewart (D., Tenn.), McClellan (D., Ark.), Byrd (D., Va.) and Eastland (D., Miss.).

All Europe "is sweeping toward Communism or State Socialism," Revercomb told newsmen. "We've destroyed a bad thing in Europe and perhaps are setting up something just as bad."

"Ready To Fight Again"

"We found out that the German people definitely know they are whipped, but we also know that if they had the troops, ammunition and food they would be at our throats again tomorrow."

Byrd confined himself to saying he had "a fine trip," indicating he might have a statement later.

Eastland joined McClellan in urging that American troops not be drawn back 150 miles in Germany to a line agreed upon with Russia.

The Mississippian said most of the food producing area of Germany is in the Russian zone and its products are being used by Russia. Asserting that the Soviet Union is getting the larger share of the occupied Reich, he said the Russians "may start to communize everything behind that line."

Wants U.S. To Stand Firm

'The United States must stand firm,' he said, declaring that withdrawal of American troops from the Continent would result in "anarchy."

McClellan warned that Germany could begin within ten years to build a dangerous new war machine. He said American troops must be kept there until we are certain German war industry is not to be reconstructed, and until there is a satisfactory government.

"There is another important reason which cannot with propriety, however, be discussed at this time," McClellan said.

TRUMAN TO FLY PEACE CHARTER TO WASHINGTON

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WASHINGTON, June 14.—(AP) Soon after the world organization charter is signed in San Francisco, President Truman will fly it to Washington in the hope the Senate will ratify it before he meets next month with Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

The White House made this disclosure today along with plans to expand the President's ambitious flight schedule to include homecoming celebrations late this month in his home state of Missouri.

The Truman welcoming rallies will be held in his home town of Independence June 27 and in Kansas City the next day. It will be the first visit home of the Chief Executive since he succeeded to the presidency April 12. Whether this trip will be dovetailed with the San Francisco journey or made separately after his return from California depends on when the world organization conference closes.

Latest word here is that the conference expects to wind up by June 23. The President still plans to visit Olympia, Wash., either before or immediately after his San Francisco speech to the final session of the United Nations conference. He also received a second invitation today to visit Oregon while in the northwest, but made no commitment.

NIGHT

Plans No Delay

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, told reporters the President will fly the San Francisco charter to Washington and present it to the Senate without delay. He did not know whether the President would go in person before the Senate and ask approval of the historic agreement.

Some senators said Mr. Truman would like to have the charter given the required two-thirds Senate approval before he leaves for the Big Three meeting to talk about peace treaties. Prime Minister Churchill said today this meeting will be held before July 26.

"Leaders have indicated to the President a desire to get the charter ratified as soon as possible," Ross said. "That is quite agreeable to the President. He is going to submit the charter very soon after its signing in San Francisco."

"However, he has not made any demand for early ratification. There has just been a meeting of minds on the necessity for early action."

Senator George (D-Ga), acting chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, said hearings would start immediately the agreements are received. But he looked for "some drawn out" arguments.

In San Francisco, Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the committee was confident the Senate would ratify, but expected committee hearings would require two or three weeks.

TRUMAN WANTS RATIFIED PACT TO TAKE ABROAD

George Says That Was Why Goal Was Fixed for Senate Approval.

SOME DEBATE IS EXPECTED

Hint Is Given That Date of Big Three Conference Hinges on Charter Approval.

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Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—President Truman will submit the projected international peace organization chapter to the Senate for ratification immediately after its approval at San Francisco. Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, told reporters today that the President would fly back from San Francisco with the peace charter and submit it at once.

While the time for Mr. Truman's scheduled speech to the closing session of the United Nations conference necessarily depends on the progress of the delegates, Ross said, his plans to make a side trip to Olympia, Wash., remain unchanged. This will be done either before or after San Francisco.

Homecoming Ceremonies.

Mr. Truman also expects to fly to Independence, Mo., his home town, and Kansas City for homecoming ceremonies, on June 27-28.

"Whether the Jackson county (Mo.) trip will be dovetailed into the San Francisco trip, or be a separate one, depends on the date of the closing of the San Francisco conference," Ross told a news conference. "It may be that they will be worked in together, or that the President will return from the West Coast and then go to Missouri."

Questioned about reports that the President was insisting upon senatorial ratification of the peace charter by July 15, Ross said that he was certain the President had made no demand upon anybody.

"I think you can say congressional leaders have indicated to him a desire to get ratification as soon as possible," Ross asserted. "That, of course, is quite agreeable to the President. I think you can say that there is a meeting of minds on this."

Michigan Visit Planned.

The President, Ross asserted, is going to submit the charter to the Senate "very soon after its signing at San Francisco." Ross added that Mr. Truman still plans to address the governors' conference at Mackinac Island, Mich., unless unforseen developments prevent his doing so. He would go up on July 3 and come back the next day.

Meanwhile, Ross said, the White House has received no word that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government, is going to see him with reference to the French dispute with the Levantine States.

"If and when he comes," Ross asserted, "the President will be pleased to welcome him."

Speedy Ratification Sought.

The President wants to take with him to an early Big Three meeting the Senate's signed and sealed approval of the San Francisco conference.

This presidential hope was revealed today by Senator George (D.-Ga.), who said it undoubtedly was the primary factor in Mr. Truman's request for speedy ratification of the projected peace-keeping charter.

George, ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, added, however, that he isn't too optimistic that approval can be obtained by the administration's July 15 goal.

As to prospects for early ratification of the San Francisco treaty, George told reporters he believes there will be demands for more than perfunctory hearings by the Foreign Relations committee.

This differed somewhat from the view of Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.), who said he thought two or three days should suffice for committee consideration "because this has been gone into over and over again."

George, acting chairman of the committee while Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) is attending the San Francisco conference, said the hearings will start as soon as the treaty is received. He added that he expects some drawn-out arguments.

AFL's President Speaks For OPA

Washington, June 14 (AP)—William Green, AFL president, assailing a movement in Congress to hold OPA's new lease on life to six months, today called for unamended extension of the price-control law.

Appearing before the House Banking Committee, the AFL leader also demanded rejection of the Senate's cost-plus plan for farm products pricing "and similar cost-plus formulas of price control."

Meanwhile, the National Farmers Union called on Congress "to put a stop to inflammatory criticism of OPA." Russell Smith, the organization's legislative secretary, told the committee:

"So far as we have been able to determine the OPA has made no more mistakes than has the War Food Administration, the War Food Administration no more mistakes than has Congress."

Against Short Extension

Green came to Capitol Hill for a scheduled appearance on price-control continuation shortly after the House Republican Steering Committee had met and Republican Leader Martin, of Massachusetts, let it be known an effort will be made to hold the OPA extension to six months.

"At the end of that time," Martin said "we can take another look at OPA and take advantage of any changes needed for adjustment to war and reconversion developments."

A short extension, Green said, "would gravely endanger the prospects of reconversion and re-employment," and he declared:

"If Congress announced that price control would terminate in six months every civilian manufacturer ready to produce for the market prior to that time would hold off his production until after the price control had been lifted."

Farm Groups United

Representative Crawford (R., Mich.) told him "nobody is saying that we should end price control in six months. We only want to take another look at it next fall, to make any changes needed to fit into the reconversion economy."

The controversial Senate farm pricing cost-plus system, authored by Senator Wherry (R., Neb.), was blasted as Green and three large farm organizations—the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the National Farmers Union—took a united stand against it.

House Banking Committee members indicated they would strike the Senate amendment from the bill, but there appeared strong sentiment for an amendment or statement of congressional policy requiring OPA to adopt a "flexible" pricing policy that might increase many prices to encourage production.

Steel Men Urge Revisions

Senator Wherry issued a statement, meanwhile, in which he said:

"The Wherry-Shipstead amendment seeks to give the farmer the protection of the traditional American and Republican principle that no one can be expected to produce anything at a loss. No one ever expected any producer to do this until the OPA theorists started out on what appears to be a crusade to destroy the profit system upon which all private enterprise must rest if it is to survive."

Representatives of the steel industry appeared before the Banking Committee and urged broad revisions of the Price Control Act, including a provision that in no

event shall a maximum price be maintained or established for any commodity which does not return to the producers or manufacturers of that commodity the average cost of producing and distributing such commodity.

R. K. Clifford, president of the Continental Steel Company, of Indiana, offered the recommendations.

Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, asked the committee to extend the price control "as now written" for another year, but urged that the committee write into its interpretation of the legislation that "pricing policies which serve to discourage essential production in all or in any part of an industry are clearly against the intent of the Congress."

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slapped, choked and struck by knotted towels. He said there were "some cases of fractures" as a result.

Needs Trained Personnel

Declaring the institution is in desperate need of trained personnel, he asserted half of the more than 300 soldiers assigned there as attendants are not suited to their jobs.

Many of them resent the assignment, he said, and some are "very definitely neurotic and not suited to be working in a hospital of this type." Sixty of the soldiers are sightless in one eye, he testified.

"I think this is a scandal," interrupted Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass.), a member of the committee.

Physically Unfit Soldiers Sent As Hospital Help, Asserts Head

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP) The head of the Northport, N. Y., Veterans hospital told a congressional committee today the Army assigned physically unfit soldiers there to attend mental patients.

In addition, testified Col. Louis Verdel, the hospital's manager, two of five Army doctors attached to the institution have been on prolonged sick leave—one of them diagnosed as neurotic by Army examiners.

NIGHT

Move Behind Doors

The committee went into closed session this afternoon to examine Verdel in private after Chairman Rankin (D-Miss.) of the Veterans committee declared:

"Maybe we'd better investigate the War department. I bitterly resent the War department's attitude toward these veterans hospitals."

Col. Verdel, in Army uniform, asked to be excused from answering questions about the competence of the Army doctors sent to his hospital where 15 soldiers were court martialed recently for abusing patients.

He pointed out that he is employed by the Veterans Administration but is subject to Army regulations and remarked:

"I'm in an embarrassing position here. I'm under two masters and this committee too."

"If a man is unable to give the facts because he's in uniform maybe we ought to go into executive session and get it," Rankin snapped.

Col. Verdel said the 15 soldiers were courtmartialed and several civilian employes fired last winter after incidents were uncovered where patients at the hospital were

"The War department is not playing the game fair," put in Rep. Kearney (R-N.Y.), another committee member.

Verdel said the hospital now has 447 civilian attendants to care for 2,800 patients and declared: "To carry on treatment that we'd like would take at least 600 attendants alone."

"We're not denying that there has been abuse of patients," he said, "there has been. But Northport is not like it has been pictured as the worst hospital in the service. It is not."

He said there has been no evidence of abuse since the incidents which led to the courts martial and dismissals last winter.

Given Bad Staff, Vet Hospital Head Says

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Testimony that the Army assigned a neurotic doctor and poorly qualified attendants to the Veterans' Hospital at Northport, N.Y., developed today during a House committee's investigation of the institution.

Col. Louis Verdel, manager of the hospital where 15 soldier-attendants were court-martialed recently on charges of abusing patients, told the House Veterans Committe that half of the more than 300 soldiers assigned to the institution by the Army are unfit for the work.

The Neurotic Doctor

Of five army doctors there, he said, one has been "examined by the Army and given a diagnosis of neurosis."

This doctor, Verdel testified, "reported for duty on a Monday, went on sick leave the next day and I haven't seen him since."

A subpoena for John H. Ale, manager of a Dayton (Ohio) veterans hospital was delayed after the committee was informed that he is ill. Representative Ramey (R., Ohio), a member of the committee, told the House earlier in the week that veterans are "used like dogs" at this hospital. Ale probably will be called in about two weeks.

Verdel's Ouster Sought

Colonel Verdel, superintendent of the Northport Hospital, was subpoenaed for questioning after investigators for the Veterans of Foreign Wars reported "sickening examples of physical violence" against patients there.

Representative Kearney (R., N.Y.) demanded of Veterans Administrator Frank T. Hines that he remove Verdel from control of the Northport Hospital. Kearney asserted in a telegram to Hines that operation of the institution "cerainly demonstrates his inability to conduct it on a humane plane in treatment of our veterans."

Revamping Move Delayed

The committee met in executive session yesterday with Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who has been appointed to succeed Hines as Veterans Administrator, and later Chairman Rankin (D., Miss.) announced that legislation to reorganize the Veterans Administration would not be taken up until late summer.

Casualties Mount To 1,017,097

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Combat casualties of the Army and Navy during the war reached 1,017,097 today, an increase of 5,048 in the last week.

The increase was one of the smallest weekly rises in months and apparently reflected the end of fighting in Europe.

Secretary of War Stimson reported that Army casualties in all theaters now total 899,952 on the basis of individual names received here through June 7 and reflecting fighting through the first half of May. Navy casualties total 117,145.

Comparative Figures

Army casualties as reported today and corresponding figures for the preceding week follow:

Killed, 187,369 and 185,670; wounded, 558,611 and 556,844; missing, 42,710 and 46,747; prisoners, 111,262 and 106,573.

Stimson pointed out that the prisoner total represented losses before the liberation of American soldiers taken by the Germans. He also reported that 324,819 of the wounded have returned to duty.

Similar tallies for the Navy:

Killed, 44,769 and 44,503; wounded, 57,402 and 56,767; missing, 10,736 and 10,705; prisoners, 4,238 and 4,240.

PEACETIME DRAFT SEEN BUSINESS AID

WASHINGTON, June 14 — (AP) A year of compulsory military service for America's young men, the United States Chamber of Commerce said today, would be good business.

Advocating a continuous 12 months' training period, the businessmen's organization said the annual cost "of maintaining say, 1,000,000 young men training would be far less than that of the alternative necessary standing army and navy of several million men."

"Certainly military training could be financed for a great many years at the cost of only one year of war," Dunlap C. Clark of Kalamazoo, Mich., told the House Postwar Military committee for the chamber.

"Whatever the expense," Clark declared, "it should be regarded in the same category as fire insurance premiums."

A newspaper publisher and an editor-historian disagreed on the value of the proposed peacetime draft in testimony before the committee headed by Rep. Woodrum (D.-Va.).

Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of The Indianapolis Star and other Indiana newspapers, told the committee that universal training "has an innocuous sound, not blunt and arresting like 'peacetime conscription,' but that is what it really is." He added that "it sweetens its military nature with a large dose of the sociological program of the day."

Commenting that the Axis nations all had conscription prior to this war while the Big Four did not, Pulliam said "universal military training is not a panacea for peace. It is a panacea for war, and as far as the record goes, for defeat, too."

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JAP SURRENDER WITHIN 90 DAYS HELD POSSIBILITY

WASHINGTON, June 14.—(AP) Rep. Cannon (D-Mo) said today that American military authorities believe Japan may possibly surrender within 90 days. If she doesn't, Cannon added, the United States may choose to wage a long war of attrition and starvation rather than launch an immediate frontal assault.

Cannon is chairman of the House Appropriations committee. He made his remarks in the House as he called up for consideration a bill cutting $92,000,000 from current appropriations of war agencies being switched from a two-front to one-front war basis. The House approved the bill and sent it to the Senate.

"It is the belief of the military authorities," Cannon said, "that one of two courses will be followed by Japan:

"Either Japan will surrender within the next 90 days or the war will be of long duration—a matter of attrition."

In that event, he said, the Allies face the alternative "of a frontal assault, or isolating their positions, starving them out, bombing them out until slowly but surely—without the loss of considerable life upon the part of the American forces—we will win the war through attrition."

The latter course, he continued, "seems in contemplation of adoption by military authorities."

Military is Silent

Cannon, whose committee passes on appropriations for fighting the war, is in frequent secret consultation with top military men. There was no immediate comment from the War or Navy departments on his remarks.

A war of attrition such as Cannon pictured probably would be waged largely by sea and air forces and, thus might mean that vast armies of foot soldiers would not be hurled against the Japanese in costly landing operations until that nation is well softened up.

Cannon cautioned the House that administration leaders are basing their planning on the possibility of a two-year war against Japan and he counselled the members against over-optimism.

He declared that as soon as the Japanese war ends, steps will be taken to return unused war funds to the Treasury.

"When the Japanese shall have unconditionally surrendered," he said, "the committee immediately will embark upon an investigation of war appropriations and contract authorizations with the view of proposing to the House repealor cancellations."

Today's bill was intended to take back appropriations authorizations for such war agencies as the Office of Emergency Management, the Office of War Information, the War Manpower Commission and similar agencies.

Patton Going Back to Europe Instead of Heading for Tokyo

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WASHINGTON, June 14 — (AP) Gen. George S. Patton is going back to Europe and an occupation army assignment instead of heading forthwith for Tokyo.

Secretary of War Stimson announced the plan for the two-gun-toting general today in designating his Third army, along with the Seventh, for the job of occupying Germany.

Patton, tank expert and exponent of daring tactics, has been expressing a hope for a chance at the Japanese ever since he came home as recently as yesterday, after conferences with Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, Secretary Stimson and President Truman, Patton said he "had hopes" of getting to the Pacific. He flew in here yesterday from the Pacific coast.

Whether the occupation assignment is a long-time one, Stimson did not say. The secretary said that Gen. Mark Clark, commander of Allied ground forces in the Mediterranean, will return to his post soon.

The War department announcement that the fast-moving Third army which Patton led across Europe, and the Seventh, also combat veterans, will stay in Germany, was in itself surprising. The Fifteenth army had been generally considered as the probable occupation outfit.

Stimson said the Third and Seventh armies "rather than the Fifteenth" will be the occupation force, but reports from Europe said the Fifteenth will stay until December. Presimably, if it can be spared then, it will come home. Reports here were that it might be disbanded as an organized unit and its forces assigned to other groups.

The Seventh army fought under the command of Lt. Gen. Alexander Patch, but he returned to the United States recently and was succeeded in command by Lt. Gen. Wade H. Haislip.

Presumably the Third and Seventh army occupation forces will be considerably different in makeup from the combat outfits that slammed the Wehrmacht back.

Stimson saying actual occupation forces consist only of headquarters forces of the two armies — about 1,000 men each from the Third and the Seventh — did not list the corps and divisions in the armies.

He said the units are being screened, apparently referring to the plan to reshuffle forces during redeployment and partial demobilization.

It has been announced that General Courtney Hodges will head his First army to the Pacific.

Despatches from European headquarters today said Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth army will head home July 1, and the assumption was that it will go to the Japanese war, though perhaps in reorganized form.

PATTON TOURS WALTER REED

Pats Injured Veterans, Shakes Hands, Gives Pep Talks

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton marched into Walter Reed Hospital today and took charge for about two hours as if it were another command post.

With a cavalryman's crop under his arm but minus his six-guns, "Old Blood and Guts," who once slapped a soldier in a Sicilian hospital, patted injured veterans on the back, shook their hands and made pep talks.

As long as any of the wounded were around, the commander of the United States 3d Army carried his air of cheer and encouragement through various wards and speaking over the army medical center's radio system. Later without the audience he remarked, "This tears the hell out of me."

Rubbed Officer's Head

The erect, 59-year-old General set a sprinter's pace up and down stairs and through corridors.

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The first veteran with whom Patton shook hands, Lieut. Lloyd Golby, South Orange, N.J., a 3d Army man injured at Brancheid, Germany, appeared to get the biggest kick out of seeing the General.

As Golby sat in a wheelchair, Patton rubbed the officer's short-cropped hair. When the General walked away, Golby grinned and said, "I was going to wash this stuff but now I think I'll just dress it down."

Over the hospital radio, Patton told his "fellow soldiers of both sexes" that "your comrades expect you to carry on with the same valor when you leave here that you did on th battlefield. . . . Your duty is never done until you die."

Greatest Killing Machines

Earlier at the Secretary of War's news conference, Patton termed the Sherman tank "one of the greatest killing machines ever made" and praised the new Pershing tank.

The Pershing tank, he said, is capable of swapping punches "with anything ever built."

He went to some length to clear up a remark which he said was attributed to him in Boston to the effect that "a lot of damned fool soldiers" get killed.

Saying the dead and wounded are often referred to as heroes, he said he was simply attempting to bring out that some men are killed for trivial reasons.

His "Cavalry"

"I said men get killed foolishly but I should have said trivially," he said, adding that there are many men who stay alive and still are heroes.

General Patton also said the Army had "900 immortal heroes" in Sicily who rode jackasses, bulls and anything else that resembled a horse.

The bizarre outfit was formed, Patton said, because the Army had no regular cavalry there. He explained that cavalry comes in handy. If he'd had a brigade of horsemen in Tunisia and Sicily, the General said, the bag of German prisoners would have been a lot bigger because cavalry can conduct a pursuit a lot faster than infantry.

Questions A Hero

The General, an old-line cavalryman, complained that while there is hardly an American who cannot drive an automobile, there are few who can saddle a horse.

By illustration, he told of meeting one of the "immortal heroes"—an officer—astride a jackass which had been saddled on the withers. The officer wanted to salute Patton and thought regulations required that he halt the jackass to give the salute.

When the jackass stopped, the animal lowered its head and the officer toppled over on its neck.

"Does that happen often?" Patton said he asked.

Different With Elephant

"Every time I stop," was the reply.

Patton said he asked the officer where he had learned to saddle a horse and the officer replied that he never had saddled one—in fact, the only animal he had ever ridden was an elephant.

"And you ride on the elephant's head," Patton quoted the officer as saying.

CLARK IS CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP) The Senate late today confirmed Tom Clark of Texas to be attorney general, succeeding Francis Biddle, effective June 30.

Clark has been serving as an assistant attorney general under Biddle.

His confirmation was by voice vote.

Welles Is First Recipient Of Inter-American Award

Editorial Board of The Americas Announces New Decoration

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—Creation of an inter-American decoration and its award to Sumner Welles, as its first recipient, by a hemisphere panel of judges composed of Catholics, Protestants and Jews were announced tonight by the board of editors of "The Americas," a quarterly published here by the Academy of American Franciscan History.

The announcements were made by the Rev. Dr. Roderick Wheeler, managing editor of the quarterly, who announced also that a similar award would be voted to the Latin-American citizen who, during 1945, is voted by the panel to have made the greatest contribution to the spiritual unity of the American republics and Canada.

MARSHALL BACKS OWI

WASHINGTON, June 14 — (AP) Gen. George C. Marshall went to bat for the Office of War Information today and recommended — by implication—that Congress reconsider the sweeping cut the House has made in the OWI apprpriation.

He backed it up with a message from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declaring that if the OWI were forced to discontinue its operations in Europe, the Army would have to take over its work.

"The necessary OWI services in the European theater of operations could be assumed by the Army," Marshall conceded in a letter transmitting Eisenhower's message to Chairman McKellar (D.-Tenn.) of the Senate Appropriations committee.

"But," the chief of staff added, "the War department would prefer not to undertake the organization of a new service for this purpose."

GILLETTE HITS SPB'S POLICY

Says Machine Tool Decision Caused His Resignation.

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—Guy M. Gillette disclosed today that he resigned from the Surplus Property Board, of which he was chairman, in disagreement with other members over what he termed creating "preferential buyers" for a billion dollars worth of Government-owned machine tools. He related the dispute to a Senate military subcommittee on war contracts in the presence of other members of the board, Lieut.-Col. Edward Heller and Robert A. Hurley.

Gillette expressed the opinion that a regulation approved by the other two members for disposal of the machine tools "contravenes the objectives" of the surplus property act.

Both Heller and Hurley warmly defended the regulation as within the law and as aimed (1) to avoid unemployment in the reconversion period, and (2) to secure for the Government now a price which they said could not be obtained in the post-war period.

Option to Contractors.

The questioning developed that this was the situation:

Most of the war contractors using Government-owned machine tools were given an option to buy the tools within ninety days after completion of their contracts. The options call for purchase of all or none of the tools.

While the prime contractor holds the option, the tools themselves are widely distributed among sub-contractors.

The Hurley-Heller regulation offers the prime contractors the opportunity to purchase now those tools they want, under a lower price formula than the option, provided they surrender their option on the remainder.

Hurley contended that this would enable the subcontractors to secure the tools not purchased by the prime contractors and would keep the tools in place and speed reconversion.

Under the original option plan, he said, the Government would have to remove and store many of the tools at large expense.

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Mrs. Luce Fears Red Austria

She Charges Russians Are Communizing Vienna's Provisional Government.

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.) says she believes that while the United States is "leaning over backward to give no offense" to the Soviet Union, Russia is communizing Austria.

At the Yalta conference, Mrs. Luce said in the Congressional Record, it was agreed that the reconstruction of Austria would be undertaken during a joint occupation by the three leading Powers. However, she said, the present Austrian regime is "strongly anchored to the left." The Austrian administration, she said, is "exclusively Viennese," adding that Vienna is occupied exclusively by Russian forces.

Kremlin Recognition.

"This regime, we must remember, has been recognized, indeed has been formed by the Kremlin authorities, but it has not yet been recognized by either the United States or Great Britain," Mrs. Luce said. "Survival and recovery for the Austrians depend upon establishing a balance between agricultural and industrial production, with the least possible further disturbance of an already tense situation.

"It requires uninterrupted communications between the city and the outlying rural areas. To insure this, the provisional government of Austria should draw at least half of its ministers from the rural areas. However, that has not been done in the formation of the present Austrian regime."

Atheistic Propaganda.

Mrs. Luce said that the present head of the Austrian provisional government, Dr. Karl Renner, is "simply a presentable front behind which the real business—the communization of Austria—is being carried on."

"The actual leader of Dr. Renner's Government is Ernst Fischer, who holds the post of Minister of Public Instruction and Religion," she said. "Mr. Fischer is an old-time communist, a part of whose activities for many years past have been devoted to the propagation of atheism," she added.

"The other members of the Renner Government are, mainly, colorless followers of the party line. All important cabinet posts are held by well-known communists, or people who have recently been trained in Moscow. Armed forces, interior and police, and the Ministry of Education are in the hand of trusted pro-communists. Control of the country is therefore assured," Mrs. Luce declared.

NLRB FINDS IT IS BROKE

Board Curtails Operations Until Congress Gives Aid

Washington, June 14 (AP) — The National Labor Relations Board, its funds depleted by an unforeseen increase in the number of strike votes, drastically curtailed its regional operations and looked to Congress today for help.

The new allotment of funds now before the Senate Appropriations Committee will not be available before the start of a new fiscal year, July 1, and the board is broke, a spokesman said in an interview.

The agency does have about $80,000 left over in its printing and binding fund, but under the law this can't be used for anything else, so legislation is needed to free it for general expenses.

To Consider WLB's Plight

Representative Cannon (D., Mo.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said the committee would take up the NLRB's situation Saturday. If approved, provision for the transfer will be written into the second deficiency bill coming before the House next week. Passage through the House and Senate is not expected before Saturday, June 23, at the earliest.

For the next ten days, therefore, the board has ordered its regional offices to cut out long-distance telephone calls, telegrams and travel—and to depend on the mails for communicating with Washington or other regions.

Strike Votes Costly

The load of strike votes, which the board spokesman attributed to various factors, including uncertainty of unions over reconversion problems and wages, became suddenly heavier last March. This was when John L. Lewis, caustically criticizing the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act, asked that his 400,000 bituminous coal miners be polled. This election, held March 28, cost $165,000, and the anthracite miners' election, which followed a month later, cost about $40,000, the board said.

The act requires the board to hold an election among a union's membership when the union certifies that a dispute exists.

Exchange Hope Small For Merchant Seamen

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Little hope is held by the State Department for release through exchange of American merchant seamen held by the Japanese, Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.) said today.

Magnuson said he had inquired in behalf of Myron Holzer, of Spokane, purser of the S.S. President Harrison, captured by the Japanese at Shanghai in 1941.

He quoted a letter from Joseph C. Grew, acting secretary of state, saying that "prospects for an early exchange of nationals with the Japanese are far from encouraging."

Holzer and other seamen whom this Government contends are rightfully entitled to civilian status, are regarded by the Japanese Government as prisoners of war, Grew said.

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U.S. Returns 260 Soft Coal Mines

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, today returned to their private owners 260 bituminous coal mines, which had been taken over by the Government when they were strikebound by wage disputes.

The mines turned back are located in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana and Alabama. All but two—those of the Jewell Ridge Coal Corporation at Tazewell, Va.—were taken over in April and May of this year.

Only thirteen bituminous mines now remain in Government possession. Most of them are not in operation.

Administrator Ickes said in a statement that strikes in bituminous coal mines during April and May cost the nation 6,000,000 tons of coal.

HARTFORD'S TAX CLAIM REJECTED

Doughton Says Treasury Has So Informed Him.

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—The House was advised today that the Treasury has not allowed a $228,500 "bad debt" tax deduction claimed by John Hartford, reported to have lost $196,000 on a $200,000 loan to Brig.-Gen. Elliott Roosevelt.

Chairman Doughton (D.-N. C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee told the House he has been so informed by the Treasury Department. His statement was followed immediately by a demand by Representative Woodruff (R.-Mich.) on the floor that the Ways and Means Committee make a thorough investigation of the matter.

Representative Knutson (R.-Minn.) proposed that Congress send Colin F. Stam, head of its staff of tax experts, to examine the 1942 tax return filed by Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company.

It was on his 1942 return that Hartford's attorney said the unpaid portion of the Roosevelt loan was written off as a "bad debt."

Doughton said it is not his purpose "to cover up anything." He said he became concerned at press reports that Hartford had obtained a tax deduction on a loan to the late President's son, and sent a letter by special messenger to Henry Morgenthau, Treasury Secretary, to learn the facts in the matter.

As chairman of the congress tax legislation, Doughton said he felt it his duty to make the inquiry. Joseph J. O'Connell, assistant secretary, replied to his letter. Doughton said he had no information that Hartford's tax return specifically named Roosevelt in connection with any part of a "bad debt."

Representative Mott (R.-Ore.) asked why the Treasury was so late in looking into Hartford's return and Doughton replied that he had asked Stam, the tax expert, if it appeared unusual that the Hartford tax return had not been processed earlier, and that Stam had said the situation of months being required for such work is not out of the ordinary.

the committee—perhaps tomorrow or next day—to "take this thing up."

"We might find some way to require General Roosevelt to report that $196,000 as income—I don't know, but perhaps it might be done," Knutson said.

Similar Demand In Senate

Representative Woodruff (R., Mich.) also demanded an immediate and thorough investigation. In the Senate a similar demand was voiced by Senator Bridges (R., N.H.).

Doughton told the House he had no information that Hartford's tax return specifically named the late President's son in connection with any part of a "bad debt."

He said press reports that Hartford had obtained a tax deduction on a loan to young Roosevelt led him to conclude it was a matter for him to look into as chairman of the Tax-Initiating Committee.

Letter To Morgenthau

Knutson commented that he was "glad that no member has tried to play up this matter for political considerations" and added that "there is nothing to be gained by

Treasury Department Begins Elliott Loan Investigation

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Representative Doughton (D., N.C.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said today he probably will call that House group together next week to decide whether to investigate dealings between John Hartford and Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt.

His announcement was made shortly after he relayed to the House a report from the Treasury that a $228,500 "bad debt" tax deduction claimed by Hartford on his 1942 income has not been allowed, but is under investigation.

Hartford's attorney has said a $196,000 unpaid balance on a $200,000 loan by Hartford to the late President's second son was written off in 1942.

Investigation Proposed

After Doughton made his report Representative Knutson (R., Minn.), ranking minority member on the Ways and Means Committee, proposed that the committee send its chief tax expert, Colin F. Stam, to examine the return made by Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

Knutson said he would propose an immediate executive session of

trying to cover the matter up, and I am glad to say I have found no disposition to cover the matter up."

Doughton said his inquiry in the case was addressed by special messenger to Secretary Morgenthau, and the reply came back over the signature of Acting Secretary Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr.

"Our records," the Treasury reply said, "show that in 1942 Mr. Hartford claimed losses from 'uncollectible notes' of $228,500, but none of the item has been allowed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as a proper deduction.

To the contrary, the Bureau has questioned the propriety of the deduction and, on May 30, 1945, in connection with its pending examination of Mr. Hartford's return for 1942, requested its field office to investigate the item."

Hartford's attorney said yesterday the loan was made in 1939 to finance a Texas radio network, and was settled for a payment of $4,000.

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Elliott Roosevelt Got $33,438 In Liquidation

Wilmington, Del., June 14 (AP)—Records in the Delaware Court of Chancery disclosed today that Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt received $33,438 as his share in the pro rata liquidation of Transcontinental Broadcasting System, Inc., formed in October, 1939, and thrown into receivership within a year.

The disclosure came as Republicans in Congress called for investigation of statements that Roosevelt had settled for $4,000 a $200,000 loan from John Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, made in March, 1939.

Largest Stockholder

Roosevelt, with 4,000 of the outstanding 10,000 shares of Class A no-par stock, was the largest stockholder on record. He was not included among the petitioners for receivership, who stated they wished to protect the remaining assets and have them distributed.

Chancellor W. W. Harrington granted the petition and Harry Stehman, of Pittsburgh, a stockholder, and Daniel F. Wolcott, a Wilmington attorney, were named receivers August 29, 1940.

In their final report, Stehman and Wolcott informed Harrington that $83,596 had been sent to nineteen stockholders, and that $5,000 had been paid to the New York law firm of Breed, Abbott & Morgan.

$94,448 Check Filed

In October, 1940, the receivers filed a $94,448 check with Chancery Court, explaining that the assets had been turned into cash. A month later, they reported that the only outstanding claim was one for $5,000 filed by Breed, Abbott and Morgan.

Chancellor Harrington approved the initial distribution to stockholders March 27, 1941, and the final distribution was made September 5, 1941.

EAKER RETURNS HOME

SAN ANGELO, Tex., June 14—(AP) Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, deputy commander of the Army Air forces, came home today to the plaudits of West Texas friends and neighbors.

Riding in a car with his father, Y. Y. Eaker of nearby Eden, the famous Texan was driven through downtown streets lined with cheering thousands.

At noon, he was honored guest at a barbecue.

LITTLE NATIONS INSIST ON PLAN FOR VETO EASING

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14. — (AP) Little nations at the United Nations conference held out today for easy amendment of a world charter in the future or, failing that, the right to withdraw at any time from a new international league.

They want one or the other as protection, now that the Big Five—the United States, Russia, Britain China and France—have clinched their control over the prospective world organization and the right to veto peace-enforcement steps.

A delegate from one of the lesser powers put it this way:

"As the charter is now set up, there seems to be no way open to modify the veto in years to come, particularly since the Big Five also want to control any revisionary meeting which may be called in the future. We feel that if the Big Five plan to keep their veto power indefinitely, we will want to get out of the world organization."

Four Oppose Plan

With the exception of Russia, the Big Five now are against putting a specific withdrawal clause in the charter and all are insisting the veto must apply to revision of the charter in later years.

These issues arose in conference committees, but a hunt was on for compromises.

The conference was operating under a new time table calling for committees to finish their chores by tomorrow night, and a rapid round of public commission sessions over the weekend and early next week, with the signing of the charter set for no later than June 23.

The White House let it be known that President Truman, who will address the closing meeting of the conference, would fly back to Washington with the charter and submit it to the Senate at once for ratification.

The preamble of the charter was set in place at a commission meeting today.

It declares that "we the peoples of the United Nations" are "determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind."

After approving the preamble, the commission took up the first chapter of the charter, setting forth purposes of the world league. It debated an Egyptian amendment for two and a half hours, rejected it, and accepted a single paragraph stating the league's first purpose was:

"To maintain international peace and security; and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which may lead to a breach of the peace."

Egypt wanted to move the reference to justice up higher, so the paragraph would start: "To maintain international peace and security in conformity with the principles of justice and international law."

Egyptian delegate Mamdough Bey Riaz declared:

"If we only want to keep peace and security we want little more than Hitler wanted. We must keep the peace; we must do so in the light of justice and law."

Back Egyptian Proposal

He was supported by Richard J. Alfaro of Panama, who said 11 nations favored the Egyptian proposal and added:

"We took this stand because we wanted peace founded on justice, not a peace of force or a peace of appeasement. We must have a peace of justice."

Speaking in opposition were Lord Halifax of Britain and Commander Harold E. Stassen of the United States. They agreed that the first duty of a world security council must be to "stop the guns from going off" and say "stop fighting."

It stresses human rights, the value of the human person, equal rights for men and women and for large and small nations. It calls for conditions under which justice and international obligations can be maintained, for social progress and "better standards of life in larger freedom"; for tolerance and good neighborliness among nations, for united strength to maintain peace.

The American delegation was showing signs of uneasiness over an inclination of small nations to keep tinkering with charter provisions dealing with non-interference in domestic affairs. Behind the concern of the United States delegates was the fact that the old League of Nations covenant stumbled over Senate objections to tampering with internal policies.

Other Changes Sought

Some small powers now want to write into the charter definitions of what are domestic affairs, or to authorize the new league to make the definitions. The United States is against that; a delegation adviser, John Foster Dulles, was primed to carry the battle into a committee meeting tonight.

Right To Quit New League Wanted

San Francisco, June 14 (AP)—The struggle of small nations to protect themselves against the big power control of a world league finally boiled down today to one demand—the right to withdraw from the organization whenever they wish.

Indications are that this demand will be granted, although with some strings attached. The big powers, having triumphed on the veto issue, are agreeable, provided they now get two other things they want:

1. A restriction that the charter being drawn up at the United Nations conference cannot be amended except on complete agreement of the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China.

2. A punishment clause under which nations judged guilty of grave violations of the charter would be expelled from the organization.

The Main Problems Left

These are the main, closely related problems for the closing days of the conference. Prolonged discussion of them appears to be one of the chief reasons why the conference leaders have once more set back the adjournment goal, this time from June 20 to June 23.

Alger Hiss of the United States, conference secretary general reported that final texts of the charter in five languages are being kept up to date as committees finish their work. Copies in these languages must be ready for signing at the final session at which President Truman will speak.

Some Delay Foreseen

It appears possible that the signing may not be completed, however, until many weeks later in Washington, since none of the delegations will want to sign a foreign-language text until its own language expert has satisfied himself about its accuracy.

Tied in with the time element is increasing speculation among members of the American group over whether it will be possible to send the charter to the Senate for ratification this summer or not until fall.

'V-J By Christmas' Amazes Carlson

San Diego, Cal., June 14 (AP)—Col. Evans F. Carlson, of Plymouth, Conn., one-time leader of Marine raider battalions, has returned from the Pacific war theater amazed to learn some home-front predictions that the struggle against Japan will end by Christmas.

"Out there where the fighting is, it still looks like a long war ahead," said Carlson, who as planning officer and more recently as deputy chief of staff for Marine Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt, 5th Amphibious Corps commander, is well acquainted with schedules projected for future operations.

He was sent back to the mainland for a bone-graft operation on an arm shattered last July during fighting on Saipan. Carlson went into the Pacific in March only partly recovered.

JUN 15 1945

30.24-27565

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE HUGE LINERS QUEEN MARY AND QUEEN ELIZABETH TRANSPORTED 1,243,538 PERSONS ON THE HIGH SEAS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR UNTIL GERMANY SURRENDERED, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN SOLDIERS CONSTITUTED THE BULK OF THE 869,694 PERSONS MOVED EAST ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. THE SHIPS CARRIED A DIVISION AT A TIME.

JUN 15 1945

APL 81411-APR JAMESON 633A

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-ELLEN WILKINSON, SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY, ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY WOULD NOT CARRY OUT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S PLEDGE TO SPEED A NATIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM.

REPLYING IN AN ELECTION CAMPAIGN BROADCAST TO CHURCHILL'S SPEECH OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MISS WILKINSON PREDICTED THAT IF THE CONSERVATIVES WIN THE JULY ELECTION, "HOUSING RINGS WILL NOT BE STOPPED, TRUSTS AND CARTELS WON'T BE BROKEN AND RE-HOUSING WILL PROCEED AT A SNAIL'S PACE."

SHE SAID THE LABOR PARTY PROPOSED TO CREATE A MINISTRY OF HOUSE PRODUCTION. #

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LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA IN MOSCOW TONIGHT [redacted] SAID [redacted] THAT IT DESCRIBED AS "PEACE CRIMINALS" [redacted] WERE ATTEMPTING TO FOSTER DISTRUSTAMONG THE UNITED NATIONS, WITHOUT NAMING INDIVIDUALS, THE NEWSPAPER SAID THEIR "ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA ENDANGERS PEACE MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE."

THE ARTICLE, REPORTED BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, SAID THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE MADE PROGRESS TOWARD THE SETTLEMENT OF ALL DIS ..ES INCLUDING THE POLISH QUESTION, "DESPITE THESE PEOPLE'S PROPHESIES OF WOE."

THE LATEST EXAMPLE OF SUCH STATEMENTS, THE NEWSPAPER ADDED, WAS A REPORT "THAT DANGER LAY IN THE LACK OF COORDINATION OVER GERMANY." THE JOURNAL COMMENTED THAT SOME PEOPLE "REGARD SOVIET BEHAVIOR THERE AS SUSPICIOUS."

"CERTAIN PEOPLE DON'T WISH TO UNDERSTAND THAT A DIFFERENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF DIFFERENT ZONES IS INEVITABLE," THE PAPER SAID. "X X X THEY'RE TRYING TO FIND NEW LINES OF CLEAVAGE, NEW RIFTS X X X THAT MIGHT RENDER THE COURSE OF THE ALLIES MORE DIFFICULT.

"IN THE END THESE DIFFICULTIES ARE OVERCOME, BUT WHAT A WASTE OF ENERGY."

JUN 15 1945

JSS 850P CAMPBELLS 12045 APR

WITH CHURCHILL

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-HAROLD LASKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE LABOR PARTY, SAID TONIGHT THAT ATTENDANCE AT THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE BY CLEMENT ATLEE WOULD NOT BIND THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY TO DECISIONS MADE BY THE MEETING.

LASKI, IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION, SAID THAT IF ATLEE ACCEPTS PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S INVITATION TO SIT IN ON HIS MEETIN WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PREMIER STALIN IT WOULD BE AS AN OBSERVER ONLY.

JUN 15 1945

"THE THREE POWER CONFERENCE WILL BE DISCUSSING MATTERS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN DEBATED BY LABOR PARTY EXECUTIVES OR AT MEETINGS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY LABOR PARTY, SO THE LABOR PARTY ITSELF CANNOT BE COMMITTED TO THE DECISIONS ARRIVED AT BY THE CONFERENCE," HE SAID.

"LABOR'S FOREIGN POLICY DOES NOT IN MANY RESPECTS TIE UP WITH THE COALITION DOMINATED BY THE TORIES. IN FACT, IT IS A

"IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT ALTHOUGH ATLEE SHOULD BE PRESENT AT THE BIG THREE TALKS, THE LABOR PARTY AND ATLEE CAN HARDLY BE RESPONSIBLE OR ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR AGREEMENTS WHICH FROM BRITISH ASPECTS WILL HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED BY CHURCHILL AS PRIME MINISTER.

JUN 15 1945

"I THINK IT VERY NECESSARY THAT CHURCHILL, STALIN AND TRUMAN SHOULD BE QUITE AWARE OF THE POSITION."

APL 0135 SERIES JB 755PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 630 P.M., EWT, TODAY, JUNE 14)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE "LITTLE" PEOPLE WHO DID THE THOUSANDS OF TEDIOUS BUT NECESSARY JOBS THAT HELPED BRITAIN THROUGH THE EUROPEAN WAR, WERE RECOGNIZED IN THE KING'S BIRTHDAY HONORS LIST PUBLISHED TONIGHT.

JUN 15 1945 30.24-27567

AMONG THEM WERE SOME OF THE KEY WORKERS IN THE FINAL VICTORY SPURT AND THOSE WHO FOUGHT THE V-WEAPONS WHICH RAINED ON SOUTHERN ENGLAND. AMONG THE 1,118 NAMES WERE THOSE OF 160 WOMEN.

TYPICAL AWARDS WERE BRITISH EMPIRE MEDALS TO MRS. ETHEL FOSTER, AN AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLER, AND ANNIE HALL, A BENCHHAND ASSEMBLER.

ALFRED THOMAS CHAPMAN, STATIONMASTER OF LONDON'S VICTORIA STATION AND AN AIRRAID VETERAN, WAS MADE A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. SO WAS MISS CICELY CROWN, AN ASSISTANT IN PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL OFFICE.

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AMONG THOSE HONORED FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST V-BOMBS WERE ALFRED CHARLES DENTON, AN EAST HAM AMBULANCE DRIVER, MADE A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE; LT. COL. STEPHEN CHART, MERTHYR TOWN CLERK AND AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS CONTROLLER, GIVEN THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, AND RICHARD BERTIE SHARE, DOVER BUS DRIVER, AWARDED THE BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL ALSO WAS AWARDED TO MRS. MAUD GALE, SUPERVISOR OF WOMEN CLEANERS AT THE MINISTRY OF WORKS. SIX MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY, WHO HELPED PRODUCE FOOD FOR THE FIGHTING ISLAND, ALSO WERE HONORED.

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JUN 15 1945

M151

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE TERMED UNTRUE TODAY AN ASSERTION BY MOSCOW'S COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA THAT THE POLES WERE MAINTAINING A MILITARY CONCENTRATION CAMP IN SCOTLAND.

THE EXILE GOVERNMENT'S MINISTRY OF INFORMATION COUNTERED WITH THE ALLEGATION THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD JAILED THOUSANDS OF POLES IN POLAND. IN SOME POLISH CAMPS, THE AGENCY SAID, "THOUSANDS OF ARRESTED SOLDIERS OF THE FORMER POLISH HOME ARMY ARE HERDED IN APPALLING CONDITIONS."

PRAVDA SAID A POLISH-OPERATED CAMP NEAR EDINBURGH "SMELLED OF THE BLOOD OF INNOCENT PEOPLE."

JR111AEW

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO SAID THAT DR. HANS FUCHS, ALLIED-APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF THE RHINE PROVINCE, DECLARED TODAY THAT ALL HEAVY INDUSTRY MUST BE REMOVED FROM GERMANY AND THE NATION CONVERTED INTO AN AGRARIAN STATE.

THE BROADCAST SAID FUCHS, 70-YEAR-OLD PRE-NAZI MEMBER OF THE CATHOLIC CENTER PARTY, TOLD HIS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE POPULATION OF ALL BIG GERMAN CITIES MUST BE COMPELLED TO PLANT VEGETABLES IN ORDER TO AVOID STARVATION.

FUCHS BECAME CIVIL HEAD OF THE 14,000 SQUARE MILE MILITARY DISTRICT MAY 22 WITH A PLEDGE TO USE ALL HIS EFFORTS TO RID NAZI THOUGHTS FROM THE MINDS OF THE 11,000,000 INHABITANTS OF HIS AREA. HE HAD BEEN IN RETIREMENT SINCE 1933 WHEN THE NAZIS FORCED HIM TO QUIT AS THE PROVINCE'S PRESIDENT, A POST HE HAD HELD FOR 11 YEARS.

RP911PEW

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY TODAY SAID THAT BRITAIN WOULD START TRIALS OF ITS WAR CRIMINALS WITHIN THREE WEEKS BY MILITARY COURTS "ESTABLISHED UNDER A SPECIAL ROYAL WARRANT TO BE ISSUED TOMORROW."

THOSE COURTS WILL NOT JUDGE TOP NAZIS AND FASCISTS--THEY WILL FALL UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS THAT ARE EXPECTED TO BE ESTABLISHED BY THE ALLIES--BUT WILL TRY ONLY THOSE ACCUSED OF SPECIFIC CRIMES AGAINST THE BRITISH, BRITISH SUBJECTS OR IN BRITISH TERRITORY, THE AGENCY SAID.

THIS IS IN LINE WITH A MOSCOW AGREEMENT THAT EACH NATION WILL BE FREE TO HANDLE ATROCITIES THAT HAVE BEEN SPECIFICALLY DIRECTED AGAINST ITS NATIONALS, WHILE OFFENSES HAVING NO PARTICULAR GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION WILL BE PUNISHED JOINTLY BY THE ALLIES.

EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH SAID THAT THE BRITISH COURTS WOULD BE SET UP IN BRITISH OCCUPIED ZONES IN GERMANY AND ITALY TO TRY "GERMANS AND ITALIANS CHARGED WITH CRIMES AGAINST BRITISH WAR PRISONERS AND OTHERS INVOLVING BREACHES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION AND VIOLATIONS AND USAGES OF THE CUSTOMS OF WAR."

DY836PEW

TANGIER

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH MISSIONS TO TANGIER WERE EXPECTED TODAY TO ARRIVE HERE BY THE WEEKEND FOR PRELIMINARY CONFERENCES ON THE PROPOSAL TO RETURN TANGIER FROM SPANISH CONTROL TO THE STATUS OF AN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

A DISPATCH FROM TANGIER LAST NIGHT SAID THAT J. RIVES CHILDS, U.S. MINISTER TO TANGIER, WOULD CONFER FIRST AT MADRID WITH U.S.AMBASSADOR NORMAN ARMOUR, AND THAT CHARLES PEAKE, CHIEF OF BRITAIN'S MISSION, WOULD FLY DIRECT TO LONDON.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT CHARLES S. FOLTZ REPORTED FROM TANGIER THAT IT WAS COMMON KNOWLEDGE "IN THIS POLYGLOT CITY ON THE AFRICAN SIDE OF THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR THAT GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO REALIZES HE CANNOT WOO ANGLO-AMERICAN FODBBMP

AFRICAN SIDE OF THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR THAT GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO REALIZES HE CANNOT WOO ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP AS LONG AS HE REMAINS IN POSSESSION OF HIS ONLY 'CONQUEST.'" SPAIN ASSUMED CONTROL OF TANGIER IN JUNE, 1940, AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE.

THE DISPATCH QUOTED LT. GEN. JOSE ENRIQUE VARELA, SPANISH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR MOROCCO, AS SAYING SPAIN WAS EAGER TO "PROMOTE A JUST" SOLUTION OF THE TANGIER QUESTION.

A MADRID DISPATCH QUOTED A BRITISH SPOKESMAN AS SAYING SPAIN HAD GIVEN BRITAIN VERBAL NOTIFICATION SHE WAS PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE THE RETURN OF TANGIER TO THE STATUS OF AN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, AND IN PARIS A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID FRANCE WAS NEGOTIATING WITH THE BRITISH AND U.S. GOVERNMENTS ON THE SUBJECT.

MK630AEW

EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, ENGLAND, JUNE 14-(AP)-A SUMMER SESSION "UNIVERSITY," OFFERING 27 COURSES RANGING FROM AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, HAS BEEN SET UP FOR AIRFORCE PERSONNEL AWAITING SHIPMENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

CLASSES, BEGUN MONDAY UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE INFORMATION AND EDUCATION BRANCH OF THE ARMY'S SPECIAL SERVICES SECTION, WILL LAST TWO AND ONE HALF MONTHS.

JUN 15 1945

THE ONLY CIVILIAN FACULTY MEMBER IS PROF. STEPHEN J. SCHOFIELD OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY WHO IS CONDUCTING A COURSE IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. THE REST OF THE INSTRUCTORS ARE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WITH PREVIOUS TEACHING OR EXPERIENCE.

ATTENDANCE IS WHOLLY OPTIONAL FOR THE AIR FIGHTERS AND GROUND CREWMEN WHO MAY ENROLL FOR 10 HOURS STUDY A WEEK IN ANY COURSE THEY CHOOSE IN EITHER CULTURAL OR VOCATIONAL FIELDS. THERE ALSO IS A SPECIAL COURSE FOR WACS ONLY.

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THE VOCATIONAL COURSES INCLUDE FARM MANAGEMENT, AUTO MECHANICS, CARPENTRY, SMALL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, RADIO, COMMERCIAL LAW AND BOOKKEEPING, WITH CLASSROOM THEORY SUPPLEMENTED BY PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS AND LABORATORY WORK.

AMONG THE CULTURAL COURSES ARE GOVERNMENT, ECONOMICS, LITERATURE, MUSIC APPRECIATION, FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES, PHYSICAL EDUCATION DRAMA AND MODERN ART. GAW1230 APR LDN JAMESONS RE 1-2 1709

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, JUNE 14--(AP)--BRITAIN'S NEWEST TRANS-ATLANTIC AIRLINER, THE AVRO TUDOR 1, MADE A SUCCESSFUL TEST FLIGHT TODAY AND OFFICIALS SAID THESE 24-PASSENGER PLANES WOULD BE OPERATING ON THE MONTREAL-LONDON RUN BY THE END OF THE YEAR. BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORP. HAS ORDERED 22 OF THEM FROM THE A. V. ROE COMPANY.

JUN 15 1945

MC 720PEW JUNE 14 CAMPBELLS 1-SECOND 1004G APL

NIGHT LEAD EIRE

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 15-(AP)-EIRE VOTERS ELECTED A NEW PRESIDENT YESTERDAY, BUT THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION WILL NOT BE KNOWN UNTIL TONIGHT.

THE INCUMBENT, DR.DOUGLAS HYDE, 85-YEAR-OLD IRISH SCHOLAR, ELECTED SEVEN YEARS AGO WITHOUT OPPOSITION, DECLINED BECAUSE OF HIS AGE TO SEEK ANOTHER TERM. HE RETIRES NEXT MONTH.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT ONLY 60 PER CENT OF THE VOTERS PARTICIPATED AFTER A LISTLESS CAMPAIGN.

THE CANDIDATES WERE SEAN T.O'KELLY, PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALER'S DEPUTY REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT PARTY; GEN.SEAN MACEOIN, A LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION FINE GAEL PARTY, AND DR.PATRICK MCCARTAN, DUBLIN PHYSICIAN.

BZ1053PEW

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE INFLENTIAL GLASGOW HERALD PRIASED MAYOR LA GUARDIA OF NEW YORK TODAY IN COMMENTING ON HIS DECISION AGAINST SEEKING REELECTION.

THE HERALD SAID THE MAYOR HAD SHOWN THAT EVEN A BIG CITY LIKE NEW YORK "CAN HAVE HAD THE BENEFITS OF SOUND AND PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT." THE EDITORIAL ADDED:

"WHEN RESULTS OF HIS WORK ARE SUMMED UP, IT IS NOT UNLIKELY THAT PRAISE WILL BE GIVEN MOST TO THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENT IN REHOUSING AND IN THE SUCCESS OF THE CITY'S PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS."

JUN 15 1945

APS 01457 APR RM 913A

PARIS, JUNE 14-(AP)-NO MATTER WHAT THEIR ADJUSTED SERVICE RATING SCORES MAY BE, 158 AMERICAN SOLDIERS CONVICTED IN THE ARMY'S BLACK-MARKET SCANDAL IN PARIS LAST WINTER ARE TICKETED FOR COMBAT DUTY IN THE PACIFIC, IT WAS LEARNED FROM SEINE BASE SECTION AUTHORITIES.

THIS DOES NOT REPRESENT ANY CHANGE IN THE POLICY LAID DOWN BY GEN. EISENHOWER WHEN THEY WERE PERMITTED TO VOLUNTEER FOR COMBAT DUTY LAST MARCH IN ORDER TO REDEEM THEMSELVES. IT IS NECESSITATED MERELY BY THE FACT THAT THE EUROPEAN WAR ENDED BEFORE THEY HAD TIME TO FULFILL THEIR OBLIGATIONS.

EARLY IN MARCH 115 ENLISTED MEN WHO WERE GIVEN LONG PRISON TERMS FOR BLACKMARKET ACTIVITIES WERE FORMED INTO A SPECIAL INFANTRY RIFLE COMPANY UNDER EISENHOWER'S ORDER MODIFYING SENTENCES FOR THOSE WHO VOLUNTEERED FOR COMBAT AND DIRECTING THA THEY MAKE FULL RESTITUTION.

THEY WERE SENT TO THE GROUND FORCES REINFORCEMENT COMMAND AND AFTER COMPLETING TRAINING APRIL 19 THEY WERE ASSIGNED TO THE TWELFTH ARMY GROUP. FORTY-THREE OTHERS WHO WERE CONVICTED AND WHO VOLUNTEERED WERE SENT TO THE GROUND FORCES REINFORCEMENT COMMAND AS INDIVIDUALS AND WERE ABSORBED INTO THE INFANTRY AS REPLACEMENTS.

BUT BY THAT TIME THE WAR IN EUROPE WAS IN ITS LAST DAYS.

THE ARMY IS TAKING PAINS TO CONCEAL THE PASTS OF THESE MEN FROM THEIR NEW BUDDIES, ALTHOUGH THEIR IMMEDIATE COMMANDERS KNOW THEIR RECORDS. UNDER THE TERMS OF THE SUSPENSION OF THEIR PRISON SENTENCES, THEY ARE MAKING RESTITUTION FROM THEIR PAY FOR THE CIGARETS AND OTHER ARMY STORES THEY WERE CONVICTED OF STEALING.

DY841PEW

JUN 15 1945

No. 24 - 27569

PARIS, JUNE 14-(AP)-GERMAN WAR PRISONERS ARE BEING USED TO BUILD STAGING AREAS FOR AMERICAN TROOPS GOING DIRECTLY TO THE PACIFIC WAR ZONE, SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY. JUN 15 1945

UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL. JOHN S. ROOSMA, PROVOST MARSHAL OF THE DELTA BASE SECTION, 120,000 FORMER GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE BUILDING CAMPS CAPABLE OF ACCOMODATING 200,000 MEN AT A TIME NEAR MARSEILLES, [illegible] CHIEF PORT OF EMBARKATION FOR TROOPS BEING SHIFTED STRAIGHT FROM EUROPE TO THE PACIFIC.

THE GERMANS WORK UNDER [illegible] SUPERVISION OF A HANDFUL OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SOME [illegible] YUGOSLAVIAN NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS WHO HAD [illegible] BEEN FORCED INTO THE GERMAN ARMY.

GERMAN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN LIVE SEPARATELY, BUT IN SIMILAR ACCOMODATIONS, HOUSED IN TENTS AND SLEEPING ON THE GROUND. OFFICERS DO NOT WORK UNLESS THEY VOLUNTEER. ALL GERMANS MUST SNAP TO ATTENTION WHENEVER AN AMERICAN OFFICER OF ANY RANK ENTERS THEIR COMPOUND AND IN MESS HALLS THEY MUST STOP EATING AND REMAIN SILENT UNTIL THE OFFICER HAS LEFT.

GAW 1635 BEALMEARS 01755 APR

PARIS, JUNE 14, (AP)- TWENTY SIX AMERICAN OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARLY FORCES, INCLUDING GEN. CARL XXXX SPAATZ AND LT. GEN. BEDELL SMITH, WERE AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR TODAY FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS FROM MAY 5TH TO MAY 8TH-- THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING GERMANY'S SURRENDER THE CITATION SAID "AS MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE THEY RENDERED VALUABLE ASSISTANCE IN THE PREPARATION OF DOCUMENTS AND PLANS IN CONNECTION WITH GERMANY'S SURRENDER AND IN ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MEETINGS IN REIMS AND BERLIN BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALLIED NATIONS AND THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMAND AT WHICH THE TERMS OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WERE SIGNED".

BESIDES GENERALS SPAATZ AND SMITH THOSE RECEIVING THE BRONZE STAR WERE:

CAPT. PAUL W. ALEXANDER, BRIG. GEN. FRANK A. ALLEN, JR., 2ND LT. GEORGE P. BAILEY, MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND W. BARKER, MAJ. RUTH M. BRIGGS OF THE WAC, COL. ROBERT Q. BROWN, MAJ. GEN. HAROLD R. BULL, CAPT. HARRY C. BUTCHER, COL. EDWIN N. CLARK, MAJ. GEN ROBERT W. CRAWFORD, CAPT RICHARD H. DAVIS, BRIG. GEN. THOMAS J. DAVIS, COL. WILBUR S. ELLIOTT, LT. LEONARD D. HOLDER, MAJ. GEN. FRANCIS H. LANAHAN, JR., CAPT. MILTON L. MARGULIS, BRIG. GEN. ROBERT A. MCCLURE, COL. JAMES B. MOORE, MAJOR FRITZ E. OPPENHEIMER, 2ND LT. GEORGE REINHARDT, COL. ABRAM M. ROSENBLUM, JR., MAJ. GEN. DAVID M SCHLATTER, COL. HAYDEN N. SMITH AND COL. JAMES WILLIS.

APL BEALMAR'S 12230-22230 TPK 1830

PARIS, JUNE 14, (AP)- THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO, SIDI MOHAMED BEN YOUSEFF, AND HIS COLORFUL ENTOURAGE ARRIVED IN FRANCE TODAY JUST AS THE DEGAULLE GOVERNMENT WAS BUSY CONTRADICTING REPORTS FROM TANGIERS THAT ALL OF MOROCCO WOULD BECOME A GREAT INTERNATIONAL BASE.

SUGGESTIONS THAT SPANISH AND FRENCH MOROCCO TOGETHER WOULD MAKE AN EXCELLENT BASE FOR A GREAT INTERNATIONAL AIR FORCE HAVE BEEN FLOATING AROUND UNOFFICIAL CIRCLES BUT THEY CAME OUT IN THE OPEN TODAY IN A STORY FROM TANGIERS.

JUN 15 1945
JUN 15 1945
JUN 15 1945

AN OFFICIAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE DISCLAIMED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF SUCH A PLAN. HE SAID "WE NEVER HEARD OF SUCH FANTASTIC SCHEME" AND TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE IT HAS NEVER BEEN PROJECTED"

THE SULTAN ARRIVES IN PARIS TOMORROW TO BEGIN A 10 DAY CEREMONIAL VISIT, A REMINDFUL PRE-WAR FESTIVITY. HE WILL ATTEND THE GRAND STEEPLECHASE SAT. AT AUTEUIL. HE DINES WITH GEN. DE GAULLE THAT EVENING.

APR EUNSON'S 01855 TPK 1850

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 14-(AP)

AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT LT. GEN. WILLIAM H. SIMPSON'S U.S. 9TH ARMY IS SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES IN JULY OR SHORTLY THEREAFTER.

JUN 15 1945

IT WAS LEARNED AUTHORITATIVELY THAT THE U.S. 15TH ARMY WOULD REMAIN IN GERMANY IN AN OCCUPATION ROLE WITH THE THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES, AT LEAST UNTIL DECEMBER.

IF BY DECEMBER, THE SITUATION IS SUCH THAT THE 15TH ARMY NO LONGER IS NEEDED ON THE CONTINENT, IT WILL BECOME SURPLUS, A HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANT WHO MAY NOT BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME SAID. THAT MEANS THE 15TH ARMY WOULD THEN RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FOR TRANSFER TO THE PACIFIC. IT IS NEEDED THERE AND THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN STILL IS IN PROGRESS.

JUN 15 1945

30.24 - 27571

VEALMEAR 11545 APR RM 1118R

ADD PARIS xx UNKNOWN SOLDIER

EISENHOWER'S PRESENCE APPEARED EVEN TO HAVE A HEALING EFFECT ON FRANCE'S POLITICAL WOUNDS AS GEN. HENRI HONORE GIRAUD, FORMER CO-LEADER OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, APPEARED AT THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE CEREMONIES AT THE INVITATION OF DE GAULLE.

A17

JUN 15 1945

IT WAS ONE OF THE FEW TIMES THE TWO FRENCHMEN HAVE MET IN PUBLIC SINCE GIRAUD WENT INTO VIRTUAL RETIREMENT AFTER LOSING A POLITICAL BATTLE WITH DE GAULLE IN NORTH AFRICA. EISENHOWER EFFECTED THE RESCUE OF GIRAUD FROM OCCUPIED FRANCE BEFORE THE AFRICAN LANDINGS IN NOVEMBER, 1942.

IN THE PRESENCE OF A CROWD SURROUNDING THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE, LINES OF GAUDILY DRESSED REPUBLICAN GUARDS AND FRENCH SOLDIERS STANDING STIFFLY AT ATTENTION AND DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALLIED NATIONS, DE GAULLE PRESENTED THE MEDAL TO EISENHOWER WITH THESE WORDS:

"WE RECOGNIZE YOU AS OUR COMPANION IN THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE AND IN ITS HONOR AND IN THE VICTORY."

THE FRENCH LEADER THEN PRESENTED LT.GEN.WALTER BEDELL SMITH, EISENHOWER'S CHIEF OF STAFF, WITH THE MEDAL OF THE GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

QUIETLY THE GROUP TURNED AND WALKED TO THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER WHERE EISENHOWER PLACED A HUGE CIRCULAR WREATH WITH A LARGE RED "V" IN THE CENTER BELOW THE ETERNAL FLAME. THEN THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER AND HIS PARTY SIGNED THE BOOK OF GOLD.

EISENHOWER ARRIVED BY PLANE OUTSIDE PARIS IN THE C-54 "SUNFLOWER" AT 4:15 P.M. FIFTEEN MINUTES EARLIER AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER HAD ARRIVED IN A C-47. THE FRENCH WHO WERE EXPECTING EISENHOWER ON THE FIRST PLANE WENT THROUGH THE GREETING CEREMONY TWICE.

THE ALLIED LEADERS WERE WELCOMED BY LT. GEN. JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS. FROM THE TIME OF HIS ARRIVAL, EISENHOWER AND HIS PARTY WERE IN THE CENTER OF HUGE CROWDS OF CHEERING FRENCH. THOUSANDS LINING THE COBBLESTONED ROADS THREW FLOWERS AS THE 20-CAR CONVOY SPED INTO THE CAPITAL.

A110 (110)

PARIS, JUNE 14-(AP)-LT.JEAN GOPPERT OF EDNA, TEX., NINTH AIR FORCE TROOP CARRIER COMMAND PILOT, IS NOT IN THE ARMY'S DOGHOUSE FOR TOWING HIS BRITISH BRIDE TO FRANCE IN A GLIDER.

AT TROOP CARRIER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS IT WAS STATED THAT GOPPERT HAS PARTICIPATED IN ALL OF HIS OUTFIT'S OPERATIONS SINCE THE INCIDENT IN MID-MAY AND IS SOON TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES WITH ENOUGH POINTS FOR A DISCHARGE.

THE ARMY AIR FORCES APPARENTLY IS ASSUMING THE ATTITUDE THAT IF ANYONE IS WRONG, IT IS GOPPERT'S WIFE WHO ALREADY HAS BEEN PUNISHED BY A BRITISH COURT.

SHE WAS FINED $100 LAST TUESDAY FOR LEAVING ENGLAND WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. HER FLIGHT TO FRANCE WAS MADE HIDDEN IN A SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED CRATE.

BZ1050PEW

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, JUNE 14-(AP)-TYPEWRITTEN SHEETS CALLING ON THE HITLER YOUTH TO CONTINUE TO FIGHT HAVE APPEARED ON THE WALLS OF BUILDINGS IN THE U.S. FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION SECTOR NEAR ROTTENBURG.

"LONG LIVE THE FUEHRER" AND "YOUNG NAZIS AWAKEN," THE PLACARDS SAID.

TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS ALSO REPORTED THE DEATH OF THREE AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN OF THE 100TH INFANTRY DIVISION SOUTH OF HALZHOUSEN WHEN THEIR JEEP RAN INTO AN EXTENSIVE MINEFIELD FROM WHICH THE WARNING TAPE AND MARKERS HAD BEEN REMOVED SURREPTITIOUSLY BY GERMAN CIVILIANS. AN INVESTIGATION IS BEING MADE.

ITALIAN

ROME, JUNE 14-(AP)-ITALIAN SOCIALIST LEADER PIETRO NENNI HAS ADVISED CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO TO RESIGN AS LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE REALM AND PROCLAIM A REPUBLIC IN ORDER "TO AVOID CIVIL WAR BY BENDING TO THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE."

NENNI, WHO CONFERRED WITH UMBERTO LAST NIGHT, SAID HIS SUGGESTION "DID NOT SURPRISE THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND HE EXPLICITLY ANSWERED THAT HE DESIRED TO AVOID CIVIL WAR."

"I TOLD THE PRINCE," NENNI SAID, "THAT WHICH I HAVE ALWAYS SAID IN PUBLIC. I TOLD HIM WE SEE NO OTHER SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF DEMOCRACY IN ITALY THAN THE PROCLAMATION OF A REPUBLIC."

MK625AEW

ROME, JUNE 13--(AP)--MAJ. GEN. JAMES M. BEVANS, [illegible]

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., [illegible] TODAY WAS NAMED COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER. HE JUN 15 1945

[illegible] SUCCEEDS LT. GEN. JOHN K. CANNON, WHO LEFT FOR ANOTHER ASSIGNMENT.

BEVANS JOINED THE AIR FORCE STAFF HERE EARLY THIS YEAR AS DEPUTY FOR ADMINISTRATION, HE ALSO SERVED AS CHIEF OF STAFF. JUN 15 1945

APR BRIAS 01640 MB/1P

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 14-(AP)-SWEDISH SCIENTISTS [illegible] PLANNING TO ISSUE A WRITTEN PUBLIC REPORT ON GERMAN CRUELTIES ON THE BASIS OF INTERVIEWS WITH MORE THAN 20,000 PERSONS OF ALL NATIONALITIES WHOM THE SWEDISH RED CROSS BROUGHT HERE FROM NAZI PRISON CAMPS, THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESSEN SAID TODAY.

THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESSEN, DISCLOSING THE PLAN, SAID THE SCIENTISTS [illegible] ARE HEADED BY PROF. OSCAR TEGEN, PROMINENT SWEDISH SOCIOLOGIST, IT SAID, ADDING THAT [illegible] THE INVESTIGATIONS IN 200 CASES WILL BE REPORTED IN DETAIL.

THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN ASKED TO SUPPORT THE PROJECT FINANCIALLY. JUN 15 1945

SHAINES 01315--RJ1212

MADRID, JUNE 14-(AP)-NICETO ALCALA ZAMORA, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC, HAS BEEN GRANTED PERMISSION TO RETURN TO SPAIN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

(IN BUENOS AIRES, HOWEVER, ALCALA ZAMORA SAID HE HAD NOT APPLIED TO SPAIN FOR PERMISSION TO RETURN AND STATED HE WAS NOT PLANNING TO LEAVE ARGENTINA.)

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR SAID PERMISSION HAD BEEN GIVEN THE 68-YEAR-OLD STATESMAN "AND THREE ACCOMPANYING PERSONS" TO RESIDE WHEREVER HE LIKED IN SPAIN AND ASSERTED "THE FRONTIERS ARE WIDE OPEN TO HIM."

THUS ALCALA ZAMORA, WHO PRESIDED OVER THE PROVISIONAL REPUBLIC AFTER THE FALL OF ALFONZO XIII IN 1931 AND LATER WAS ELECTED SPAIN'S FIRST PRESIDENT, BECAME THE FIRST IMPORTANT REPUBLICAN TO BE GIVEN PERMISSION TO RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY UNDER GEN. FRANCO'S RECENT OFFER TO ALLOW THE RETURN OF ALL REPUBLICANS ABROAD HAVING NO CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST THEM.

DY/RP908PEW

BY AL DOPKING

OKINAWA, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE JAPANESE ENDED THEIR NINE-DAY BATTLE ON OROKU PENINSULA IN COMPLETE CONFUSION--WITH SURRENDERS, HARA KIRI AND BY BLOWING EACH OTHER UP--AS THEY WERE DRIVEN FROM THEIR LAST ORGANIZED POSITION IN THE MUD FLATS ALONG THE SOUTH BANK OF THE KOKUBA ESTUARY.

1ST LT. JOHN STONE OF MONTVILLE, O., COMMANDING I COMPANY, THIRD BATTALION, 29TH MARINE REGIMENT, TOLD HOW HE AND HIS MEN WERE COMING THROUGH A DRAW TO THE MUD FLATS WHEN THEY RAN INTO A NUMBER OF JAPANESE WHO CAME OUT AND TOSSED GRENADES WILDLY ABOUT.

HIS OUTFIT ACCOUNTED FOR 296 ENEMY SOLDIERS ANDSAILORS, INCLUDING 46 CAPTURED.

SAYING HIS MEN SHOT THE JAPANESE WHO CHARGED THEM WITH GRENADES, STONE RELATED HOW HIS MARINES "SAW OTHER JAPS WAVING WHITE FLAGS ON THE FLATS" AND DECIDED T

30.24-27573

"PFC HARRY M.TUTTLE OF ATLANTA, ILL., WHO SPEAKS JAPANESE, TALKED TO GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO SURRENDER. SOME INTO SURRENDERING," SAID STONE. "OTHERS COMMITTED SUICIDE. ONE GROUP OF TEN BLEW THEMSELVES UP WITH EXPLOSIVES

TIMES WHEN THE JAPS AT OTHER TRIED TO GIVE THEMSELVES UP THEIR OWN PEOPLE SHOT THEM DOWN."

SGT.JAMES E.RIGDON, JR., OF FITZGERALD, GA., GOT THE BIGGEST PRISONER HAUL OF YESTERDAY AS ORGANIZED RESISTANCE COLLAPSED ON THIS ARM OF LAND JUTTING OUT ON THE WEST COAST. HE TOOK 13 PRISONERS AT ONE TIME.

A HUNDRED AND TWO NIPPONESE WERE REPORTED CAPTURED BY THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION YESTERDAY AND 45 THE DAY BEFORE. MORE ARE SURRENDERING.

SECOND LT.BEN PRICE OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WITH A GROUP OF OTHER MARINES RIGGED UP A PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM ON A JEEP AND DROVE THROUGH THE DISORGANIZED ENEMY SOLICITING SURRENDERS THROUGH TWO INTERPRETERS, LTS.GLEN K.SLAUGHTER AND SPENCER V.SILVERTHORN OF SCARSDALE, N.Y.

THEY TOOK 56 PRISONERS IN SMALL GROUPS, GOT INTO SEVERAL FIGHTS AND SHOT ABOUT 100 NIPPONESE.

ONCE ENEMY MACHINEGUN FIRE RAKED A JEEP CARRYING OUT WOUNDED JAPANESE. ONE OF THE JAPANESE VOLUNTEERED TO GO BACK TO HIS LINES TO APPEAL TO HIS FRIENDS TO GIVE UP A USELESS SUICIDE STAND + BROUGHT IN 12 MORE.

ON ANOTHER OCCASSION 21 FRUSTRATED NIPS RAN out— of THEIR POSITION + RACED AROUND in CIRCLES shouting + GESTICULATING BEFORE FINALLY BLOWING THEMSELVES UP.

JQ 836PCW JUN 15 1945

BY AL DOPKING

OKINAWA, JUNE 14-(AP)-NEARLY 700 JAPANESE--MOST OF THEM LABOR TROOPS--HAVE SURRENDERED TO THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION AND MORE ARE GIVING UP HOURLY.

MAJ.GEN.PEDRO A.DEL VALLE, COMMANDER OF THE DIVISION, DISCLOSED THE FIGURE TODAY, AS HIS LEATHERNECKS TIGHTENED THEIR GRIP ON KUNISHI RIDGE AT THE WESTERN END OF THE JAPANESE'S YAEJU ESCARPMENT DEFENSE LINE.

"THE FINAL BLOW CAN BE STRUCK IN TWO DAYS--OR IN TWO WEEKS," DEL VALLE SAID. "IT ALL DEPENDS ON HOW LUCKY WE ARE.

"IF WE COULD HIT THEIR COMMAND, THE WHOLE DEFENSE MIGHT FALL TO PIECES."

(MARINE CORSAIR FIGHTERS ATTACKED UNDERGROUND TUNNELS, BELIEVED TO BE JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS, A LITTLE LATER WITH 19,220 GALLONS OF JELLIED GASOLINE AND 465 ROCKETS.)

HE SAID HE BELIEVED MOST OF THE JAPANESE LEFT ON OKINAWA ARE NAVAL CONSTRUCTON OR ANTIAIRCRAFT PERSONNEL--LABOR TROOPS--KNIT AROUND A NUCLEUS OF INFANTRYMEN.

DB1003PPW

QARNOLD BOX

GUAM, FRIDAY, JUNE 15-(AP)-"WHEN WILL THE B-29S REACH THEIR BOMBING PEAK?" AN INTERVIEWER ASKED GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF ARMY AIR FORCES, TODAY.

"THERE IS NO PEAK FOR THE B-29S," HE REPLIED.

"THE ONLY PEAK IS WHEN JAPAN IS DESTROYED."

DB931PPW

OSAKA TARGETS (110)

GUAM, JUNE 15-(AP)-SUPERFORTRESS TARGETS IN TODAY'S INCENDIARY ATTACK ON AMAGASAKI WERE MANY MEDIUM SIZED IRON AND STEEL PLANTS, MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES, AIRCRAFT PARTS PLANTS AND FACTORIES PRODUCING GEARS AND CHEMICALS.

THESE PLANTS WERE ON TWO ISLANDS IN KANZAKI RIVER. THE NORTHERN ISLAND IS CONSIDERED PART OF OSAKA; THE SOUTHERN PART OF AMAGASAKI.

NORTHWEST OF THE ISLAND SECTOR IS AN AREA INCLUDING FACTORIES PRODUCING AIRCRAFT AND ORDNANCE PARTS, INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND MACHINE TOOLS.

STILL FARTHER NORTH, FIRE BOMB TARGETS INCLUDED A NEW PROPELLOR PLANT AND THE KANZAKI STATION, WHICH IS A MAJOR FREIGHT LOADING STATION ON THE MAIN TOKAIDO RAILROAD LINE.

KANZAKI STATION SERVES AS A LOADING POINT FOR MOST FINISHED WAR GOODS PRODUCED IN AMAGASAKI CITY.

JR854PPW NM

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, HAWAII, JUNE 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NAMES OF THE FIRST SOLDIERS TO BE DESIGNATED FOR HONORABLE DISCHARGE IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS UNDER THE NEW 40-YEAR AGE RULING WERE ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

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THE GROUP, NUMBERING SEVEN, ARE NOW AT AN HAWAII CASUAL DEPOT. INCLUDED ARE: T/SGT.RICHARD A.WILBUR, 40, OF (355 AUGUSTINE ST.) ROCHESTER,N.Y.; S/SGTS.PERCIVAL R.KNAPP, 40, OF (1716 BROOK AVE., S.E.) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND REGINALD J. BURFORD, 41, OF (137 WEST 7TH ST.) BROOKLYN, N.Y.; CPL.WALTER J.SCHUERMAN, 40, OF (4116-A NO. KINGS HY.) ST.LOUIS, MO., AND T/4 RAYMOND J.SCHMUTZLER, 40, OF (RR. 3) HAMILTON, OHIO.

JQ658PCW NM

FOLO LONDON

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE TIMES OF INDIA SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN'S NEW PLAN FOR INDIA "REPRESENTS A TREMENDOUS ADVANCE ALONG THE PATH TO FULL DOMINION STATUS."

"WE DO NOT THINK WE ARE GUILTY OF EXAGGERATION IN DESCRIBING IT AS DOMINION STATUS IN ACTION," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "ONE GREAT ADVANTAGE OF THE PLAN IS THAT IT WILL HARNESS INDIA'S NATURAL LEADERS TO THE IMMENSELY IMPORTANT TASKS OF POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION. (VICEROY LORD) WAVELL'S REQUEST TO ALL SIDES TO 'FORGIVE AND FORGET' AND START AFRESH WILL STRIKE A RESPONSIBLE CHORD IN EVERY INDIAN HEART."

IT IS DIFFICULT TO IMAGINE REJECTION OF THE PROPOSAL, THE TIMES SAID, ADDING THAT THE CHARACTER OF THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE CHANGED ALMOST BEYOND RECOGNITION.

JUN 15 1945

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14-(AP)-BRITISH 14TH ARMY TROOPS IN SOUTHERN BURMA EDGED FURTHER AHEAD ON THE TOUNGOO-MAWCHI ROAD TOWARD THAILAND TODAY AND CAPTURED AN ENEMY-HELD FEATURE WEST OF MILESTONE 21.

IN THE AREA NORTHEAST OF PROME BRITISH TROOPS MADE CONTACT WITH THE RETREATING JAPANESE ON THE ROAD FROM PROME TO PAUKKAUNG. PAUKKAUNG IS 24 MILES EAST OF PROME.

MK615AEW

MANILA, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED SAIGON RADIO CLAIMED TODAY THAT "PEACE AND ORDER" HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO INDO-CHINA, "THREE MONTHS AFTER JAPANESE FORCES TOOK OVER DEFENSE OF THE COLONY" BY FORCIBLY OVERTHROWING LAST VESTIGES OF FRENCH RULE.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED IN MANILA BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, REPORTED POSITIVE STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO INCREASE RICE PRODUCTION AND MOBILIZE JUNKS TO SHIP IT.

UM353APW

MEXICAN FLIERS (150)

JUN 15 1945

BY HAMILTON FARON

MANILA, JUNE 14-(AP)-MEXICAN FLIERS WITH THE U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE, BOMBING AND STRAFING JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE MARIKINA WATERSHED AREA NORTHEAST OF MANILA, ACHIEVED "EXCELLENT RESULTS," THE FIFTH AIR FORCE REPORTED TODAY.

ONLY ONE OF A DOZEN 1,000-POUND BOMBS FROM THEIR SIX P-47 THUNDERBOLTS FAILED TO HIT THE TARGET AREA--THE FRONT LINES WHERE JAPANESE OCCUPATION CURTAILS THE WATER SUPPLY FOR MANILA.

THE MEXICANS, AFTER DROPPING THEIR BOMBS, WENT IN LOW FOR STRAFING ATTACKS AGAINST POSITIONS CHOSEN BY AN OBSERVER FLYING IN A SMALL LIAISON PLANE. THEY ENCOUNTERED NO ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AND ALL PLANES RETURNED.

PARTICIPATING PILOTS WERE CAPT.ROBERT SICILIA OF LEGORETTA, FIRST LT.LANDINI C.VARELA OF MEXICO CITY, FIRST LT.DAVIS BEPOYA OF CERON, FIRST LT.HERMANDO SERNANCO OF GUADALA JOALISCO, SECOND LT. GUILLERMO TANTIA RAMON SALLILLO OF COAHUILA AND SECOND LT. JOSE RUIS RAMON OF MONTEREY.

BV923PCW

IN THEIR 29 PREVIOUS MISSIONS, THE "LUCKY SEVEN," WHO HAVE NOW FINISHED THEIR TOUR OF DUTY, CAME THROUGH WITHOUT A SCRATCH.

THEY ARE: LTS.JOHN F.NEVILLE OF (116 THIRD AVE.) JOLIET, ILL., CO-PILOT; CARL W.STAMMERJOHN OF (7408 S.PRAIRIE AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL., ENGINEER, AND WILLIAM KOVACH OF (616 S.HARBAUGH ST.) DETROIT, MICH., NAVIGATOR. 1st ADD B-29 BASE, SAIPAN XX AND TOKYO

SGTS.ALBERT DESIMONE OF (2625 TURNER AVE.) SCHENECTADY, N.Y.; CHARLES S.MCMURRY OF (784 E.WALDORF ST.) MEMPHIS, TENN., GUNNER; GLENN W.JONES OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, GUNNER, AND O.B.PENCE, JR., OF (2129 ROBINSON) CONWAY, ARK., RADIO OPERATOR.

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JUST BEFORE THIS LAST FLIGHT OF THE SEVEN, THEIR FOUR REGULAR COMRADES IN 29 MISSIONS HAD BEEN GROUNDED FOR HOME LEAVE BECAUSE THEY HAD MADE ONE ADDITIONAL FOR THEIR 30 TOTAL.

THEY INCLUDE LTS.WILLIAM E.KELLEY OF TIFTON, GA., PILOT, AND PLANE COMMANDER, AND ROY E.SHANKIN, JR.N OF RADFORD, VA., BOMBARDIER, AND SGT.GLENN E.GREGORY OF WLADRON, IND., GUNNER.

THE REPLACEMENTS FOR THESE FOUR, WHO RODE "LUCKY IRISH" IN THE GROUND LOOPING LANDING, WERE: MAJ.FRED L.TRICKEY OF BERLIN, WIS., PLANE COMMANDER; LT.WILLIAM E.WILD OF (340 57TH ST.) NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., BOMBARDIER, AND SGT.WILLIE S.NEWTON OF CLARKSVILLE, VA., GUNNER.

JQV522PCW

JUN 15 1945

30.24-27575

A80KX (WEST OUT) (180)
SHANGRI-LA
BY RALPH MORTON
HOLANDIA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, JUNE 14-(AP)-TINY WAC.CPL.MARGARET HASTINGS AND HER TWO MALE COMPANIONS -- SURVIVORS OF SHANGRI-LA VALLEY'S ONLY PLANE CRASH -- WERE TO START THEIR LONG TREK TOWARD THE OUTSIDE WORLD TODAY.
CORPORAL HASTINGS, WHO DESPITE HER SCANT HEIGHT OF 5 FEET AND WEIGHT OF 98 POUNDS, IS DESCRIBED BY FRIENDS AS "PLENTY PLUCKY," AND BOUND TO COME OUT OF THIS ALL RIGHT." SHE HAS BEEN RESTING AT A MOUNTAIN PASS NOT FAR FROM THE MAY 13 CRASH SCENE WHILE SHE IS RECOVERING FROM BURNS AND MINOR INJURIES.
HER COMPANIONS, LT.JOHN B.MCCOLLOM OF TRENTON,MO., AND SGT. KENNETH W.DECKER OF KELSO,WASH., WERE BOTH LESS SERIOUSLY HURT IN THE CRASH.
EARLY THIS WEEK, CAPT.CECIL WALTERS, COMMANDER OF THE PARA-TROOPS WHO LANDED IN THE LOST VALLEY TO RESCUE THE SURVIVORS, SET TODAY FOR THE START OF THE FIVE-DAY MARCH TO THE VALLEY FLOOR AFTER HOLDING THE PARTY IN THE PASS UNTIL MISS HASTINGS FULLY REGAINED HER STRENGTH. PART OF WALTERS' PARATROOPERS, ALL FILIPINOS BUT HIMSELF, REMAINED IN THE VALLEY FLOOR TO PREPARE A GLIDER LANDING STRIP.
THE WAC CORPORAL HAS BEEN SUPPLIED WITH COSMETICS, FOR WHICH SHE SPECIFICALLY ASKED, AND WITH A BOX OF CANDY AS A PRESENT FROM FLIGHT SURGEON CAPT.FRANK RILEY AND RADIO OPERATOR SGT.JACK HUTZEIT, 831 NOSTRAND AVE., BROOKLYN,N.Y., WHO FLEW TO BRISBANE,AUSTRALIA, TO MAKE THE PURCHASE.
FJ636ACW

JUN 15 1945

MEXICO CITY,JUNE 14 (AP)-GEN.ARTHUR W.HARRIS, MILITARY ATTACHE OF THE U.S.EMBASSY, WHO HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO ARGENTINA, WILL RECEIVE THE MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT, SECOND CLASS FOR HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MEXICAN AND U.S.ARMIES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.
THE AWARD WILL BE MADE AT A FAREWELL BANQUET GIVEN BY HE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT.
GG833ACW NM

BALBOA, PANAMA CANAL ZONE, JUNE 14-(AP)-CORP. GOLDFORD J. GOAD, OF PRINCETON, IND., ESCAPED UNHURT TODAY IN THE CRASH OF A SIXTH AIRFORCE PLANE AT THE CCCC SCLC [redacted] NAVAL BASE SEA DROME. THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT WERE KILLED. [redacted] THEIR IDENTITIES WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY ANNOUNCED.

JUN 15 1945

JSS NOLIS AQ51 1022P

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 14-(AP)-- THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAS ADVISED U.S.AMBASSADOR SPRUILLE BRADEN THAT NORTH AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATIONS WILL HENCEFORTH HAVE COMPLETE FREEDOM OF TRANSMISSION AND RECEIPT OF ALL NEWS DISPATCHES.

JUN 15 1945

BRADEN SAID OSCAR LOMUTO, UNDER-SECRETARY OF PRESS, HAD TOLD HIM "IN THE MOST CATEGORICAL TONES THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT IS IRREVOCABLY DEDICATED TO COMPLETE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND ABSOLUTELY OPPOSED TO ANY OBSTACLES BEING PLACED IN THE WAY THEREOF."

LOMUTO REQUESTED, BRADEN ADDED, THAT HE BE ADVISED IF NORTH AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS ENCOUNTERED THE SLIGHTEST HINDRANCE OR DELAY IN THE TRANSMISSION OF THEIR DISPATCHES.

PANAMA CITY,JUNE 14-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.JEROME WATERS, OF 607 ST.LOUIS ST., SPRINGFIELD,MO., CHIEF OF THE MILITARY MISSIONS DIVISION IN THE CARRIBEAN AREA, AND COL.EUGENE SMITH, 205 MT.AUBURN ST., CAMBRIDGE,MASS., JUDGE ADVOCATE FOR THE AREA, received THE LEGION OF MERIT at IN CHINA VESTERDAV. WATERS FORMERLY WAS IN CHARGE OF A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHINESE OFFICERS.
THE AWARDS WERE presented by LT.GEN.GEORGE H.BRETT,

COMMANDER OF THE CARRIBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND, PRESENTED DIPLOMAS TO 22 OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE BOLIVIAN ARMY GRADUATING FROM THE COMMAND'S AIR FORCE SCHOOL.

JUN 15 1945

AG NOLT 102/AM/MM 350A

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

AN ALEUTIAN BASE, ALASKA, JUNE 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ONE SMALL JAPANESE CARGO SHIP WAS LEFT BURNING FIERCELY AND AT LEAST ONE PATROL BOAT WAS DAMAGED BY ARMY AND NAVY BOMBERS FROM THE WESTERN ALEUTIANS IN AN ATTACK ON SHIPPING OFF THE KURILES ISLANDS NORTHEAST OF JAPAN YESTERDAY. THE CREW OF THE CARGO SHIP WAS ABANDONING IT AS THE AIRMEN TURNED AWAY.

HARPOON PLANES FROM FLEET AIR WING FOUR LOCATED THE CARGO VESSEL TWO MILES OFF EASTERN PARAMUSHIRO AND AFTER BOMBERS EXPENDED 4,000 ROUNDS OF .50 CALIBER AMMUNITION IN STAFING THEIR TARGET IN THE FACE OF FIERCE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. ONE HARPOON WAS DAMAGED BUT RETURNED TO ITS BASE WIHOUT CASUALTIES.

ELEVENTH AIRFORCE LIBERATORS CROSSED PARAMUSHIRO TO THE SEA OF OKHOTSK WHERE THEY LOCATED TWO JAPANESE PATROL BOATS WHICH WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED. ONE PATROLBOAT WAS HEAVILY DAMAGED.

ONE LIBERATOR WAS HIT BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, BUT IT ALSO RETURNED TO ITS BASE WITHOUT INJURIES.

ON THE PREVIOUS DAY, NAVY HARPOONS LOCATED FOUR ARMED TRAWLERS OFF EASTERN PARAMUSHIRO AFTER BOMBING AND STRAFING LEFT AT LEAST ONE BURNING. ELEVENTH AIRFORCE LIBERATORS AND MITCHELLS THE SAME DAY STRUCK INSTALLATIONS AT INCHINOWATARI ON ARAIDO ISLAND IN THE OKHOTSK SEA, THE ASAHIGAWA AND KURABU AIRFIELDS ON PARAMUSHIRO, AND OTIMARI COVE ON ONEKOTAN ISLAND IN THE CENTRAL KURILES.

FJ632ACW

JUN 15 1945

A138FX

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 14-(AP)-BOTH THE TOKYO DOMESTIC RADIO AND DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, BROADCAST REPORTS TONIGHT THAT CARRIER BASED PLANES "PRESUMABLY OPERATING FROM AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER OF THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET," RAIDED TRUK IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

DOMEI SAID THE PLANES ATTACKED TRUK, FORMER JAPANESE BASTION, FROM 5 A.M. UNTIL 11 P.M., THURSDAY.

DOMEI ALSO HEARD THAT ANOTHER ALLIED TASK FORCE--INCLUDING AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER--WAS SIGHTED RECENTLY OFF MARCUS ISLAND.

ALL BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. NONE WAS CONFIRMED BY ALLIED SOURCES.

DB932PPW MM

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, JUNE 14--THE BRITISH RADIO, QUOTING AN AUSTRALIAN REPORTER, SAID TONIGHT THAT HONG KONG HAD BEEN BLASTED BY ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS IN A GREAT FIRE RAID TONIGHT.

THE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY NBC, SAID 25,000 GALLONS OF JELLIED GASOLINE WERE DROPPED ON PORT INSTALLATIONS AND WAREHOUSES.

SAIGON ALSO WAS HIT BY ALLIED PLANES DURING THE NIGHT, THE REPORT SAID.

RP1141PEW

JUN 15 1945

WITH NIGHT LEAD LONDON POLISH

NEW YORK, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY, NEWS AGENCY OF THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON, SAID TODAY THAT A RUSSIAN COLONEL GUARANTEED THE SAFETY OF 16 POLISH UNDERGROUND LEADERS ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIANS AFTER HE INVITED THEM TO A POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

THE AGENCY, ACTING SOON AFTER MOSCOW ANNOUNCED THAT THE POLES WOULD BE TRIED SHORTLY, RELEASED WHAT IT DESCRIBED AS THE TEXT OF THE COLONEL'S LETTER TO JAN JANKOWSKI, UNDERGROUND VICE PREMIER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON, ONE OF THOSE ARRESTED. A SIMILAR LETTER, THE AGENCY SAID, WAS SENT TO ANOTHER ARRESTED LEADER, GEN.LEOPOLD OKULICKI, WHO HEADED THE POLISH UNDERGROUND AFTER THE CAPTURE OF GENERAL BOR.

"AS AN OFFICER OF THE RED ARMY WHO HAS BEEN ENTRUSTED WITH SUCH A GREATLY IMPORTANT MISSION, I GUARANTEE TO YOU UPON MY WORD AS AN OFFICER, THAT FROM THE MOMENT YOUR FATE WILL BE IN MY HANDS AND THAT AFTER YOUR ARRIVAL AT OUR QUARTERS YOU WILL BE ABSOLUTELY SAFE," THE AGENCY QUOTED THE LETTER, WHICH WAS DATED MARCH 8 AND SIGNED "PIMENOV, COLONEL OF THE GUARDS, PRUSZKOW."

THE INVITATION WAS TO A CONFERENCE WITH "COL.GEN.IVANOV, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HIGH COMMAND ON THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN FRONT." THE LETTER SAID.

NEW YORK, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT ARMAND ANNET, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF MADAGASCAR UNDER THE VICHY REGIME, HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN CASABLANCA.

ANNET DIRECTED HIS VICHY FORCES IN UNSUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE TO BRITISH TROOPS WHO OCCUPIED THE INDIAN OCEAN POSSESSION OFF THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA IN THE SUMMER OF 1942 AFTER A BRIEF STRUGGLE.

BEFORE THE BRITISH LANDING, ANNET WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ARRESTED LARGE NUMBER OF FOLLOWERS OF GEN.DE GAULLE.

THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY REPORT WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC.

MK702AW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY ASSERTED THAT EXECUTIVE ACTION PLEDGING THIS COUNTRY TO INTERNATIONAL AVIATION AGREEMENTS WAS NOT "ILLEGAL" AND DOES NOT NEED TO BE REFERRED TO THE SENATE FOR APPROVAL AS A TREATY.

CORRESPONDENCE WAS PUBLISHED BETWEEN ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE JOSEPH C.GREW AND SEN.BILBO (D-MISS) IN WHICH BILBO REQUESTED AN EXPLANATION OF THE AGREEMENTS ARISING OUT OF THE CHICAGO AVIATION CONFERENCE LAST YEAR.

BILBO MADE HIS REQUEST FOLLOWING ALLEGATIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR THAT THE EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS PROMULGATED BY THIS GOVERNMENT ARE ILLEGAL AND SHOULD BE EITHER WITHDRAWN OR SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE.

GREW REPLIED THAT EXISTING LEGISLATION PROVIDES THE AUTHORITY TO MAKE THE AGREEMENTS CONCERNED. HE SAID THE AIR COMMERCE ACT OF 1926 IN THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1938 PROVIDE THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY FOR THIS GOVERNMENT "TO ACCEPT THE UNDERTAKINGS IN THE INTERIM AGREEMENT AND THE 'TWO' AND 'FIVE FREEDOMS AGREEMENTS' BY EXECUTIVE ACTION WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE SENATE."

"NOTHING ... PRECLUDES CONGRESS FROM MAKING CHANGES IN THE EXISTING LAW IF IT SEES FIT TO DO SO," GREW NOTED, BUT HE SAID THAT IT WAS THE DEPARTMENT'S BELIEF THAT "A CHANGE IN THIS GOVERNMENT'S POSITION WITH RESPECT TO THESE MATTERS IS UNNECESSARY AND WOULD BE HIGHLY UNDESIRABLE."

THE INTERIM AVIATION AGREEMENT CAME INTO EFFECT LAST WEEK. IT SETS UP A PROVISIONAL INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (PICAO) AT MONTREAL TO ADVISE ON AND REGULATE TECHNICAL FUNCTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL AIR COMMERCE UNTIL A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION COMES INTO FORCE THREE YEARS FROM NOW.